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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY
REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

VOLUME XXIV.

JULY-DECEMBER, 1901.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY:

NEW YORK: 13 ASTOR PLACE.

Wahr
3-7-1923

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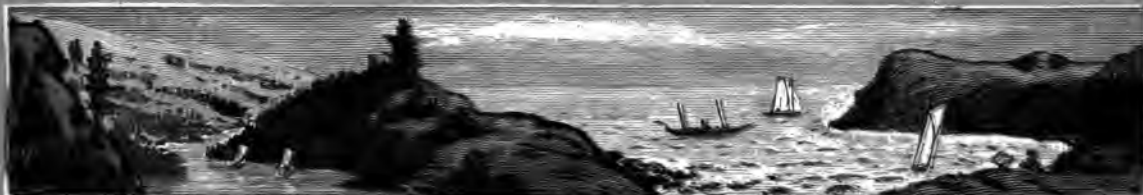
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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

July 1901

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



Count Tolstoy in Thought and Action

By R. E. C. Long. With Portraits

The Washington Memo- rial Institution

By Nicholas Murray Butler. With Portraits

The Russian Problem in Manchuria

By G. Frederick Wright. Illustrated

Preserving the Hudson Palisades

With Many Illustrations

New Phases of Polar Re- search

By Cyrus C. Adams. With Maps

The Twentieth Century Club of Boston

By Howard A. Bridgman

The Editor in the "Progress of the World" discusses the Year's Trade Prosperity, Its Trust-Making, Our Foreign Trade, and Our Enormous Increase of Capital; The Supreme Court's Decision in the Insular Cases, The President's Rejection of a Third Term, and Many Other Topics of the Month; while in the Departments of Leading Articles, of Cartoons, and Periodical Reviews appear a great variety of timely subjects from American and Foreign Fields.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

Vol. XXIV. No. 1

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An Unprecedented Trust-Making Season. The year 1901 promises to surpass very greatly, indeed, the wonderful record of 1899 in the matter of forming great combinations of capital. The so-called trusts of this year will probably average larger in the amount of their capitalization than those of last year or the year before. The average would, of course, be brought very high by the fact of the immense capitalization of the United States Steel Corporation, which is \$1,100,000,000. The recent combinations have covered widely different fields. At Salt Lake City, for example, early in the year there came together a great number of cattle-raisers, who formed the American Cattle Growers' Association. This we do not understand to be an outright consolidation of interests, but a union that might well lead in the future to a unified corporation. The pineapple-growers of Florida, in like manner, formed a combination for the sake of controlling the marketing and transportation of their product. In New England there has been a great consolidation of brickyards. In the South the Planters' Distributing Company, so called, has brought together sugar-cane interests. A great many flour mills in Pennsylvania and Maryland have come under unified control this year, and there have been several other recent combines that are concerned with the production of supplies of food, one of the important ones being that which is to control the greater part of the salmon fishing and canning industry. Among these combinations having to do with food supplies may be mentioned one to control the market-

ing and price of eggs that come from the southwestern part of the country by way of Kansas City; another is a union of companies making oatmeal and other cereals; and another is a new packing, or meat-supply combination, the Canadian salt industry also having been firmly consolidated. In March the American Can Company, commonly known as the "tin can trust," was incorporated in New Jersey with a capital stock of \$88,000,000. This corporation now controls a very great part of the business of making tin cans in all parts of the country. In coal-mining, in the electric and gas supply business, and in other enterprises of a local-service nature, it is scarcely necessary to say that the tendency toward consolidation goes steadily on throughout the country, and every month supplies new instances.

Some Large Companies of 1901. One of the most important new combinations is known as the "machinery trust," its title being the Allis-Chalmers Company, formed about the beginning of May with a capital stock of \$50,000,000. The firms that have gone into this union were large manufacturers of steam-engines, mining machinery, and the like, and one object of the corporation is both to keep and to extend the foreign market that has been found for heavy American machinery, such as that needed by the mines in South Africa and other parts of the world formerly supplied, in general, from England. There seems to have been some delay in carrying out the plan of consolidating various shipyards, as mentioned in these pages a month or two ago, but it is understood that the project is not abandoned, and that it is to be taken up at an early day. Another very important movement relating to the future of American machinery is the new locomotive combine, of which Mr. Samuel R. Callaway is to be the head, and on account of which he has resigned from the presidency of the New York Central Railroad, to be succeeded by Mr. W. H. Newman, an active and successful railway administrator who comes to the New York Central from the presidency of the Lake Shore road. Mr. Callaway's American Locomotive Company has a capital of \$50,000,000, and it includes, it is stated, most of the locomotive works of the country excepting the Baldwin works at Philadelphia and a company at Pittsburgh. It is reported that several independent competitors of the Standard Oil Company in Ohio have surrendered and are to be absorbed in the great combination. It is also understood that much of the best of the new oil-producing property in Texas and elsewhere will pass into the hands of the Standard. The lighting companies of Cincinnati are said to be consolidating with a



THE "OCTOPUS TRUSTIBUS."
From the *Journal* (New York).

combined capital of \$28,000,000; and among various other places where electric power and transit companies are being amalgamated may be mentioned Omaha and Council Bluffs, where a great project is on foot to combine various interests with a capitalization of about \$20,000,000, the necessary motive power to be supplied from the Platte River for electric lighting, street railways, etc.

One Philadelphia instance. the largest of the street-railway projects is that which, according to reports, is to combine the traction companies of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and to have a capitalization of \$65,000,000. Tremendous excitement was caused in Philadelphia last month by the granting of franchises for the additional street-railway lines on many miles of streets. According to the best public opinion, the local authorities made these grants with scandalous disregard of the interests of the taxpayers and the public treasury. Before the mayor had signed the ordinances conferring these grants, the Hon. John Wanamaker, by way of making his protest emphatic, offered to pay \$2,500,000 for the privileges, depositing \$250,000 as a guarantee of good faith. In a letter to the mayor, Mr. Wanamaker stated that the amount he was offering was only a fraction of what the franchises were really worth, although the city authorities were granting them to favored private interests without compensation. The mayor, however, signed the ordinances. The agitation in Philadelphia marks at least a great advance in public opinion. Neither in Chicago nor in New York would it now be possible to do anything at all comparable with what the Philadelphia authorities have done, although eight or ten years ago exactly such transactions would have been perfectly easy in almost any city in the United States. Some of



MR. SAMUEL R. CALLAWAY.
(President of American Locomotive Company.)

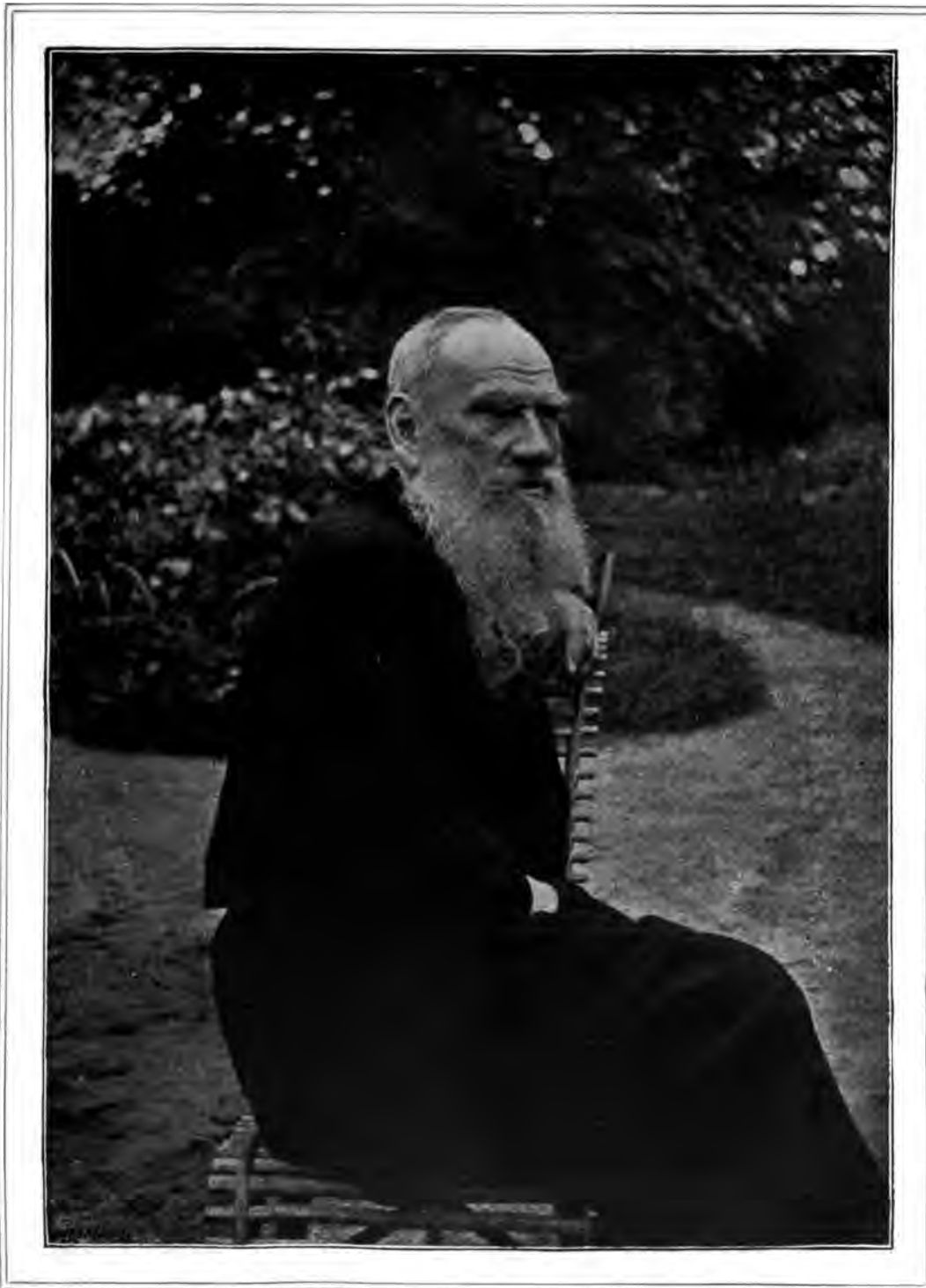
us, indeed, who ten or fifteen years ago were trying to persuade the average American business man to believe that valuable municipal franchises were public assets, and ought not to be parted with except for a suitable consideration, were held up as dangerous characters seeking to instill principles of revolutionary socialism, or something worse, in the public mind. The people of the United States have learned a great deal in the past ten years, and these things are no longer a question of intelligence, but one of public morals. Philadelphia business men, for some reason which Philadelphians alone are competent to explain, do not take the effective interest in municipal finance and kindred topics that such bodies as the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association take in New York. And Boston now has a new record in these respects.

Where Are the Anti-Trust Leaders? As we have already remarked, the new movement toward consolidation and the creation of great corporations has been going forward of late with almost none of that bitter antagonism toward it which was so manifest even a year ago. It is a striking fact that some of the most intense of the former anti-corporation leaders are themselves going actively into the company-promoting business. Ex-Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, is said to have been both active and successful in the stock market of late, and in various projects not precisely compatible with the position he had been understood to hold for some years toward the modern financial world. Mr. Towne, of Minnesota, who was the most prominent of



THE TAMMANY TIGER: "I am only an amateur compared with those Philadelphia fellows."

From the *Herald* (New York).



COUNT TOLSTOY.
(From a recent photograph.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXIV.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1901.

No. 1.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Another Great Crop Year. The harvesting of the wheat crop began about the middle of June along the southern line of our vast cereal-growing area. A splendid crop is reported from California, and the Kansas yield, if not so prodigious as had been hoped for in April, proves highly satisfactory. As the army of harvesters has moved steadily northward to the chief regions of spring-wheat production, it has become certain that the aggregate crop of this particular cereal would be the greatest in acreage, and probably in aggregate yield, in the entire history of the country. The weather of spring and early summer was not favorable to the growth of the maize crop, although the high price of corn in the market has this year induced farmers to plant more acres by far than ever before. It is too early to make any predictions or estimates about this year's production of corn; but it is likely that the wheat crop of the United States will exceed 700,000,000 bushels, and surpass that of the record year, 1898, which was about 675,000,000. Last year's (about 550,000,000 bushels) was the largest crop ever produced, except that of 1898. The reports of the Department of Agriculture at Washington have been watched with keen interest by the business world, and their favorable character has been reflected in a tone of renewed confidence all along the line. While American trade and industry have become so vast and varied that the agricultural conditions are no longer in any given year the supreme factor that they formerly were in the prosperity of the railroads and in the nation's business life at large, it remains true that farming is at the very basis of our wealth-production, and that a high average yield of the three great staple crops,—wheat, corn, and cotton,—must for years to come be regarded as the most important and vitalizing element in our economic life. And with the scientific methods that are coming into use, American farming has a better prospect before it than ever.

Prosperity and the Economic Trend. Prudent and careful management through a period of several years in which good crops and good prices have very generally prevailed, has wrought a marked transformation in the farming States of the Mississippi Valley. Mortgages have been so generally paid off that what was once the immense business of loaning Eastern money on Western farms has been almost entirely eliminated. The West itself has an ample amount of free capital; and nowadays when farmers wish to anticipate the future by borrowing money to make improvements they can find plenty of money in their own neighborhoods to be loaned at easy rates on good security. One result of these prevailing and favorable conditions of agriculture and business has been to dull the keen edge of popular interest in subjects related to the financial and industrial policy of the country. Great consolidations of railroad systems are going steadily forward under these prosperous conditions without exciting the amount of opposition from so-called anti-monopolists that movements of a far less significant and even revolutionary character were accustomed to provoke only a few years ago. The Wall Street panic of the early part of May seems not to have disturbed the actual business life of the country to any extent whatever. It checked for a time the spirit of wild speculation on the stock exchanges, and such a result was desirable rather than otherwise. More lately, the principal causes of speculative activity have been the reports that one railroad or another was about to be purchased for amalgamation with some larger system. In our next number our readers may expect to find from one or more especially competent contributors a summing-up and review of what has actually taken place in the United States in the last two years in the direction of railroad consolidation. Each month, moreover, adds new chapters to the record. The re-making of the railroad map of America marks a great epoch in the history of transportation.

An Unprecedented Trust-Making Season. The year 1901 promises to surpass very greatly, indeed, the wonderful record of 1899 in the matter of forming great combinations of capital. The so-called trusts of this year will probably average larger in the amount of their capitalization than those of last year or the year before. The average would, of course, be brought very high by the fact of the immense capitalization of the United States Steel Corporation, which is \$1,100,000,000. The recent combinations have covered widely different fields. At Salt Lake City, for example, early in the year there came together a great number of cattle-raisers, who formed the American Cattle Growers' Association. This we do not understand to be an outright consolidation of interests, but a union that might well lead in the future to a unified corporation. The pineapple-growers of Florida, in like manner, formed a combination for the sake of controlling the marketing and transportation of their product. In New England there has been a great consolidation of brickyards. In the South the Planters' Distributing Company, so called, has brought together sugar-cane interests. A great many flour mills in Pennsylvania and Maryland have come under unified control this year, and there have been several other recent combines that are concerned with the production of supplies of food, one of the important ones being that which is to control the greater part of the salmon fishing and canning industry. Among these combinations having to do with food supplies may be mentioned one to control the market-

ing and price of eggs that come from the southwestern part of the country by way of Kansas City; another is a union of companies making oatmeal and other cereals; and another is a new packing, or meat-supply combination, the Canadian salt industry also having been firmly consolidated. In March the American Can Company, commonly known as the "tin can trust," was incorporated in New Jersey with a capital stock of \$88,000,000. This corporation now controls a very great part of the business of making tin cans in all parts of the country. In coal-mining, in the electric and gas supply business, and in other enterprises of a local-service nature, it is scarcely necessary to say that the tendency toward consolidation goes steadily on throughout the country, and every month supplies new instances.

Some Large Companies of 1901. One of the most important new combinations is known as the "machinery trust," its title being the Allis-Chalmers Company, formed about the beginning of May with a capital stock of \$50,000,000. The firms that have gone into this union were large manufacturers of steam-engines, mining machinery, and the like, and one object of the corporation is both to keep and to extend the foreign market that has been found for heavy American machinery, such as that needed by the mines in South Africa and other parts of the world formerly supplied, in general, from England. There seems to have been some delay in carrying out the plan of consolidating various shipyards, as mentioned in these pages a month or two ago, but it is understood that the project is not abandoned, and that it is to be taken up at an early day. Another very important movement relating to the future of American machinery is the new locomotive combine, of which Mr. Samuel R. Callaway is to be the head, and on account of which he has resigned from the presidency of the New York Central Railroad, to be succeeded by Mr. W. H. Newman, an active and successful railway administrator who comes to the New York Central from the presidency of the Lake Shore road. Mr. Callaway's American Locomotive Company has a capital of \$50,000,000, and it includes, it is stated, most of the locomotive works of the country excepting the Baldwin works at Philadelphia and a company at Pittsburgh. It is reported that several independent competitors of the Standard Oil Company in Ohio have surrendered and are to be absorbed in the great combination. It is also understood that much of the best of the new oil-producing property in Texas and elsewhere will pass into the hands of the Standard. The lighting companies of Cincinnati are said to be consolidating with a



THE "OCTOPUS TRUSTIBUS."
From the *Journal* (New York).

combined capital of \$28,000,000; and among various other places where electric power and transit companies are being amalgamated may be mentioned Omaha and Council Bluffs, where a great project is on foot to combine various interests with a capitalization of about \$20,000,000, the necessary motive power to be supplied from the Platte River for electric lighting, street railways, etc.

One
Philadelphia
Instance.

the largest of the street-railway projects is that which, according to reports, is to combine the traction companies of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and to have a capitalization of \$65,000,000. Tremendous excitement was caused in Philadelphia last month by the granting of franchises for the additional street-railway lines on many miles of streets. According to the best public opinion, the local authorities made these grants with scandalous disregard of the interests of the taxpayers and the public treasury. Before the mayor had signed the ordinances conferring these grants, the Hon. John Wanamaker, by way of making his protest emphatic, offered to pay \$2,500,000 for the privileges, depositing \$250,000 as a guarantee of good faith. In a letter to the mayor, Mr. Wanamaker stated that the amount he was offering was only a fraction of what the franchises were really worth, although the city authorities were granting them to favored private interests without compensation. The mayor, however, signed the ordinances. The agitation in Philadelphia marks at least a great advance in public opinion. Neither in Chicago nor in New York would it now be possible to do anything at all comparable with what the Philadelphia authorities have done, although eight or ten years ago exactly such transactions would have been perfectly easy in almost any city in the United States. Some of



MR. SAMUEL R. CALLAWAY.
(President of American Locomotive Company.)

us, indeed, who ten or fifteen years ago were trying to persuade the average American business man to believe that valuable municipal franchises were public assets, and ought not to be parted with except for a suitable consideration, were held up as dangerous characters seeking to instill principles of revolutionary socialism, or something worse, in the public mind. The people of the United States have learned a great deal in the past ten years, and these things are no longer a question of intelligence, but one of public morals. Philadelphia business men, for some reason which Philadelphians alone are competent to explain, do not take the effective interest in municipal finance and kindred topics that such bodies as the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association take in New York. And Boston now has a new record in these respects.

Where Are the
Anti-Trust
Leaders?

As we have already remarked, the new movement toward consolidation and the creation of great corporations has been going forward of late with almost none of that bitter antagonism toward it which was so manifest even a year ago. It is a striking fact that some of the most intense of the former anti-corporation leaders are themselves going actively into the company-promoting business. Ex-Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, is said to have been both active and successful in the stock market of late, and in various projects not precisely compatible with the position he had been understood to hold for some years toward the modern financial world. Mr. Towne, of Minnesota, who was the most prominent of



THE TAMMANY TIGER: "I am only an amateur compared with those Philadelphia fellows."

From the Herald (New York).



OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS.

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

Mr. Bryan's oratorical supporters, is out of politics, and is associated with such other great Bryan leaders as Governors McMillin of Tennessee and Hogg of Texas in promoting oil companies in the new Texas fields. It is said in various political quarters that Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, is the coming man in the Democratic party, and Mr. Johnson is himself a great street-railway man and company-promoter. One might have expected the huge steel company to arouse a great deal of public antagonism, but very little as yet can be discovered. It is not to be supposed that there will always be such smooth sailing for the corporations; but at present the skies are clear and the breezes are equable.

There have been some further important movements in the iron and steel business, among which has been the purchase of a controlling interest in the Pennsylvania Steel Company on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and the acquisition by Mr. Schwab, president of the great steel corporation, of the control of the steel plant at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Apart from the details of these two and some other transactions in the iron and steel world, which it may take some time to complete, it is only to be said that these latest steps have probably increased, rather than diminished, the prospect of stability and harmony in

that particular industry. All these American developments continue to be looked upon in England and Germany with no small degree of consternation. Some of the foreign observers show true appreciation of the facts, and give wise counsel; others take a narrow and petty view.

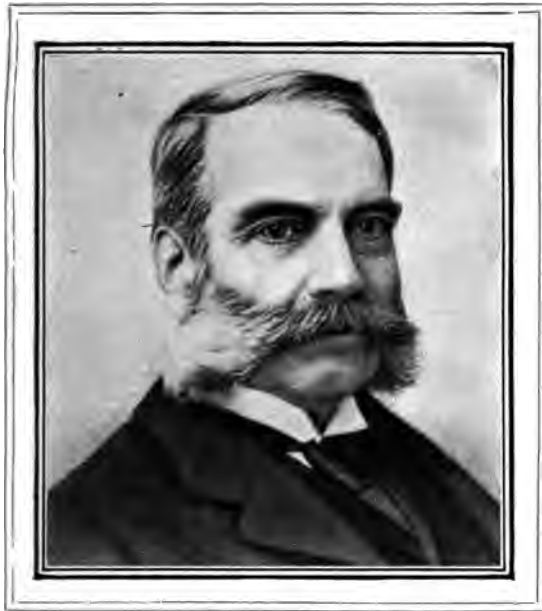
For example, certain British interests have in the past month been making a most violent attack upon the quality of the American locomotives supplied to railways in India; but such attacks will have very little effect, because the statements are so easily disproved. Until English firms can make and deliver promptly a type of locomotive that can fairly compete in quality and price, nothing will be gained by the policy of a concerted disparagement of the American article. A good many Englishmen, taking a more philosophical view of the situation, have already reconciled themselves to the fact that the United States is henceforth to surpass all other manufacturing nations, and they are calmly investing their money in the shares of the American industrial companies. Thus, there seems to be a large and steady demand in England for the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation. The great interest now felt abroad in American industry and finance was



MR. MORGAN AS THE NEW ATLAS.

ATLAS: "Well, that takes a load off my shoulders, and how easily he seems to handle it!"

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



MR. MORRIS K. JESUP.

(President of New York Chamber of Commerce, and prominent in London last month.)

reflected in the attention that was shown to the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce who recently visited England on special invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce. They were received by the King and Queen at Windsor, and were gorgeously entertained by the Lord Mayor of London. Although they themselves are not aware of it, the English are far more materialistic in their views and aims than the Americans, and much more eager to get money. Their prevailing idea of the typical American business man is as inaccurate as possible. It is true that the titled aristocracy sets the standards in England; but it takes a great

deal of money to maintain those standards, and it is not in practice at all difficult for men who have money—by making themselves useful to the Tory party and the Church of England—to break their way into the aristocracy. As gradually reconstituted under modern influences, the British aristocracy is rapidly becoming one based upon money. In America, where no class distinctions are recognized, money will not buy social consideration, other things being equal, nearly so readily as in England. Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Morgan being in London, and both of them prominent members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the prevailing English idea was that all of the visiting American delegates were multi-



MR. CHARLES T. YERKES.

(Who is to control underground transit in London.)



COLUMBIA: "Really, Mr. Bull, you flatter one so."
From the *Herald* (New York).

millionaires; and the attention paid to them was by no means so much a mark of British affection for America as of England's natural and eager tribute to the power and desirability of money. The attentions that were shown to American business men could not disguise the real bitterness of feeling in various quarters in England on account of the immense progress of the United States as a manufacturing and trade competitor. One of the most notable American achievements abroad has been that of Mr. Charles T. Yerkes and his associates, who have succeeded in getting control of the district and metropolitan underground railroad systems of London, with a view to substituting electricity for steam, and thoroughly modernizing what have been wretchedly



OUR SECOND GREATEST SEAPORT,—COTTON SHIPS LOADING ON THE NEW ORLEANS WHARVES.

antiquated and mismanaged properties. The opportunity was a great one; and, moreover, it had been so obvious for a number of years that it is incomprehensible why English energy and capital were not equal to handling it.

Our Growing Seaports. The general development of our export trade has had the interesting effect of increasing the relative activity of several of our seaports, and thus reducing somewhat the too heavy proportion of the foreign business cleared through the port of New York. We were doing a large export business in the spring and early summer of last year; but the gains of this year over last, as indicated in the statistics of the last few weeks, are nothing short of startling. The greatest gains have been in cotton and cattle, with a good gain also in breadstuffs. As the result especially of the great export business in cotton, aided by the increased movement of cereals through Southern ports, New Orleans has for the first time taken a place next to New York as respects the value of its export trade, thus displacing Boston. In the year 1900, New York was credited with only 47 per cent. of the total foreign commerce of the country, as against an average of more than 50 per cent. for several previous years. New York still continues to receive considerably more than 60 per cent. (in value) of the country's imports, but last year it handled only about 37 per cent. of the exports. Boston and Philadelphia have been comparatively stable in the volume of their foreign trade, while Baltimore, Newport News,

New Orleans, and Galveston have made great gains,—as also have the Pacific coast ports, owing to the progress of our Oriental trade.

Volume of Our Foreign Trade. The fiscal year ending June 30 will probably have shown a total export trade exceeding \$1,500,000,000. The figures for eleven months of the year, as announced in the middle of June, showed nearly \$100,000,000 gain over the corresponding period of the previous year, with every prospect that the remaining month of the year would show the same rate of gain. The imports for eleven months of the present fiscal year were valued, in round figures, at \$755,000,000, this being \$34,000,000 less than for the same period of the previous year. At this rate, the so-called "balance of trade" in favor of the United States for the fiscal year now ending would have reached the colossal sum of about \$700,000,000. No mistake should be made as to exactly what this implies. While it may justly be regarded as a mark of great prosperity on our part, it is also evidently enough an indication of vast purchasing power—that is to say, of great accumulated wealth—in the countries which take our meats and breadstuffs, our cotton and petroleum, and in increasing quantities our machinery and other manufactured goods. Colossal sums of European capital are still invested in the United States; and the amount of interest and dividend money that we are obliged to earn and pay over out of our gross product represents a large part of this great sum that we call the balance of trade in our favor. The real

balances as between nations can never be properly shown until some reasonably accurate estimate is made of what is due to invested capital.

Enormous Growth in Four Years of American Capital. It is to be noted, on the other hand, however, that the interest account of Europe against the United States is steadily diminishing, because Americans have been using their surplus wealth during recent years to buy back their own securities. The process by which this comes about is, of course, indirect and not perceived by the average man. It represents, none the less, one of the strongest currents in the financial and business world, for four years past. The great railroad corporations in particular are observing the fact that, whereas their payments of interest on bonds and of dividends on shares of stock a few years ago went in large proportion to foreign holders, they now go in the main to people living in the United States. The absorption of our best American railway and other standard securities by American investors has been quite widely distributed, but it has been particularly noticeable in the case of great financial and fiduciary institutions like the principal insurance companies. Furthermore, the very process and policy of railway amalgamation has of itself created a large and determined demand for railway securities in this country on the part of the interests seeking to control specified properties for the sake of bringing about their absorption, or else their operation in harmony with other companies. Our trade balances for the past four years have ag-

gregated about \$2,400,000,000,—a sum about equal to the total of the balances in our favor for the preceding twenty years. Nothing could better illustrate the almost revolutionary nature of the change in America's financial and economic relations to Europe.

The Supreme Court and the Insular Cases. The Supreme Court of the United States interprets the Constitution only incidentally, as practical cases arise which involve constitutional questions. Thus, the recent decisions in the so-called insular cases have not by any means directly and finally settled all the various questions which have been raised respecting the status of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Some of the cases that have been pending still remain in the hands of the court for future decision. Those that have now been decided, while sustaining what has always seemed to us the only reasonable and tenable position, have, unfortunately, lacked the full support of the court itself, five justices sustaining the main conclusions and four dissenting. The court has, after all, merely decided that the term United States has more than one meaning. So far as foreign countries are concerned, Arizona and New Mexico are a part of the United States, and so also now are Porto Rico and Hawaii; but so far as we ourselves are concerned in our own strictly domestic governmental organization, Arizona and Hawaii are not a part of the United States, because they have never been admitted to the union of States, but are merely territories subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and to be governed by Congress as directed by the Constitution. The Constitution does not extend of itself to the possessions of the United States, but it extends over Congress, which must be controlled in its treatment of territory belonging to the United States by any directions or limitations contained in the Constitution. Thus, Congress may not authorize or permit slavery in the territories, because the Constitution expressly forbids it to do so, but it may make any tariff arrangements it likes between the United States and the territories.

Ours a Sovereign Nation. The confusion of mind that has prevailed in many quarters from the beginning seems to be due largely to the failure to grasp the nature of a written constitution, and its relation to the exercise of general powers of sovereignty by a government. There is no nation in the world, and probably has never been one, in which any generation supposed that it could devise a written instrument of organic law which would effectively prevent its successors from availing themselves of opportunities that



THE BALANCE OF TRADE.
From the Tribune (Minneapolis).

might arise to extend their territorial jurisdiction. The primary object of the American Constitution was to arrange an effective and permanent scheme of partnership and union for a group of associated States which were not suitably organized under the old Articles of Confederation. It was taken as a matter of course from the very beginning that this partnership should constitute an authority capable of acquiring and governing outside territory. If, indeed, the great expanses of territory that were acquired one after another were for the most part somewhat rapidly formed into States which in quick order were accepted as members of the partnership, this course of proceeding was not in the least due to any constitutional obligations, but solely to the fact that it accorded with the interests and inclination of the American people to follow just that line of action. In other words, the United States, quite apart from any obligations incurred by treaty, or agreements of any other sort, rested under no temptation whatever to hold the great Northwestern Territory or the lands of the Louisiana Purchase in political subjection and bondage. The gentlemen who have been using the word empire so freely as a term of reproach to the present administration, and to the Supreme Court on account of its recent decisions, do not seem to have kept in mind the essential nature of governmental and political institutions.

Questions of Policy, Not of Organic Law.

The people of the United States are not aware of the slightest temptation to hold any other people in subjection. They have not hitherto kept Arizona and New Mexico out of the Union through any pleasure or profit they can obtain from the existing status of those territories, but simply because Arizona and New Mexico have not as yet become sufficiently developed in population, resources, or stable institutions to entitle them to an equal place in the Senate with the great States of the Union. Meanwhile, for all practical purposes, they exercise self-government as unrestrainedly as their people could in reason desire. They are not separated by tariff walls from the United States, for the plain reason that it would be in every way inconvenient and useless thus to separate them, and no sane person could advance any common-sense argument for doing anything of the kind. According to the prevailing views of the people of the United States, the burden of proof must rest altogether with those who would interpose any kind of obstacles to freedom of commerce between different parts of the territories under the jurisdiction of the United States. Because, therefore, the Supreme Court has now sustained the view that there may be tariff

charges upon commerce between Porto Rico and the United States proper, it does not follow that the natural policy of the country will be affected in the slightest degree. All the arguments of a more general sort remain, as heretofore, in favor of the policy that had already been decided upon—namely, that of unrestricted trade relations. As to the Philippine Islands, the commercial policy will simply have to be worked out on its merits as the situation develops. One of the infirmities of the American mind is its unbridled eagerness to rush to ultimate conclusions. While, on the one hand, there can be no common sense in advocating the present admission of Porto Rico to the Union, there could, on the other hand, be small common sense in attempting to prove that at some future time under changed conditions Porto Rico ought not to be admitted and given its due quota of representation at Washington. Several of the cases before the Supreme Court dealt with questions of a temporary nature, having to do with the status of Porto Rico before the treaty of peace with Spain was signed and its status after the treaty, but before Congress had acted. These questions have only a slight importance. The main thing that has been decided thus far is that the Constitution of the United States is not a document that is going to interfere with the people of the United States in their proposal to do the very best thing that they can from time to time in providing for the government, development, and true progress of the territories that they have acquired by recent annexation.

The Supreme Court takes a long summer vacation, and these decisions handed down on May 27 came at the end of the term. With Justice Brown, who an-



THE STRING TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution will follow the flag when Congress says so.—From the *Herald* (Boston)



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Justice Peckham.
Justice Brewer.

Justice Harlan.

Justice Shiras.
Chief Justice Fuller.

Justice White.
Justice Gray.

Justice McKenna.
Justice Brown.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

nounced the decision of the court on the main question, were Justices Gray, White, McKenna, and Shiras, while dissenting were Chief Justice Fuller, and Justices Harlan, Brewer, and Peckham. In the decision that the President had no right to maintain the tariff with Porto Rico in the brief period between the treaty of peace and the passage of the Foraker act, Justice Brown was sustained by the four who had not agreed with him in the other case,—that is to say, the view that had been presented by Attorney-General Griggs on behalf of the Administration was steadily supported by Justices Gray, White, McKenna, and Shiras, Justice Brown being with them on the main issue. Chief Justice Fuller's dissenting argument was highly ingenious, and it was strengthened by some of the early decisions of the Supreme Court. The fact is that the precedents have not been consistent, although the general trend of things has been toward the position that has now become completely established as the result of the Spanish War. The conflict of theories was really settled a generation ago, not by the arguments of constitutional lawyers, or the interpretations of the Supreme judiciary, but by the arbitrament of civil war. It may be true that Mr. Calhoun's views of the Constitution be-

fore the Civil War were more strictly justifiable in pure logic than those of the opposing nationalistic school; but the Civil War forever destroyed the strict and narrow theory of the Constitution and the Government, and made us in the full sense a modern nation. In connection with the very instructive and readably presented opinions of the court in these latest cases, we beg to suggest the reading of two new books. One of these is Mr. Winston Churchill's masterly novel "The Crisis," in which one finds a true setting forth of the culmination of the struggle between the rival theories. The other is Dr. Curry's little volume on the "Civil History of the Confederacy," which begins with an authoritative account of the old Southern view.

*Our
Extended
Horizons.*

Now it was inevitable that after a period of two or three decades spent in readjusting ourselves in our domestic political life to the new order of things, and in acquiring, moreover, the full mastery of our own industrial markets, we should begin to extend our horizons, both of politics and of trade. Thus, the decision of the Supreme Court, which means that we are not to be hampered in our serious policies by the ingenious use of logic in

interpretation of an ancient document that was never intended to hamper posterity, has had a reassuring effect upon trade and industry, and has lent its influence to the steadying of agricultural prices and the encouragement of all kinds of business enterprises. It means that our prestige in Europe is not weakened by the disclosure of embarrassing limitations upon the nature and scope of our Government that would put us at a disadvantage in the legitimate rivalry for commerce and world-wide influence.

Improvement in the Philippines. On the strength of these decisions the Administration has felt encouraged to redouble its efforts to establish normal conditions in the Philippines. Even while men were continuing to ask one another how we were ever to get out of our desperate predicament in those islands,—with its prospect of ten years more of dreary warfare, and the certainty of an ever-growing hatred on the part of the Filipinos toward the very name of America,—the terrors of the problem had been disappearing like a morning mist before the rising sun. The work of the Taft Commission is probably unprecedented in the entire history of public administration. In the face of what seemed the most discouraging conditions, this commission—composed of men of unimpeachable honesty and high-mindedness, well qualified to deal both with men and with difficult questions of government and civil society—proceeded to the islands and laid hold of its work in a manner that was bound

to compel—first, the attention of all intelligent men; second, their respect; third, their confidence; and, finally, their allegiance and coöperation. Among other important things, the commission has completed a new code of laws, has arranged a judiciary system, and has appointed the judges and law officers. While the intention has been, in appointing judges, to give the preference to Filipinos, it has also been decided that efficiency must be the first consideration; and thus, while the Chief Justice, Arellano, is a native, four out of six of the associate justices are Americans. The Attorney-General is an American, while his assistant is a Filipino, as also is the Solicitor-General. Five out of eleven judges of the so-called Courts of First Instance are Filipinos.

Other Philippine Notes. It is reported that the promptness and directness with which American legal procedure dealt with the persons guilty of frauds in the commissary service of the United States has had a favorable impression upon the intelligent natives. Some of the former insurgent leaders have been appointed to responsible posts, and thus General Trias is now Governor of the Province of Cavite, while Flores is Governor of the Province of Rizal, this name having been given to a jurisdiction composed of Manila and Morong. A modern American fire department is about to be established for Manila; and this item is merely an illustration of the spirit of progress that the Americans are introducing with the establishment of peace. One of the most important things to be noted is the sending of several hundreds of American teachers, who are to reach Manila by the middle of August, the great majority of these being men. They are all of approved qualifications, and they will be used for a widespread reorganization of elementary education. Several Congressmen, including Mr. Hull, the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, are visiting the Philippines, and a number of officials connected with the War Department or staff bureaus at Washington are to make the journey this summer, these including Adjutant-General Corbin, Surgeon-General Sternberg, General Greely (Chief Signal Officer), and Inspector-General Breckenridge. Secretary Root has been obliged to give up his plan of accompanying these officers. General Chaffee, who is to assume command, arrived at Manila last month, and General MacArthur was announced as expecting to sail for home by way of Japan on July 1. Few casualties to the American troops have been reported, while on the other hand the insurgent bodies have continued to surrender and give up their arms. The policy of releasing insurgent prisoners has been con-



FOGGY WEATHER IN PHILIPPINE WATERS—TRUST THE PILOT.—From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

tinued, and not many are now detained in custody. The full establishment of civil authority as superior to the military is to be postponed until September, by which time it is expected that the work of pacification will in a general way be complete, except, of course, for brigands and small bands of guerrillas. Archbishop Chappelle, of New Orleans, and Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, have been in conference with the Vatican authorities at Rome over the various questions involved in the claims of the Philippine friars. Gen. Frederick D. Grant has returned to the United States after much active experience in the archipelago.

*Porto Rico's
Outlook.*

The situation in Porto Rico is taking the turn that might well have been expected. Thoroughly competent men had been sent there by President McKinley, and the Foraker act represented an enlightened attitude on the part of Congress. The tariff feature of the Foraker act supplied Porto Rico with a temporary revenue by authorizing the collection of a duty equal to about one-seventh of the rates under the general Dingley tariff. This was to last merely while Porto Rico was creating a system of internal taxes that would supply ordinary needs and make it feasible to establish entire free trade between that island and the United States. On July 4 an extraordinary session of the Porto Rican Legislature is to be convened, and it is expected that the Hollander tax plan will be found adequate. In that case President McKinley will promptly announce the removal of all tariff barriers. It has been a useful experience to the Porto Ricans to have to work their way, so to speak, to a position of free access to American markets by providing otherwise for their domestic expenses.

*The President's
Rejection of a
Third Term.*

Although it is much too early to interest the country in a serious discussion of Presidential candidates for 1904, the politicians themselves are always scheming for points in the great game; and the buzzing of the Presidential bee has been louder in their ears this summer than the roar of industrial prosperity or the whirl of the reaper in the yellow wheat-fields. There can be no doubt of the fact that a large number of influential Republican politicians had set on foot a movement to secure the renomination of President McKinley for a third term. Interviews advocating it had been given to the press by prominent men. The movement had gone so far that the President felt it necessary to take the matter up with his Cabinet, and to issue to the public over his own name on June 10 the following statement:

I regret that the suggestion of a third term has been made. I doubt whether I am called upon to give it notice. But there are now questions of the gravest importance before the Administration and the country, and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of the thought of a third term. In view, therefore, of the reiteration of the suggestion, I will say now, once for all, expressing a long-settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it, if it were tendered me.

My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then with them do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 10, 1901.

The gentlemen who launch third-term movements are, as a rule, not thinking so much either of the country or of the President himself as of themselves and their own plans and objects. But the McKinley movement was in a large degree patriotic. Mr. McKinley's announcement was universally commended. It removed all possible doubt, and it will have the good effect to keep the spirit of partisanship at low ebb during the remaining years of the Presidential term. The whole country rejoices with the President in the good news that Mrs. McKinley's health is improving. It was expected that the President and his wife would go to their Ohio home before the 1st of July. Mrs. McKinley's protracted illness made it necessary that the President should give up his plan of spending the Fourth of July with Secretary Long in Massachusetts, although he had not abandoned the idea of attending the Harvard commencement late in June, on which occasion he was to receive the honorary degree of LL.D.

*The Mild Politics of an
Off Year.*

The politicians are amusing themselves with a long list of possible Republican candidates, the most conspicuous of which are Vice-President Roosevelt and Governor Odell, of New York; Senators Hanna and Foraker of Ohio, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, and last, but not least, Senator Allison of Iowa. Two of these men are said to be assiduously at work as determined candidates. Only four months of Mr. McKinley's second term have expired, and the country at large will not bother itself much about politics for three years to come. It is not likely, even, that any broadly defined issues will mark the Congressional elections of next year. In an interview, Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, stated last month that in his opinion the Democratic party would take up the Philippine ques-

tion as its principal issue. He pointed out the obvious fact that the decision of the Supreme Court does not fix American policy one way or the other, but merely leaves Congress free to decide what action it will take. The Democrats, according to Senator Jones, will oppose the policy of retaining the Philippines, and will advocate the establishment there at the earliest possible moment of an independent republic under the guarantee and protection of the United States. Mr. Jones also declared that it would be the general Democratic policy to oppose the ship-subsidy bill as against the Republican plan of resurrecting it. The Senator remarked that the transcontinental railroads would have issued their orders to Republican leaders to smother the Nicaragua Canal bill, and that the Republican Ways and Means Committee would also prevent the reporting back to the House of the Babcock tariff bill, aimed at trusts,—both of these topics presenting an opportunity to the Democracy. But it is not at all clear that the Democrats are



SENATOR M'LAURIN SEEMS TO BE RIGHT "IN IT."
From the Tribune (Minneapolis).



RUSHING THE BABY SHOW.

UNCLE SAM: "You're altogether too early, ladies; the show doesn't open for a good while yet."—From the Journal (New York).

really in harmony upon any one of the subjects outlined by Senator Jones as constituting a party programme. The great debate as to what really constitutes a Democrat which was to have been carried on all summer in South Carolina by Senators Tillman and McLaurin has been abandoned.

Senator McLaurin had been accused of too much sympathy with the broad plans and policies of territorial and commercial expansion for which the McKinley administration stands. Tillman had proposed to McLaurin that they should both resign their seats in the Senate, and then appeal to the Democratic voters of South Carolina to decide at a primary election which of them should be accorded the full Senatorial term as South Carolina's typical and representative Democrat. They were subsequently persuaded to withdraw their resignations; but it is undoubtedly true that Mr. McLaurin represents a growing element of Southern and Western business men of Democratic affiliations who are tired of the moral domination of the Democratic party by its Populist allies. Under

these circumstances it does not seem likely that the Democratic party can rally itself for a victory in the Congressional elections next year. The future of the Philippine question as a party issue will be determined almost entirely by the course of events. If complete peace should be secured at an early date, as now seems probable, and if rapid progress begins to be shown in civil government, educational work, settlement of the church and land questions, and the growth of commerce, so that the army can be reduced and the expense of holding the archipelago brought to a comparatively low point, the Philippine question will not be likely to assume the paramount place in our party contests.

Cuba's Acceptance of Conditions. The Cubans now expect to launch their independent republic early next year. The original acceptance by the convention at Havana of the scheme set forth in the so-called Platt amendment as respects the future relations between the United States and Cuba was in a form that could not be indorsed at Washington. Secretary Root, on behalf of President McKinley, had offered the visiting Cuban committee frank and elaborate explanations of all the points set forth in the Platt amendment, in order to reassure their minds and make plain to them the honorable intentions of the American Government. The Cuban convention thereupon availed itself of the committee's report to make official incorporation of Mr. Root's remarks in that part of the Cuban consti-

tution which covered the subject of relations with the United States. The promptness with which the Administration at Washington conveyed to Havana its disapproval of the method that had been pursued caused some surprise, but had a very wholesome effect. While Secretary Root's explanations had undoubtedly been both lucid and sound, they could not be made a part of the enactment to which they had reference. The Cuban convention on June 12 very wisely voted that the Platt amendment, just as it stood, should be made a part of the constitution. A good many influential people in Cuba had hoped that the amendment would be defeated, for the reason that they desired outright annexation. The constitution as a whole will doubtless soon be re-offered to President McKinley for his approval, and meanwhile the convention has been drafting an electoral law, with a view to the holding of an election a few months hence. When Congress convenes early in December, it will presumably be given an opportunity by the President to pass upon the whole situation, and it may reasonably be expected that the new Cuban government will be inaugurated and our troops wholly withdrawn at some early date next year. So far as our own Government is concerned, this expeditious solution is doubtless a cause of congratulation; and the Cuban politicians are naturally happy in the prospect of getting things into their own hands. But the plain and serious truth is that it is unfortunate for the Cuban people in all their best interests that the withdrawal of the United States could not be postponed for two more years, or, at the very least, another twelvemonth. Cuba needs American energy and experience in the work of getting a school system created and established, as well as in other branches of administration.



CUBA MAKES A DISCOVERY.

THE YOUNG NAVIGATOR: "Why, this isn't a collar after all; it's a life-preserver!"—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

Hard Winter in South Africa. While we have reduced our forces in the Philippines to about 40,000 men, nearly all of whom are engaged in quiet and comfortable garrison duty, with little if any higher rate of mortality than if they were stationed at military posts in the United States, it is far otherwise with the British in South Africa, who still maintain there an army of about 250,000 men, greatly worn and fatigued, suffering from the hardships of what is now midwinter in those regions, and constantly baffled by the astonishing persistence and mobility of the enemy. The British Government has at length ceased to repeat its assertion that the war is over. The leaders of the Boers themselves declare that they have not the slightest intention of giving up, and that they are in a position to keep the guerrilla warfare going on for an indefinite time. It is

supposed that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 Boers still in the field, operating ordinarily in very small commandoes, a number of which occasionally unite, however, to form a column equal in numbers to a full European regiment. There was more fighting and there were more British losses last month up to the time of our going to press than for several months previous; and the advantage seemed in the majority of cases to be on the side of the Boers. The attempt of General Kitchener to keep them cornered in the north-eastern part of the Transvaal proved wholly unsuccessful, for—divided into small companies—the Boers easily broke through the British cordon and carried the war into Cape Colony itself. It is not necessary to recapitulate here the engagements in detail, the most important of which was on May 30, at Vlackfontein, fifty miles from Johannesburg, in which the British lost more than 50 killed and about 120 wounded.

Victory by Depopulation. The Boers, of course, are not in a position to hold prisoners; and they are therefore obliged to release as many as they capture. The British, on the other hand, have now no prospects whatever of success apart from their careful sequestration of all the men they can possibly capture, in order to bring the male fighting population to the vanishing point. All the Boers in existence would not populate an average ward of New York or Chicago. If only there were Boers to populate two such wards instead of one, they would defeat the British in the end. But as matters stand it is probable that the Boers must in a few months give up through lack of men and ammunition. Prisoners are being deported to Ceylon, St. Helena, Bermuda, and elsewhere, in great numbers. Lord Kitchener reported that in the month of May 2, 640 Boers were either killed or captured. Weyler's Cuban policy of concentrating the non-combatant Boer population in specified camps has been put into force by Lord Kitchener, with the result of a deplorable amount of disease and suffering. In due time the British will win through the grim policy of depopulation.

Milner's Honors,—For What? Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, seeing no prospect of any immediate work for a civil governor to do in those regions, came home to England for a vacation in May, and was received with calculated ostentation by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, and the other leading members of the government. He was, furthermore, immediately conducted to the King, who raised him to the



LORD MILNER, OF CAPE TOWN.

peerage under the title of Lord Milner of Cape Town,—all in recognition of his alleged great services to the empire. The rest of the world has been looking on with curiosity and wondering what these services can have been. It is the prevailing opinion outside of England that Milner's unfortunate conduct of the negotiations with President Krüger did more than almost any other one thing to bring upon England this inglorious and disastrous war, which can now have no possible outcome that would justify it as a profitable or fortunate thing for England. Undoubtedly, Milner is an excellent and upright gentleman, full of honest zeal for the extension of the British empire everywhere and by all means. He has served his masters to the best of his ability. But he has cut an unenviable figure in the eyes of the world; and his elevation to the peerage at this particular juncture was probably as remarkable an instance of trying to put a good face on a bad matter as history has ever recorded. Lord Milner is booked to return to South Africa in August.

The Mines and the War Bills. Much discussion in England has followed the report of Sir David Barbour, head of the Transvaal Tax Commission. This commission had been appointed to study financial conditions and resources, with the special object of advising as to the abil-

ity of South Africa to pay the cost of England's devastating war. It is proposed, among other things, by Sir David to levy a 10-per-cent. tax on the net profits of the gold mines. This is not very agreeable to the English holders of mining stocks, and it is even less pleasant news to the French, German, and other Continental investors who own a great part of the shares of the mining companies of the Rand. The general work of the parliamentary session is not proving very productive of results, although there have been floods of fruitless talk and plenty of evidence of discord in the ranks of both British parties.

The Chinese Settlement.

With the amount of indemnity practically agreed upon, and also the details of the scheme by which China is to raise the money and pay it over, the great episode of the international expedition to Peking is rounding out the second chapter. Four hundred and fifty million taels, equal to \$315,000,000, is the sum that is said to have been fixed upon. The method adopted, it seems, is an issue of Chinese 4 per-cent. bonds which will be received at par and distributed among the powers in such proportion as they will themselves determine. The United States and England successfully resisted the proposal urged by Russia and Japan that these bonds should be jointly guaranteed by the group of creditor powers. An increase of the tariff duties at the treaty ports, and the income from certain other specified taxes, will provide money enough to pay the yearly interest charge and to accumulate a sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation of the principal. Thus, China will have paid very heavily in the end for the folly and villainy of the high officials who encouraged the Boxers.

An Unpleasant Prospect.

It is not reassuring to think of the withdrawal of the European forces with the atrocious old Empress Dowager still exercising absolute power; and it would seem as if China's worst troubles were only beginning, rather than ending. It will be strange, indeed, if formidable revolutions against the Manchu dynasty do not occur in the early future. Count von Waldersee, the commander-in-chief, left Peking on June 3, and the British, French, and Germans are retaining in the disturbed region of China, chiefly around Tientsin, only about 3,000 troops each, the Italians leaving 1,200. We have no American troops in China except a legion guard at Peking of about 150 men. The Russian troops left Peking months ago, but of course a great Russian army is maintained in Manchuria, without the slightest prospect of withdrawal either now

or at any future time. The Imperial Chinese court is not expected to return from Singan-fu until September.

Famine and Its Relief.

Famine and pestilence usually follow war, and China affords no exception to that rule. Starvation prevails in some extensive regions, particularly in the province of Shansi. The *Christian Herald*, of New York, always so energetic in relief work, is raising a large fund, and has already sent \$20,000. In helping the suffering Chinese women and children in this time of their great emergency, we are not only showing kindness to a gentle and patient people who have never done us any wrong even in thought,—for these people were not Boxers,—but we are also doing something to insure good relations between this country and China, a consummation much to be desired. The distribution of the *Christian Herald's* fund is intrusted to a committee of leading missionaries than whom no men could possibly handle it more wisely. The brother of the Emperor is to visit Berlin to apologize officially for the murder of the Baron von Ketteler, and a statue of the ambassador is to be erected by the Chinese Government in Peking on the spot where he was slain a year ago. Our special commissioner, Mr. Rockhill, who has been representing us in China during the visit of Mr. Conger to the United States, will soon return; and Mr. Conger, on the other hand, has announced that he will sail early in July to resume his duties as United States minister at Peking. It is regarded as possible that Mr. Conger may be nominated for the governorship of Iowa in September, in which case he would presumably resign his diplomatic post.

Germany in the Center of the Stage.

Berlin is now the great center of European influence and activity, and our American newspapers ought to have a much better and fuller news service from Germany than they are now giving their readers. By far the most energetic and conspicuous figure in all Europe is the Emperor William; and his movements and utterances alone each month comprise a large proportion of the month's current history. The Emperor has of late been in a pacific mood, and he continues on all occasions to declare that the joint expedition to China has cemented Europe for years to come in the bonds of comradeship and mutual esteem. In connection with one or two fresh incidents carefully managed, the Kaiser has paid compliments to the French army that have pleasantly affected the Gallic susceptibilities. It is the studious policy of Germany to cultivate the friendship of Holland in all possible ways, and every attention



THE NEW BISMARCK STATUE AT BERLIN.

was shown Queen Wilhelmina and her German husband last month on the occasion of their visit to Berlin. The most explicit denials have been officially made in Germany of the rumors about the proposed purchase of Margarita Island from Venezuela. It is declared that Germany is under no temptation whatever to seek an acquisition that would arouse antagonism in the United States; nor has Germany, it is added, any use for an island in those waters. On June 16, the great Reinhold statue of Bismarck, which has been placed in front of the Reichstag building in Berlin, was unveiled in presence of the Emperor and Empress and a vast and imposing array of notabilities and visiting delegates. A very eloquent address was delivered by Chancellor von Bülow. The statue represents Bismarck in military dress, helmeted and stern. While bountiful harvests are general throughout the United States, serious crop failures are reported in Prussia, and the government departments have been ordered to provide state aid in one way and another.

French Topics of the Month. The spirit of France is illustrated in the fact that a greater popular interest was aroused by the election last month of two "Immortals" to fill vacancies in the Academy than by any current events of a political, industrial, or financial nature, although there were many passing public topics of a considerable

degree of importance. One of the places in the Academy that had to be filled was that of the late Duc de Broglie; and the Marquis de Vogüé, though obliged to make a hard fight, was chosen after a number of ballots. The public was most concerned, however, with the contest for the remaining seat, the leading candidate being the popular young poet, M. Edmond Rostand, whose "Cyrano de Bergerac" had made him widely known throughout the world. Against him was pitted the serious historian, Frederic Masson. The situation was deadlocked until M. Paul Deschanel, the most fastidious and popular of all the younger school of French scholars in politics, had to leave the Academy to take his place as presiding officer of the Chamber of Deputies. He was persistently against Rostand. M. de Freycinet, to break the deadlock, changed his vote, and the young poet was successful, to the great joy of Madame Bernhardt and the Parisian public. The general parliamentary elections of France do not come off until May of next year, but every sign points to a determined struggle. The monarchical parties are dead, and the most significant phenomenon is the rapid rise of the Radicals and Socialists as against the Moderate Republicans. Domestic questions, rather than foreign, are engrossing the French mind. The anti-Semitic leader Drumont has been expelled from the Chamber of Deputies; and mutual accusations of the other leaders of the so-called Nationalist movement have brought to light much that has tended to the discredit of that dangerous menace to the republic.

A Daughter to the House of Savoy. On June 1 there occurred the birth of the first child of the young King of Italy. The arrival of a daughter instead of a son was a keen disappointment, chiefly because the Salic law excludes all women from succession to the throne. The young son of the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the King, thus remains heir presumptive for the present. In spite of the large and constant immigration from Italy, the population of the peninsula continues to increase substantially. The statistics of the recent census give the total population as 32,449,754. The last census was taken twenty years ago, and disclosed a total of 28,460,000. Italy, like most other European countries, especially France, Spain, and Russia, has been the scene of protracted and very disturbing labor strikes, with riotous accompaniments.

In Russia, Spain, and the Balkans. Other matters that were of concern to Russia were for the moment forgotten in the news that on June 18 the fourth daughter was born to the Czar. A son

had been ardently hoped for, and Dr. Schenck's theories are again discredited. Little Anastasia will not be neglected, however, and will doubtless be as carefully and wisely reared and taught as her sisters, who are: Olga, now six years old; Tatiana, now four, and Marie, aged two years. The Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's brother, is still the heir apparent. It is a pity that Salic laws should stand in the way of the accession of women to several European thrones, for they make quite as useful sovereigns as men; and there ought not to be any ground for unhappiness over the birth of royal daughters. England's experience is in everybody's memory, and Holland would not exchange Wilhelmina for a veritable paragon of the other sex. The Queen Regent of Spain is a better ruler than any of her Peninsular statesmen, and it is to be regretted that she is so soon to retire. New Spanish elections have been held, the Ministerialists winning by a considerable majority. On the 11th of June the Queen Regent opened the Cortes for the last time, inasmuch as the young King will have attained the legal age of sixteen next year, and the

regency will terminate. It is reported, by the way, that he witnessed his first bull fight on a certain Sunday last month. Speaking of disappointments in the matter of royal heirs, the one that has made the most extraordinary sensation pertains to the unhappy reigning house of Serbia. The accompanying cartoon from a German paper shows the woe-begone face of King Alexander as he turns his back on the paraphernalia that had been provided for the expected son and heir. It is reported that an arrangement has been made between this same King Alexander of Serbia and the Russian Government by which Russia is to resume the overshadowing influence of twenty years ago. Ever since the Russo-Turkish War, there has been intense and incessant rivalry between Austro-Hungary and Russia for the virtual domination of the Balkan states.

Mr. Carnegie's bestowal of \$10,000—*Mr. Carnegie's Scotch Gift.* 000, announced in our issue of last month, upon the four Scottish universities is the largest outright and completed gift to education ever made by any individual. Mr. Rockefeller's successive gifts to the University of Chicago—that institution having just now celebrated its tenth anniversary with great *éclat*—have now amounted in less than a dozen years to about as great a total; and statements made by Mr. Rockefeller himself last month made it clear that his giving is not at an end. But the Scotch universities were poor, and they were in danger of falling far behind the new standards of university life and work. As finally arranged after much discussion, the proceeds of Mr. Carnegie's gift, which will be \$500,000 a year, will be divided into two parts, one of which, according to the deed of gift itself, is to be applied as follows:

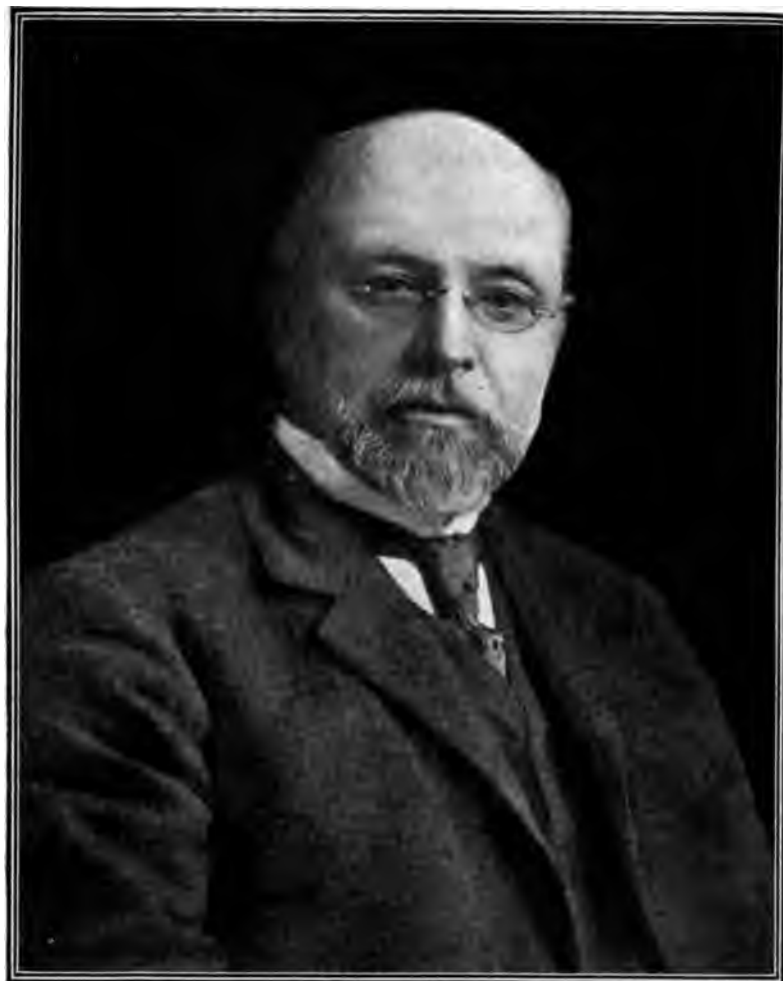
One-half of the net annual income is to be applied toward the improvement and expansion of the universities of Scotland in the faculties of science and medicine, also for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific research and for increasing the facilities for acquiring a knowledge of history, economics, English literature, and modern languages, and such other subjects cognate to a technical or commercial education as can be brought within the scope of the university curriculum; by the erection of buildings, laboratories, class-rooms, museums, or libraries, the providing of efficient apparatus, books, and equipment, the institution and endowment of professorships and lectureships, including post-graduate lectureships, and scholarships—more especially scholarships for the purpose of encouraging research in any one or more of the subjects before named, or in such other manner as the committee may from time to time decide.

It was at first Mr. Carnegie's idea to use his endowment for the sake of making tuition free



ALEXANDER OF SERBIA GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

Closing out, on account of circumstances, a finely assorted stock of infants' furnishings.—From *Ull* (Berlin).



DR. IRA REMSEN, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

to all Scotch students in the universities. This idea was greatly modified, however, and it is now arranged that the universities will continue to charge such tuition fees as they like, but that the trustees of the Carnegie fund will pay the whole or a part of the tuition of such deserving students as may thus be enabled to obtain a higher education. The trustees have the right also in their discretion to use a part of this second half of the fund to promote university-extension lectures, and other educational objects.

A New President at the Johns Hopkins.

Fresh interest has been aroused in the affairs of the Johns Hopkins University by the completion of twenty-five years of its marvelously successful career, and by the election of a new president to succeed Dr. Gilman, who had determined to retire. Prof.

Ira Remsen had been at the head of the department of chemistry ever since the university was opened, and in absences of Dr. Gilman on various occasions he had served as acting president. Dr. Rowland, whose death we noted last month, and Professor Gildersleeve, like Dr. Remsen, had been associated with President Gilman for a quarter of a century in the brilliant work of creating the most widely famed of all American universities. Although even then a distinguished specialist and professor, Dr. Remsen was only thirty years of age when he organized the department of chemistry at Baltimore, and his reputation at home and abroad has steadily grown. He is still in his prime at fifty-five. As we have said more than once before, there is no one institution for higher education in this country where at the present time a large increase of endowment would be so pro-

ve of results. Post-graduate study and re- literally began in this country at the Johns ins University; and what has been done here has been chiefly owing to the initiative eadership of that institution.

President Dabney of the University of Tennessee, in speaking of the Washington Memorial Institution month, assured us that in his opinion it d be a greater educational agency ten years e than the University of Berlin. Dr. Dab- vas jubilant, and was expressing his enthu- rather than attempting exact forecasts. ie would be ready, doubtless, to make a se- defense of his prediction. Elsewhere in umber, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Co- ia University, has at our request explained ir readers just what the Washington Me- l Institution is designed to do. It was a y coincidence that as President Gilman was ng from a meeting of the board of directors e Johns Hopkins University, in which he had participating in the choice of his successor, as met by a committee of the trustees of the Washington Memorial Institution, whose t it was to inform him that he had been imously chosen as the man to initiate and t its work. The new institution will be under spices of the leading universities and higher ical schools of the country, with the active nd participation of all the departments and us at Washington, including not only the ific and technical establishments and agen- of the Government, but also great institutions

like the Congressional Library, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Museum. It will enroll hundreds of students in the coming year, and thousands in the near future. The plan, as finally worked out, has come quite as much from experienced heads of the Government's scientific work as from the university leaders outside. The advisory board will include the President and Cabinet, and other high officials. President Gilman is to be congratulated upon the great national opportunity for usefulness that lies before him.

*Other
Educational
Notes.*

Apart from the organization of the Washington Memorial Institution, the most significant new undertaking in the educational world is perhaps the founding of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. This enterprise is not to be carried on in rivalry with existing medical colleges, but is to coöperate with them all in the field of special and extended investigation. Its headquarters will be in New York, but the president of the board of directors is at present Dr. William H. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, the secretary being Dr. L. Emmett Holt, of New York. The other members of the board are men of like prominence in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Mr. Rockefeller has advanced \$200,000 for immediate or early expenditure, with more to come. President Schurman announced at Cornell on June 19 that Mr. Rockefeller had offered that university a gift of a quarter of a million dollars on condition that an equal amount should be subscribed by others. Brown University has received the equivalent of more than a million in the form of the famous John Carter Brown Library, with money for building and endowment. Many smaller gifts to various universities and institutions have been announced from the commencement platforms. The Rev. Dr. Richard D. Harlan, of Rochester, N. Y., has accepted the presidency of Lake Forest University, near Chicago. He is one of the sons of Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. The principal colleges for women are showing exceptional growth, and the graduating class at Smith College numbered 254, which is the largest class ever graduated from any woman's college. Vassar's largest class, numbering 142, also graduated last month. American colleges and universities were never before in such close relation to the practical life of the country, and the great army of new graduates will find plenty of good work to do, and will be the better fitted for that work, as well as for all the opportunities, duties, and pleasures of life, by reason of the superior educational advantages that they have enjoyed.



COLLEGE GRADUATE OF 1901: "The world is mine!"
From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

Obituary Notes. In our obituary record occur the names of several American public men of prominence. Of these, the only one who died in office was Gov. William J. Samford of Alabama. Former Governors Pingree, of Michigan, and Tanner, of Illinois, had



THE LATE EX-GOVERNOR PINGREE, OF MICHIGAN.

only recently retired from official station. Mr. Pingree was born and grew up in Maine, and served through the Civil War, after which he removed to the West and made his home in Detroit. For a time he worked at his trade in a shoe factory, and soon became a shoe manufacturer on his own account, building up a very large business. As a man of rugged energy and great independence of character, his entry into politics as a candidate for the mayoralty of Detroit marked an era in the history of the State. He served four successive terms as mayor and two as governor, and, quite apart from specific achievements, he lifted public life out of mere party ruts and gave a forcible example of the influence that a successful business man may wield in public office. Ex-Representative Boutelle, of Maine, had been for several years incapacitated by illness for service in Congress, and, in fact, had never taken his seat in the Fifty-seventh Congress, to which he had been elected. Mr. Boutelle's record at Washington had been a long and honorable one. Mr. Edward Moran, the artist, and Mr. James A. Herne, the actor and playwright, had won distinction in their respective professions, and were still in active life. Two well-known Eng-

lish literary men, Sir Walter Besant and Robert W. Buchanan, passed away early in June. Each of these writers had visited the United States, but the American public is probably more familiar with the work of Sir Walter Besant, especially his famous story, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," than with the poems and criticisms of Mr. Buchanan. In recent years, Sir Walter had been more actively occupied with his great work of studying and recording the history of London, section by section, than in the writing of fiction. On the day when the Bismarck statue was being unveiled occurred the funeral of Count William von Bismarck, the second son of the Iron Chancellor, in the fiftieth year of his age. The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Tuttle, who died at Crawfordsville, Ind., in his eighty-third year, had in his day been one of the most influential and useful educators of the Mississippi Valley, and was for thirty years



THE LATE SIR WALTER BESANT.

president of Wabash College. The Hon. Hiram Price, of Iowa, who lived to be eighty-seven years old, and who had served many years in Congress and as a commissioner of Indian affairs, was an excellent type of the useful citizen and honorable man of affairs.



RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From May 21 to June 19, 1901.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

May 22.—The Alabama Constitutional Convention meets and effects a permanent organization....Five cadets of the graduating class at the United States Military Academy are dismissed, and six suspended, for insubordination.

May 23.—The election of members of the Virginia Constitutional Convention results in the return of a large Democratic majority.

May 25.—Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, resign their seats as the result of a joint debate, and demand reelection.

May 27.—The United States Supreme Court renders its decision in the insular test cases, declaring that duties collected prior to the passage of the Porto Rican tariff law were illegal and must be refunded, but that the law itself is constitutional.

May 28.—Ex-Governor Oates, in the Constitutional Convention of Alabama, offers an ordinance on the suffrage question....The city of New Orleans recovers possession of the wharves and public landings, controlled for the past twenty-five years by private corporations....The United States Supreme Court adjourns until October.

May 30.—President McKinley and his party return to Washington after their trip to the Pacific coast.

May 31.—Governor McSweeney of South Carolina declines to accept the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin....The New York City Republican organization declares in favor of anti-Tammany union and for direct primary nominations.

June 1.—The Nationalist party elects Señor Miguel Gener Mayor of Havana, and a large majority of the Municipal Council.

June 3.—Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, agrees to withdraw his resignation of his seat.

June 4.—The Havana Municipal Council unanimously rejects the Dady bid (approximately \$14,000,000) for the sewerage and paving contract....The United States Treasury Department issues an order forbidding the entrance to the port of New York of immigrants afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, on the ground that it is a dangerous contagious disease.

June 5.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, withdraws his resignation, on the ground that the purpose for which it was tendered has been thwarted.

June 7.—Governor Stone of Pennsylvania signs the rapid-transit bills passed by the Legislature.

June 11.—President McKinley issues a statement declaring that he will not be a candidate for a third term under any circumstances....The Alabama Constitutional Convention adopts the first part of the new constitution.

June 12.—The United States battleship *Illinois*, on her trial trip, makes a record of 17.31 knots an hour for four hours....Fourteen ordinances granting valuable street-railway franchises are passed by the Philadelphia Council.

June 13.—The new United States mint at Philadelphia is accepted for the Government by Secretary Gage....Although John Wanamaker offers to give \$2,500,000 for the franchises conferred by the Philadelphia street-railway ordinances for no consideration to the city, Mayor Ashbridge signs the ordinances as passed by the Council....William D. Jelks succeeds William J. Sanford, deceased, as Governor of Alabama.

June 15.—President McKinley reappoints Gov. Miguel A. Otero of New Mexico....The United States Philippine Commission appoints seven Supreme Court judges, with Señor Arellano as Chief Justice.



VISCOUNT KATSURA.
(Japan's new premier.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

May 22.—The Russian loan is heavily oversubscribed at Paris banks....It is announced that Arabi Pasha, the Egyptian rebel who was banished to Ceylon in 1882, has been pardoned....The Swedish Parliament adopts the compromise on the army-reorganization bill of the government.

May 23.—The Canadian Parliament is prorogued.

May 24.—Sir Alfred Milner arrives in London from South Africa, is received by the King, and is created a peer....The recent rising in Algeria is debated in the French Chamber of Deputies.

May 25.—The Norwegian Parliament confers the franchise on women taxpayers.

May 26.—The Spanish elections result in the return of 120 Ministerialists and 30 members of the opposition.

May 27.—The Russian minister of the interior forbids the publication of the *Novoe Vremya* for one week.

June 1.—A daughter is born to the King and Queen of Italy....In a British parliamentary by-election in Essex the Liberal candidate is returned by a greatly increased majority.

June 4.—Mr. Robert Reid consents to surrender his Newfoundland telegraph lines to the government and to revise his land-grants....The Marquis de Sur-Saluces, a well-known French loyalist, is arrested at Paris.

June 6.—After considerable debate, the British House of Commons grants the sum of £15,779,000 to be expended by the War Office for transports and remounts....The civil committee of inquiry into the business methods of the British War Office makes its report to Parliament.

June 11.—The Queen Regent opens the Spanish Cortes for the last time, as the regency terminates in 1902.

June 12.—The German battleship *Zaehringen* is launched at Kiel, in the presence of Emperor William.... Many political arrests are reported from Poland.

June 13. The British Government's financial expert, Sir David Barbour, recommends that the Transvaal mines be taxed £450,000 yearly to help defray the cost of the war.

June 17.—It is announced that Russia has decided to renew the leases of the Commander and Tulery Islands in the North Pacific.

June 18.—A fourth daughter is born to the Czar and Czarina of Russia.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

May 28.—By a vote of 15 to 14, the Cuban Constitutional Convention adopts the Platt amendment, with certain explanatory additions, as an appendix to the Cuban constitution.

May 30.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and her consort arrive in Germany on a visit to Emperor William.

May 31.—The United States Government rejects the Cuban Constitutional Convention's acceptance of the Platt amendment and insists on an unqualified acceptance of the terms of the amendment.

June 8.—Austro-Hungarian hostility to Italian interests in the Balkans is discussed in the Italian Parliament.

June 10.—A special embassy from the Sultan of Morocco is received by King Edward and Queen Alexandra at London.

June 11.—Ambassador White, at Berlin, authorizes the statement that the United States and Germany have a full and amicable understanding concerning Margarita Island.

June 12.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 16 to 11, 4 members being absent, accepts the Platt amendment without qualification.

June 14.—Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, explains in the Chamber of Deputies that Italy is seeking cordial relations with the Latin-American states and announces Italy's intention to open commercial negotiations with the United States and Russia.



THE LATE JAMES A. HERNE.
(Actor and playwright.)

June 17.—The Chilean Claims Commission announces its decision of the *Itata* case in favor of the United States.... United States Minister Loomis is transferred from Venezuela to Portugal: Herbert W. Bowen, recently appointed Minister to Persia, goes to Venezuela, being succeeded in Persia by Lloyd C. Griscom.



THE LATE ROBERT W. BUCHANAN.
(A well-known English writer.)

June 18.—Russia gives notice to the United States of an increase in the duties on bicycles and naval stores; Secretary Gage protests.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

May 22.—Fighting takes place between German troops and the Chinese.... Two cases of smallpox occur among the Indian troops in China.

May 27.—The British indemnity proposals are viewed with increasing favor by the other powers.

May 28.—The German Emperor issues an order for the return of Count von Waldersee and the reduction of German troops in China.... Plague is serious at Hong-kong, there being 187 deaths in one week.

June 3.—There is a great military display at Peking on the occasion of the departure of Count von Waldersee.... Nine companies of the Ninth United States Regiment return to Manila from China.

June 5.—General Chaffee arrives at Manila from China.

June 18.—The foreign ministers decline to permit Chinese soldiers in Peking.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

May 22.—Plague breaks out at Port Elizabeth.... Five hundred Boer prisoners arrive at Bombay to be sent to Ahmednagar.

May 25.—The Boers attack the convoy of General Plumer's column and destroy half of it.

May 27.—The Boers near Cradock advance south toward Maraisburg; they capture a post of 41 British of the Midland Mounted Rifles.



"SHAMROCK II.," THE CUP-CHALLENGER, AS SHE APPEARED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ACCIDENT, ON MAY 22.
(King Edward VII. was on board the yacht, but escaped injury.)

May 28.—The Boers are active in the Tarkastad district....Two farmers are tried by court-martial at Cradock.

May 29.—Delarey attacks General Dixon's brigade of the Seventh Battalion of Yeomanry near Vlaktfontein; the British lose 6 officers and 51 men killed and 6 officers and 115 men wounded.

June 3.—Seven hundred Boers under Commandant Scheeper attack the town of Willowmore, Cape Colony, but are repulsed after a nine hours' fight.

June 6.—Colonel Wilson, with 240 of General Kitchener's scouts, surprises and routs 400 Boers belonging to Beyer's command, 34 miles west of Warm Baths; the Boers leave 37 dead, 100 prisoners, and 8,000 cattle, with wagons and supplies, in the hands of the British, who lose 3 men killed and 15 wounded....General Elliot's column engages De Wet near Reitz, capturing wagons, rifles, ammunition, and cattle; British and Boers lose heavily.

June 12.—Boers surprise and capture 200 men of the Victorian Mounted Rifles in camp at Steenkoolspruit, killing 2 officers and 16 men.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

May 21.—The Belgian glassworkers' strike terminates....The *America's Cup*-defender *Constitution* has her first trial.

May 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht *Shamrock II.*, challenger for the *America's Cup*, has all her spars carried away in a squall on the Solent, while King Edward is on board....The prisoner Bresci, assassin of King Humbert of Italy, commits suicide in San Stefano prison.

May 23.—The volcano of Keloet, in Java, is in eruption; great loss of life is reported.

May 24.—As the result of an explosion in the Universal Colliery, in the Aber Valley, South Wales, between 70 and 80 men lose their lives.

May 25.—Fire in a Prussian mine causes the death of 21 miners.

May 27.—The Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia adopts a resolution providing for a committee to draft a statement of faith to be presented to next year's assembly at New York....The Coöperative Congress opens at Middlesborough, England.

May 28.—The British expedition in Somaliland, East Africa, against the Mad Mullah fights a sharp action, capturing 5,000 head of cattle and cutting off the Mullah's base of supplies.

May 29.—L. F. Loree is chosen president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to succeed John K. Cowen, resigned....The Socialist Congress at Lyons closes.

May 30.—The Hall of Fame of New York University is opened.

June 1.—Announcement is made of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's intention to establish in New York City the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

June 3.—Prof. Ira Remsen is elected president of the Johns Hopkins University, to succeed Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, resigned....W. H. Newman is elected president of the New York Central Railroad.

June 5.—The horse Volodyovski, leased by William C. Whitney, of New York, wins the English Derby....Delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce are entertained by the London Chamber.

June 7.—Andrew Carnegie transfers to trustees for the benefit of the Scotch universities \$10,000,000 in 5-per-cent. United States Steel Corporation bonds, half of the income to be used to increase the facilities of the universities in specified branches, and the other half to pay fees and assist students in other ways.

June 8.—A tornado destroys lives and property in Oklahoma Territory.

June 10.—In an engagement with Filipino insurgents near Lipa, in Luzon, Capt. Antou Springer, Jr., U. S. A.,

and Second Lieut. Walter H. Lee, Engineers, are killed; Capt. William H. Wilhelm dies later of wounds.

June 11.—Sixteen miners are killed by an explosion at Port Royal, Pa....The Southern Industrial Convention is opened at Philadelphia.

June 12.—The four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Glasgow University is celebrated.

June 13.—The London bank-rate is reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent.

June 16.—A statue of Bismarck is unveiled at Berlin.

OBITUARY.

May 21.—Gen. Fitz-John Porter, 78....Hon. Wilbur F. Porter, Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1896, 69....Ex-Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine, 62.

May 23.—Ex-Gov. John Riley Tanner, of Illinois, 57....M. Charles Boysset, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, 84.

May 25.—George H. Cheney, a well-known piano manufacturer, 73.

May 27.—J. M. Brydon, a leading English architect, 61.

May 30.—Ex-Congressman Hiram Price, of Iowa, 87....Gen. Thomas Wilson, a veteran of the Civil War, 75....Count William Bismarck, second son of the late Prince Bismarck, 49.

May 31.—Daniel B. Robinson, a well-known railroad official, 54.

June 2.—Ex-Congressman Richard C. McCormick, of

New York, 69....James A. Herne, the actor and playwright, 60.

June 4.—Georg Vierling, the Berlin composer, 81.

June 5.—Representative Robert Emmet Burke, of Texas, 54....Edward Kimball, famous for his success in raising funds for churches, 78.

June 6.—Ex-Chief Justice Thomas Durfee, of Rhode Island, 75.

June 7.—Bishop William Rufus Nicholson, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, 79....Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend ("Xariffa"), writer of poetry, 69.

June 8.—Dr. Joseph Farrand Tuttle, president emeritus of Wabash College, 83.

June 9.—Edward Moran, marine and landscape painter, 72....Sir Walter Besant, the English novelist, 63.

June 10.—Robert Williams Buchanan, English poet, critic, and novelist, 60....Robert James Loyd-Lindsay, first Baron Wantage, one of the wealthiest landowners in the United Kingdom, 69.

June 11.—Gov. William J. Samford, of Alabama, 56.

June 13.—Prof. Truman Henry Safford, of Williams College, the distinguished mathematician and astronomer, 65.

June 15.—Neil Warner, tragedian, 70....Gen. Max Weber, a veteran of the Civil War, 77.

June 17.—Louis Aldrich, the well-known actor, 58....Prof. Hermann Friedrich Grimm, the German art critic, 73.

June 18.—Ex-Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, of Michigan, 61.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions have been announced for this month:

EDUCATIONAL.—The National Educational Association, at Detroit, July 8-12; the American Institute of Instruction, at Saratoga, N. Y., July 5-8; the New York University Convocation, at Albany, N. Y., July 1-3; the International Kindergarten Convocation, at Buffalo, July 1-3; the American Library Association, at Waukesha, Wis., July 3-16; the American Philological Association, at Cambridge, Mass., on July 9; the Indian Educators' Congress, at Buffalo, July 15-20; the National German-American Teachers' Association, at Indianapolis, Ind., July 10-13; the National Music Teachers' Association, at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, July 2-5.

SCIENTIFIC.—The American Fisheries Society, at Milwaukee, Wis., July 19-20; the National Forestry Association, at Colorado Springs, Colo., July 12-15.

RELIGIOUS.—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 6-10; the International Epworth League Convention, at San Francisco, July 19-21; the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at Detroit, July 24-28; the Baptist Young People's Union International Convention, at Chicago, July 25-28; the National Young People's Union of the United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, at Winona, Ind., July 24-28; the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church, at Rochester, N. Y., July 10-17; the Young People's Alliance of the Evangelical Association, at Buffalo, July 25-28; the Young Men's Christian Association Secretaries' and Physical Directors' School, at Lake Geneva, Wis., July 23-August 22; the World's Student Conference, at East Northfield, Mass., June 28-July 7; the Young Woman's Conference, at the

same place, July 12-22; the Pan-American Bible Study Congress, at Buffalo, July 17-31; Christian and Missionary Alliance meetings at Beulah Park, near Cleveland, O., July 19-28; and at Lancaster, Pa., July 12-21.

REFORMATORY.—A National Social and Political Conference, at Detroit, June 28-July 4; the National Reform Press Association, at Detroit, June 28-July 4; the Southern Negro Congress, at Jackson, Miss., July 1-6; the National Negro Industrial Convention, at the same place, July 12-13; the National Anti-Saloon League, at Buffalo, July 11-14; the International Anti-Cigarette League, at Buffalo, July 11-14.

COMMERCIAL.—The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, at Cripple Creek, Colo., July 16-20; the Business Union of America, the West Indies, and Canada (colored), at Concord, N. C., July 4-7; the American Booksellers' Association, at Buffalo, July 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Associated Fraternities of America, at Cambridge Springs, Pa., on July 16; the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, at Detroit, on July 30; the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo., July 2-5; the National Deaf Mutes' Association, at Buffalo, on July 3; the National Association of Colored Women, at Buffalo, July 8-13; the Armenian National Congress, at Worcester, Mass., on July 4; the International Convention of Swiss Turners of North America, at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 30-July 4; the National Turnfest, at the same place, July 16-18; Native Celebration of the Fall of the French Bastille, at Tahiti Island, Society Islands, on July 14; and the Alfred Millennial Celebration, at Winchester, England, the last week of the month.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH AT HOME AND ABROAD IN CARICATURE.



**MR. CARNEGIE'S IDEA OF THE CLIMAX OF A THRILLING
WORLD DRAMA.**

"The time is coming when the powers will combine to smash Great Britain. The United States will step in and say, 'Don't!'"—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

From the *Journal* (New York).

IN one way or another, the position of Great Britain has had more attention from the cartoonists during the past month than any other group of topics. Those in American papers have expressed unbounded amusement over John Bull's state of mind respecting



LIKELY TO HAPPEN ANY TIME.

"Why are you carrying away the throne?"
"Morgan's bought it, boss. He says it'll make a nice porch chair for his summer cottage."

From the *Journal* (New York).

the so-called American invasion of England. The cartoons on this page, particularly those by Mr. Opper, of the *New York Journal*, are typical examples. It was bad enough to have Americans buying up London railways and British steamship lines, but the climax was reached when an American actually won the Derby!



JOHN BULL: "Oh, I say, Ed'ard, Ed'ard!"

From the *World* (New York).



CARNEGIE: "When these chaps jump on you all at once, yell for your Uncle Sam."—From the *Journal* (Detroit).



GEORGE WASHINGTON: "Good boy, William!"—From the *North American* (Philadelphia).



McKINLEY: "I guess that will do, Judge!"
From the *Herald* (Boston).



THE FUNNY BOY OF THE PLATTE.
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



WILLIE AND HIS PAPA.

"No, Teddy, you haven't got a living show for that piece of pie; nurse has her eye on it."

From the *Journal* (New York).



SHOO!!

THE BEE: "i may come back."
From the *World* (New York).



THE WORST PUZZLE YET.

Does the Constitution follow the flag, or does the flag follow the Constitution, or does the flagstituti follow the const, or does the constiflution follow the gag, or—where are we anyway?—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



"And the big Ogre having heard it said
That children's hearts are set on gingerbread,
Constructs a trap, and, with the bread for bait,
For greedy girls and boys then lies in wait."

From the *Daily Express* (London).



AS IT WILL BE.

HOUSEHOLDER BULL: "What's this, another rise in coal?"

THE COAL MAN: "Gone up, sir, on account of the Budget."

HOUSEHOLDER BULL (angrily): "This is too bad. I believe if there was no coal tax you'd still put up the price—and blame it on to sugar!"—From *Moonshine* (London).

The cartoons on this page, all of them from London sources, show the other side of the case. They reflect with much fidelity the real consternation of the British public on the subject of the all-devouring character of the American trusts. In times past, English public opinion has attributed everything that happened in America either to the influence of the Irish vote or else to the iniquitous advocates of a protective tariff. But now the trusts are supposed to be the moving cause of everything that England regards as detrimental in any manner to her own interests. Meanwhile, the combination movement has taken pretty firm root in British soil, and the British public will soon discover that it will have to give its attention to the trusts it has at home.



Come under de old Umbrella,
Come along, pickaninnies do;
Hark to Uncle Sam a-singing,
"There's room for all of you."

From the *Express* (London).



"RUIN STARING THEM IN THE FACE."

COAL OWNER: "That you, Sam? Yes—well, we're being ruined. Do you think a trust would save us from the workhouse?"

UNCLE SAM: "Guess you can afford the shilling. But if you like I'll buy up your old coal-mines as well as your ships." (Owner rings off, and thinks better of it.)—From *Moonshine* (London).



CHAMBERLAIN'S LITTLE BILL.
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



KITCHENER IN THE CAVE.

"Good heavens! I've forgotten the magic word and cannot escape with my gold."
From the *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

The four cartoons on this page are from typical Continental papers,—one French, two German, and one Austrian,—all of them expressing a bitter disapproval of British character and policy, and accurately illustrating the truth of England's unpopularity.



THE LORD OF THE TRANSVAAL.

He wants to climb down, but his pride won't let him!—From the *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



THE DANCE OF THE ENGLISH MILLIONS WASTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.
From the *Figaro* (Vienna).



JOHN BULL: "Oly smoke, Hi thought that lid was nailed down."—From the *Journal* (Detroit).



THE ARMY-ORGANIZATION SCHEME—TO SUPPORT THE GENERALS.

BRODRICK: "You see we have six good generals, and we must give them something to do."

WINSTON CHURCHILL: "I suppose it is all right, but I have always thought that the generals were made for the army, not the army for the generals."

From *Judy* (London).



OH! LET IT BE SOON.

From the *South African Review* (Cape Town).



KING EDWARD MAKING ROOM FOR MILNER IN THE BRITISH STATE HOSPITAL.

From *Kladderatsch* (Berlin).



A FROST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

De Wet opens up his winter campaign, and John Bull gets cold feet.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



TOPSY-TURVY POLITICS.

CHINA: "You have stayed with me and destroyed all my furniture, and now I have to pay you for doing it!"—From the *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



WAR: "When this is all eaten up, the beasts must turn upon one another, or else they will eventually destroy me!"

From the *Nebelpalmer* (Zurich).



THE MODERN PHOENIX, AS DISCLOSED IN THE RECUPERATIVE ABILITY SHOWN BY THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

From the *Jugend* (Berlin).

COUNT TOLSTOY IN THOUGHT AND ACTION.

BY R. E. C. LONG.

IT is a very natural thing that the fortieth anniversary of the emancipation of the Russian serfs should be accompanied by disturbance. The "unfinished novel of 1861," as it has been called, has not only been left without its final chapters, but since the later years of the reign of Alexander II. it has been abridged and edited out of recognition. The discontent of the students is, of course, no new symptom. It is older even than the emancipation itself, and if its existence is explained by the general state of Russian society, the causes which force it into actual revolt are generally accidental. But the popular disturbances which accompanied the students' revolt are new phenomena. Hitherto Russia has produced martyred individuals in plenty. But, outside religious sectarianism, there have been few martyred causes. It is only now that we see the individual beginning to react upon the community. Thus we see the students supported by a working class whose fists and sticks were not long ago the chief instruments of repression, and a great number of educated Russians of all classes openly expressing their sympathy with both; and, finally, we see Count Tolstoy entering upon the scene as an advocate of practical reforms, and as the mouth-piece of a class with whom he has often expressed an entire lack of sympathy. For he has always made it quite clear that he regards all government based on force, whether by a minority as in Russia, or by the majority as in western Europe, with equal aversion. And he has certainly no more sympathy with forcible protest than with forcible repression. Yet under the stress of circumstances Tolstoy has suddenly appeared on the scene as a champion of Russian Liberalism, which is, no less than the Russian Government, an embodiment of every idea which he abhors.

There are other circumstances which bring Tolstoy's name more prominently before us than it has been for some time past. The first is his excommunication by the Holy Synod, and the second the news that he is engaged upon a new novel which is to embody all his moral and social doctrines. Tolstoy's excommunication was not unexpected. While maintaining Christianity, he had cut himself off from the Church and the Church, claiming after its kind that it alone was Christian, cut him off from itself. The form of excommunication of the Russian Church is a very mild one, and Tolstoy at first held his peace.

But it evoked very strong protests from his wife, who holds to the Church, and from the students, who have as little faith in the Church as Tolstoy himself, and much less faith in Christianity. The countess wrote a very vehement letter of protest to M. Pobyedonostseff, in which she showed plainly her concern at the step he had taken. The students behaved characteristically. They marched, to the number of five hundred, to the Kazan Cathedral, and demanded that they also might be excommunicated.

The excommunication was followed by a circular to the faithful, insisting that the count might still be saved if he repented. But Tolstoy was no longer thinking of his own salvation, but of the salvation of Russian society. His real reply to the Procurator was expressed in a letter to the Czar. It is one of the most notable of Tolstoy's productions, for it exhibits him publicly for the first time as an advocate of liberal reform. The measures which Tolstoy advocates have nothing whatever to do with the realization of Christian doctrine, which is the only social movement which he has hitherto expressed himself in sympathy with. They are measures which have been adopted long ago by other equally unchristian governments, and they do not mitigate in any way the underlying evil of reliance upon force which Tolstoy finds in all governments. The count's letter is a long one. But to show both its spirit and its practical nature, it is worth while to quote its most important passages:

Again murders, again street slaughters, again there will be executions, again terror, false accusations, threats, and spite on the one hand, and again hatred, the desire for vengeance, and readiness for self-sacrifice on the other. Again all Russian men have divided into two conflicting camps, and are committing and preparing to commit the greatest crimes. . . . Why should this be so? Why, when it is so easy to avoid it?

We address all of you men in power, from the Czar, members of the state council, ministers, to the relatives—uncles, brothers of the Czar, and those near to him, who are able to influence him by persuasion. We address you, not as our enemies, but as brothers who are, whether you will or not, necessarily connected with us in such a way that all sufferings which we undergo affect you also, and yet more oppressively; if you feel that you could have removed these sufferings and did not do so—act in such a way that this condition of things should cease. . . . The blame lies not on evil, turbulent men, but in you rulers, who do not wish to see anything at the present moment except your own

comfort. The problem lies not in your defending yourselves against enemies who wish you harm,—no one wishes you harm,—but in recognizing the cause of social discontent and removing it. Men, as a whole, cannot desire discord and enmity, but always prefer to live in concord and love with their fellows. And if at present they are disturbed, and seem to wish you harm, it is only because you appear to them an obstacle which deprives not only them, but also millions of their brothers, of the greatest human good—freedom and enlightenment.

In order that men should cease to revolt and to attack you, little is required, and that little is so necessary for you yourselves, it would so evidently give you peace, that it would indeed be strange if you did not realize it.

This little which is necessary may be expressed in the following words:

First, to grant the peasant working classes equal rights with all other classes of the population, and therefore to

- (a) Abolish the senseless, arbitrary institution of Zemskie nachalniki (who control the acts of the peasants' representative institutions).
- (b) Abolish the special rules which restrain the relations between workingmen and their employers.
- (c) Liberate the peasants from the necessity of purchasing passports in order to move from place to place, and also from those compulsory obligations which are laid exclusively on them, such as furnishing accommodation and horses for government officials, men for police service, etc.
- (d) Liberate them from the unjust obligation of paying the arrears of taxes incurred by other peasants, and also from the annual tribute for the land allotted to them at their emancipation, the value of which has long ago been paid in.
- (e) Above all, abolish the senseless, utterly unnecessary, shameful corporal punishment which has been retained only for the most industrious, moral, and numerous class of the population. . . .

Secondly, it is necessary to cease putting in force the so-called rules of special defense (martial law) which annihilate all existing laws, and give the population into the power of rulers very often immoral, stupid, and cruel. The abolition of this "martial law" is important, because the cessation of the action of the general laws develops secret reports, espionage, encourages and calls forth coarse violence often directed against the laboring classes in their differences with employers and landlords (nowhere are such cruel tortures had recourse to as where these regulations are in force). And, above all, because, thanks only to this terrible measure is capital punishment more and more often resorted to—that act which depraves men more than anything else, is contrary to the spirit of the Russian people, has not heretofore been recognized in our code of laws, and represents the greatest possible crime, forbidden by God and the conscience of man.

Thirdly, we should abolish all obstacles to education, the bringing up and teaching of children and men. We should:

- (a) Cease from making distinctions in the accessibility to education between persons of various social positions, and, therefore, abolish all ex-

ceptional prohibitions of popular readings, teachings, and books, which for some reason are regarded as harmful to the people.

- (b) Allow participation in all schools, of people of all nationalities and creeds, Jews included, who have for some reason been deprived of this right.
- (c) Cease to hinder teachers from speaking languages which the children who frequent the schools speak.
- (d) Above all, allow the organization and management of every kind of private schools, both higher and elementary, by all persons who desire to engage in keeping schools.

This emancipation of education from the restrictions under which it is now placed is important, because these limitations alone hinder the working people from liberating themselves from that very ignorance which now serves the government as the chief argument for fastening these limitations on the people.

Fourthly and lastly—and this the most important:

It is necessary to abolish all restraint on religious freedom. It is necessary:

- (a) To abolish all those laws according to which any digression from the Established Church is punished as a crime;
- (b) To allow the opening and organization of the old sectarian chapels and churches; also of the prayer-houses of Baptists, Molokans, Stundists, and all others;
- (c) To allow religious meetings and sermons of all denominations;
- (d) Not to hinder people of various faiths from educating their children in that faith which they regard as the true one.

It is necessary to do this because, not to speak of the truth revealed by history and science and recognized by the whole world—that religious persecutions not only fail to attain their object, but produce opposite results, strengthening that which they are intended to destroy; not to speak of the fact that the interference of government in the sphere of faith produces the most harmful and therefore the worst of vices—hypocrisy, so powerfully condemned by Christ; not to speak of this, the intrusion of government into questions of faith hinders the attainment of the highest welfare both of the individual and of all men—i.e., a mutual union. Union is in nowise attained by the compulsory and unrealizable retention of all men in the external profession of one bond of religious teaching to which infallibility is attributed, but only by the free advance of the community toward truth.

Such are the modest and easily realized desires, as we believe, of the majority of the Russian people. Their adoption would undoubtedly pacify the people and deliver them from those dreadful sufferings (and that which is worse than sufferings), from those crimes which will inevitably be committed on both sides if the government continues to be concerned only in subduing disturbances while leaving their causes untouched.

So far as Tolstoy's publications go, this is almost the first admission that he recognizes existing governments, and even sees in them possibilities for good. To any one wholly ignorant of Tolstoy's life it might seem, indeed, that he had abandoned his path of detached denunciation and entered upon the ways of practical reformers,

ing from them only in that he is more fear-

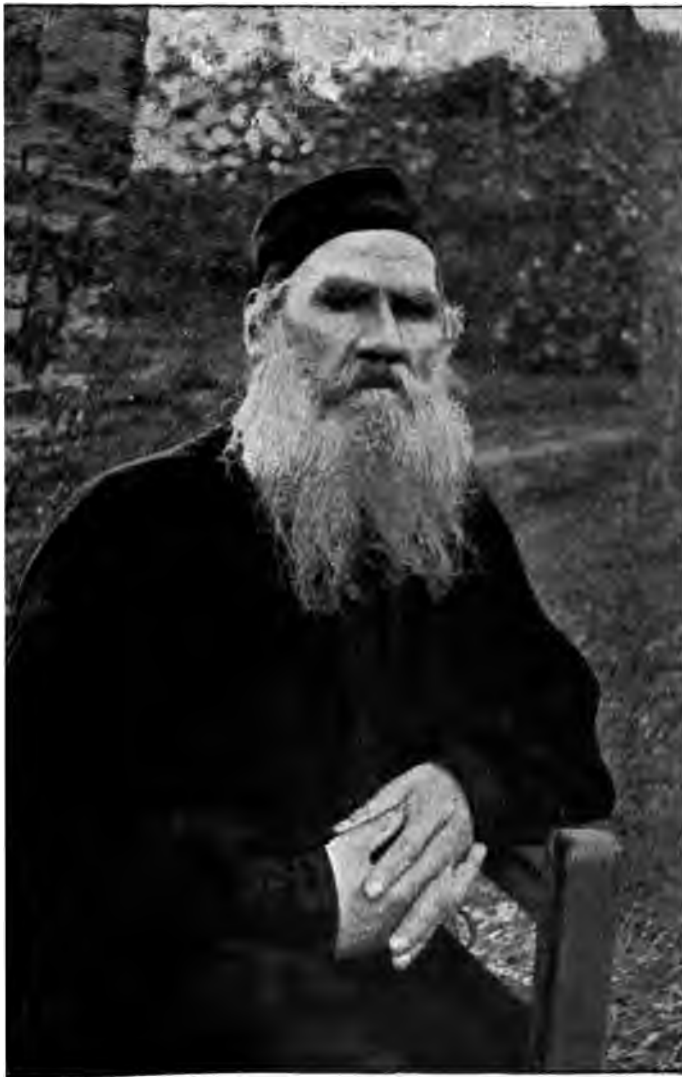
But this view is really not in accord with Tolstoy's life. He has always been a very practical man, in whom the struggle between his own and the immediate needs of the world around has been very keen. In his letter to the count he is merely a practical liberal Russian who is, first of all, for an improvement in the present method of government. But it is certain when the stress of present circumstances is laid upon him he will return to his rôle of academic dedication. That he is able to personate both without impairing his efficiency in either creates a very strange dualism in his character.

In view of the interest awakened, however, by the recent events which have centered chiefly around Tolstoy's name, some impressions gained during a number of visits to the count in his Moscow home may not be without value.

I.—COUNT TOLSTOY IN MOSCOW.

We have heard a great deal of Tolstoy as a practical sympathizer with the revolting elements of Russian society within the last few weeks. But what is the most general conception of Tolstoy and of his daily life? It is as a worker in the field, as he is depicted in Repin's sketches, plowing on his own estate, or gathering in his crops, or helping his beloved peasants to gather in theirs. Tolstoy as a farmer is familiar to every one. Tolstoy as a townsman is quite an unfamiliar figure. The innumerable accounts which have been written of Tolstoy on his estate near Tula, the perpetual repetition of the words *Yasnaya Polyana* until they seemed to be an essential part of Tolstoy himself, and Tolstoy's own insistence upon the merits of the peasant, have given rise in most men's minds to an unchanging vision of Tolstoy the countryman, who avoids all towns as he would the pest, and regards the very purposes for which great cities exist as abominations. That Tolstoy for half the year is a more settled townsman than the Lord Mayor of London few people imagine. And so far as his own beliefs and inclinations are concerned, the picture is true. Yet it is equally true that the practical working Tolstoy is, a great part of his time, a dweller in cities.

It is a remarkable thing, considering the comparative accessibility of Moscow and *Yasnaya Polyana*, that so little has been written about Tolstoy in Moscow. Yet the cause is explicable. In Moscow, Tolstoy is only an abstraction and a shadow of himself. In the city he preaches, but it is in the country mainly that he practises. And Tolstoy the man who lives



COUNT TOLSTOY.

(From a photograph taken recently at *Yasnaya Polyana*.)

his own ideal life has always been a greater object of attraction than Tolstoy the mere preacher of ideas. The man of example is much rarer than the man of precept. So while we all are familiar with Tolstoy as a worker in the field, a herdsman, a shoemaker, and a schoolmaster, Tolstoy at rest from his labors, or laboring only at the perfecting of his own ideas, is a figure unknown to most.

Yet though Moscow is Count Tolstoy's home throughout the whole of the long Russian winter, Tolstoy is in it, but not of it. He forms no part of its common social or common intellectual life. The great mass even of educated Russians know little about the greatest man who has ever lived among them; and during the first months of my residence in the Russian capital I gleaned very little truth as to his way of life. The strangest and most contradictory reports were current, some attributing to him the wildest extravagances, and circulating perpetual rumors as to the intention of the government to expel him; and others declaring that the authorities regarded him with favor, as a useful corrective to the materialist ideas so popular among the Russian youth. Few knew more than that he lived on the outskirts of the town, that his address was Hamovnitcheski Lane, and was situated near the famous Devitché Polye, the Hampstead Heath of Russia's old capital, the scene on holidays of what is probably the bravest merrymaking in the world. It was with the object of learning the real facts, and of gaining the privilege of speaking to the greatest Russian of his time, that in the midwinter of 1898-99 I sought an introduction. To Russians, Tolstoy is not always accessible. His family know that if he were to receive the thousands who seek his acquaintance his time would be taken up with nothing else. But it is everywhere one of the privileges of foreigners that they are few in numbers, and therefore enjoy exceptional opportunities, quite apart from any personal claim. To Englishmen, I had been told, Tolstoy was especially indulgent; but whether this was due to their comparative scarcity or to any personal predilection, I have never heard. But, whatever be the cause, my request for permission to call upon him was favorably answered.

A drive of half an hour will take you from the center of Moscow to the street where Tolstoy lives. It is a wonderful half-hour—especially when made, as it must be, in winter—and a fitting road for such a pilgrimage. Moscow is always a city of marvel; but Moscow in winter, and by moonlight, is a miracle. And from the center of Moscow to the house of the Tolstoy's, almost on the margin of the surrounding forests, is the most miraculous part of all. If you were

to sit in an exhibition and watch unrolling before you an historical and pictorial panorama of ancient and modern Russia, you would not find more compression of opposing elements than you actually pass on the road to the Devitché Polye. From the endless boulevards and brilliant streets you glide rapidly through frozen snow into the Parisian domain of the great Moscow arcade, across the Red Square, with its frightful associations and monstrous Oriental temple of Basil the Blessed, and then slowly up the hill through the sacred gate of the Kremlin. And once in the Kremlin, you traverse a spot where are concentrated all the associations of Russia—historical, official, and religious. It is the whole history of Russia written in stone and stucco, a microcosm of the country as it appears to a careless observer,—all royalty, religion, and police. The hideous orange-painted palace of the Czars, the barrack offices of the administration, and the temples and monasteries crowded upon the hill-top seem to hold dominion over the town as assured as that of their occupiers over the whole of the Russian land. It is a magnificent picture. But it is a strange mental preparation for a visit to the man who has all his life waged unceasing war against the conditions which it symbolises.

But the home of the Tolstoy's is a long cry even from the westernmost walls of the Kremlin. There is much more religion and police before you reach Hamovnitcheski Lane. Outside its walls you flash past the great Rumyantseff Museum, in the moonlight gleaming whiter even than the snow, and down the ill-named Prechistenka,—it signifies very clean, and indeed now in its winter whiteness it justifies the name. Then a few minutes more among the invading trees, and you reach the "House of the Countess Tolstoy," as it is ostentatiously labeled. Hamovnitcheski Lane differs very little from any of the other old-fashioned streets in the suburbs of Moscow, and the "House of the Countess Tolstoy" differs from the other houses not at all. In its external view it resembles closely the houses of the old-fashioned Russian traders on the south of the Moskva River. It is a two-storied house, shut in from view by a high fence inclosing a large door, with stables or outhouses facing the front. Nor is there anything very characteristic of its owner in the greater part of the interior of the house. On my first visit I was surprised to see a number of military and official uniform coats hanging in the hall. The door was opened by a man-servant, and generally the interior was that of a rather homely town-house of a Russian country gentleman. Count Tolstoy's room, where he does his work, receives his visitors, and practically lives, is on the upper story. As in most

Russian houses, arranged for the purpose of maintaining equable heat, all the rooms communicate with one another, and to reach Tolstoy's room you must first pass through a number of others. It is here you catch the first glimpse of the Tolstoy family as they are, their relations to one another, and their relations to life. It is in no way remarkable, and in many ways a real practical help to Tolstoy, that his family is not unanimous in support of his views. The division is admirably expressed in the economy of their Moscow home. The two rooms which you must pass through in order to reach the hermit's cell are in every way arranged as is usual among the class to which Tolstoy belongs. During my first and most of my later visits, they were thronged with people engaged chiefly in amusing themselves, and there was an air of tasteful luxury and worldly, if harmless, gayety over all. It was a fraction of the great world of which Tolstoy forms no part, but with which,

for the sake of domestic union and practical efficiency, he has made a working compromise. The mechanism of the transformation which brings before you the scene of Tolstoy's real life is very simple. You descend a couple of steps, open a little door to the right, and the second scene appears. It is a little room, lighted by a single candle by night and by three small windows by day, simply furnished, but without any affectation of simplicity. Two tables covered with books and papers, a bookcase, a sofa, and a few chairs were all the furniture which it contained, but in the dim candle-light there was a general air of overcrowding and disorder. It was plainly the room of a man who held comfort in contempt, but who looked on contempt for comfort as too natural a thing for ostentatious expression. But in all there was an air of contrast to the rest of the house, highly symbolical to those who have studied both Tolstoy's life and teachings. To such an observer



TOLSTOY AND HIS FAMILY.

it would seem that the house, even in its moderate luxury so repellent to his ethical principles, was like the world in which he lived. He could not ignore it; he could not even reach his own cell without passing through it. But he had made an excellent working compromise in his own house, living his own life, and bating not an inch of his principles, but recognizing, first of all, the fact that he could not force others to live by them. It was the actual compromise which he had made in the wider world between ideas and actions, which, in spite of all his academic dogmatism, has made him an exception among extreme thinkers by his capacity to adjust himself in action to things as they are.

The first sight of Tolstoy confirms this view. His appearance has been so often described that it is hardly necessary to say anything about it. It is the appearance of an intellectual fanatic, but not of a dreamer. He is of middle height, and the peasant's blouse puffed out behind his shoulders produces the impression of a distinct stoop. His expression, like that of Turgenieff, has been likened to the expression of a transfigured muzhik. But there is really nothing about him resembling the Christlike peasant at his best. His face is rude; his nose broad, with dilated nostrils; his mouth coarse and determined, and his forehead high, but sloping toward the top. His eyes, small, light gray, and deeply sunken, glitter out from underneath shaggy, projecting brows. The whole expression of his face is ascetic and irritable, with a dash of Tartar ferocity coming from the eyes. Trimmed and mustached, it might be the face of a Cossack officer, but it is never that of the dreamy and benevolent peasant. The general impression one would draw from a first glance is quite in accord with the glimpses which Tolstoy has given us of his past life. It is the face of a man with the moral instincts and moral inclinations of the ordinary man, but who differs from the ordinary man in that his whole being is dominated by a fanatical intellectual earnestness,—who, therefore, in the first struggle between instinct and conviction, would surrender immediately to conviction. But it is the face of a man who, while absolutely unshakable in his convictions, sees things as they are, and is under no delusion as to his ability to change them.

But Tolstoy was not in his cell when first I entered it. In a few minutes he came in, with a copy of the *Revue Blanche* and a great roll of papers under his arm, and after a few words of greeting threw himself into his armchair, and, with his general assumption that every one had read everything, began to condemn severely a story which he had been reading. He spoke in English, very correctly, but with a strong Rus-

sian accent, declaring that he had forgotten much from want of practice, but read as well as ever. Then he began to question me as to the purpose of my visit to Russia, and finding that I had some knowledge of his own language, he lapsed suddenly into Russian, asking innumerable questions. Indeed, my first impression of Tolstoy was that of a questioner, who asked somewhat naïve questions, such as might be expected from an Oriental whose interest in things outside his own sphere was only just awakening. His own language he seemed to speak with remarkable simplicity and purity, avoiding foreign words, and invariably employing the popular *siudi* and *tudi* (hither and thither) instead of the correct *siudd* and *tudd*. But the intonation of his voice showed very plainly his peasant associations. The ordinary educated Russian speaks rapidly. Tolstoy spoke slowly, mouthing every word with a droning intonation only a shade removed from the peasant's whine. He seemed in excellent health, and moved nervously and energetically, waving a ruler with his right hand. But in reply to my inquiry as to his health he said: "Up till now I have been very well, but I am beginning to feel old age." Then for the first time he spoke of himself, saying that he wished to get out of Moscow, and that only consideration for his wife's health kept him in town. But I afterward learned that he was in the habit of spending all his winters in Moscow, and that he regarded, therefore, the winter-time as wasted. But as, instead of tilling the land, he was engaged in revising the manuscript of "Resurrection," few will share his regret.

From Moscow he turned suddenly to the subject of the Dukhoborts, the first and last subject of which I ever heard him speak. He told me that a number of them were emigrating from the Caucasus to Eastern Siberia, and that he was writing a letter to the captain of one of the Amur steamers, asking him to do what he could to insure their safety. He then began to speak of the condition of the Dukhoborts in Canada, complaining that they were terribly hampered by want of ready money, and that in order to obtain capital to clear the land granted to them by the Canadian government they had been obliged to take service on the railways, thus bringing about a dispute with the regular railway employees. They had been disappointed also by the climate, finding it difficult to grow fruit, as they were accustomed to do in their former homes. His eldest son was then on his way home from Canada, whither he had accompanied the emigrants, and Tolstoy evidently spoke from his son's reports. During the whole of the spring of 1899, the Dukhobor movement was the one practical

subject in which he seemed keenly interested, and he invariably glowed into anger or admiration when he spoke of them. "It is a wonderful work—a wonderful work," he said. "It is a great loss that more is not known about it in Europe." "But Europe could never give them any practical help. Their position in any European country would be no better than in Russia. If they had not to serve in the army, they must pay war taxes," I said. "That is so," he said; "but it is a great loss that so little is known about them."

Of the Dukhobor movement in general he spoke very often, and nearly always with admiration of the peasant Sutayeff, who he seemed to think was quite unknown outside his own circle. "It is the only attempt to realize Christianity that I can see," he said, and then mentioned the Quakers, of whom he had evidently read much. But in general his conversation was desultory, and when his eye fell upon some book or paper lying near, he would take it up, drop the first subject, and begin to talk of books. He seemed to receive large numbers of works in English, especially American works on social and theological questions, and spoke about some of them very warmly. But in regard to novels his attitude was almost invariably the same. He would begin by praising them for their literary skill, characterization, and knowledge of life, and end by saying that they lacked the only justification of art—its serious interest and moral import. Of his own writings, with the exception of letters and articles upon social questions upon which he was actually engaged, he never talked; and the general belief that he regarded his former novels as worthless prevented the question being raised. Only once he mentioned his writings, and then in connection with the translations done by Mrs. Maude, which he praised highly.

Tolstoy's speech in general was witty, placid, full of aphorisms and illustrations taken from popular life, many of which are very difficult for a foreigner to understand. Only when he spoke of oppression and wrongdoing did his manner change, and the change then was into anger, not compassion, even when dealing with misfortunes for which no one could be held responsible. He seemed a man in whom sensibility was replaced by an intense and hardly defined sense of right and wrong. Though indulgent toward differences of opinion and habits in individuals, he seemed in general impatient, irritable, and almost intolerant of opposition. Opposition on general principles seemed to annoy him. His language was the language of a man of warm, masterful temperament, to whom any attempt to subject himself to abstract rules of humility and forbearance



COUNT TOLSTOY AND HIS WIFE.

must be an intolerable strain. In repose his face was rigid, severe, and prophetic. He spoke with a sarcastic contempt of things which he disliked, and his laugh, even when caused by simple merriment, sounded ironical.

Of Tolstoy's manner of life in Moscow I saw little, my visits being always in the evening. It seemed much less varied than at Yasnaya Polyana. He worked all the morning in a chaos of unintelligible manuscripts, dined late, and rode or received visitors in the evening. Of visitors there were a great many, and all, whether strangers or relatives, were treated on the same basis of simple familiarity, intimacy in regard to his work, intentions, and opinions being observed with all. My first visit was cut short by the count announcing that he was going with his sons and another visitor to the public baths, and he invited me to accompany the party as if it were the most natural thing in the world. The *Banya* is of course one of the great embodiments of Russian communism, all with a minimum of privacy bath-

ing together in the hot air, and in the exhalations of their own bodies. The offer was a tempting one, and only fear of intrusion led me to refuse.

In Tolstoy's way of composition there is nothing very remarkable except his industry and the extraordinary care which he lavishes upon the correction and revision of his manuscripts. A corrected proof is often as difficult for the printer as the original manuscript, and the manuscript, even after copying and recopying innumerable times—a work which is performed by members of his family—is quite unintelligible at first glance. But in spite of all this elaboration, Tolstoy's style has none of the finish and limpidity of Turgenieff's. Letters and articles for the foreign press prohibited by the censor in Russia are reproduced by the cyclostyle process in violet ink. The Countess Tolstoy is his chief—not always an appreciative—critic. Though Tolstoy is rather impatient of objections against his teachings on general grounds, he is indulgent to criticism in detail, and he regards indiscriminate admiration with distrust. It is said that on one occasion when told of the raptures of critics over "Master and Man," he asked, "Have I written anything very stupid?" The remark is too epigrammatic to be genuine. But that the story should be told is significant of Tolstoy's deep distrust of the general tendencies of criticism in art and in life.

II.—TOLSTOY ON WAR AND PEACE.

It was inevitable that any one who visited Count Tolstoy in the winter of 1899 should hear his opinions of war and peace in general, and on the coming conference at The Hague in particular. The South African trouble had not then assumed an acute form, and the one great subject of interest in western Europe was the proposal of the Czar. In Russia, the interest was hardly as keen, for the students' riots overshadowed everything, and the Finnish trouble was growing bigger and bigger every day. But Tolstoy's interest, always acute in such matters, was greatly stimulated by appeals for his opinion from England and the Continent. At the time of my second visit, he had just completed a long letter in reply to a request for advice from some members of the Swedish Parliament. It was the first of a series of letters to societies and individuals, in all of which he condemned the Czar's proposals emphatically, and prophesied their failure. His Swedish correspondents had made, among others, what seemed an excellent practical suggestion,—that all persons who refused on conscientious grounds to undergo military training should pay their debt to the state by performing an equiva-

lent amount of useful work. But the idea, which appealed to Tolstoy at first on its merits, he rejected unhesitatingly. No conference called together by governments as they existed could do anything to abolish war or lessen its evils, he declared; and he read his letter aloud in Russian in his peculiar peasant's voice, punctuating every sentence with the words, "You understand?" When he had concluded, he said, emphatically: "That is what I think of the Emperor's conference!" Adding, angrily: "It is all baseness and hypocrisy—nothing more." These were his arguments:

The first reason why governments cannot and will not abolish war is that armies and war are not accidental evils, but are symptoms and essential parts of government as it exists itself. When I say, therefore, that the conference is hypocritical, I do not mean that it is essentially so. But when you declare your intention to do something which cannot be done without changing your whole life, and when you do not intend to change your whole life, you must be a hypocrite. Thus the Czar's proposal is a hypocritical proposal, and its acceptance by other nations is a hypocritical acceptance, without any faith in its success.

You see that the governments are proposing merely to conceal the symptoms of their own disease by diminishing the opportunities for war. By such means they think to turn the minds of people from the true remedy, which is only to be found in their own consciences. Yet they cannot succeed even in this attempt. A conference summoned by governments cannot in any way lessen the dangers of war or even diminish its evils. Because there can be no trust between two armed men who imagine that their interests are in conflict. They cannot agree to limit their armaments, because they have no faith in one another's promises. If they had faith in one another's promises, they would need no armies at all. And if it is not necessary to have a million men to decide a quarrel, why is it necessary to have half a million? Why not a quarter of a million? And if they really can decide to equalize their forces at a quarter of a million, why not at ten or one? The reason is that they do not trust one another. At the siege of Sebastopol, Prince Urusov, seeing that one of the bastions had been taken and retaken several times, and that its ultimate retention rested merely on chance, proposed to the general in command that the opposing forces should select an officer to play chess for the possession of the bastion. Of course, his proposal was laughed at. Because the commander knew that while each might consent to play chess on the chance of getting the bastion without any trouble, there was nothing to prevent the loser making a fresh attempt to capture it by force of arms. The reason why killing men instead of playing chess was adopted as a means of solving disputes was that it was the *ultima ratio*; and when you have killed sufficient men, your enemy must keep terms with you. But making war with limited armies is not the *ultima ratio*, and there is nothing to prevent the beaten side raising another army to continue the killing. It is quite true that a peace conference may lay down rules against this. But since every nation that goes to war justifies itself on the ground that its enemy has not kept faith, no nation in time of

war can regard the keeping of faith with its enemy as an obligation.

You tell me that the nations have already entered into agreements as to the way in which they will carry on war. This is quite true, though the so-called rules for the humanizing of war are never kept. But no nation has ever entered into an agreement with another to limit its ability to carry on war. And governments cannot in any case limit their armaments for another reason, because each rules by force over countries whose inhabitants desire their independence. The governments distrust not only one another, but also their own subjects. But as this is a necessary function of a government, no government can bring about peace. If all men were guided by their consciences, and trusted one another, there would be no governments and no wars.

But you tell me that if governments cannot stop wars they may make them less terrible. This is a delusion in most people's minds, and a hypocritical pretense on the part of those who are interested in maintaining war. It is hypocritical pretense, because it is used with the intention of making men believe that war is less cruel than it is. Thus governments prohibit the use of explosive bullets because of the injuries they inflict, and do not prohibit ordinary bullets, which in many cases inflict just as painful injuries. They prohibit explosive bullets for the same reasons as those which prevent them killing women and children—that is to say, because it does not serve their ends, and not because it is cruel.

Therefore, I do not wish that the Czar's conference may succeed any more than I believe in its success. Even if it did what it proposed to do, it would only divert men's minds from the true solution which is possible for every one. That is, for each man to be guided by

his conscience, which tells him that all war is murder. When every man is convinced of this, there will be no more wars, and no more governments to make them.

"But suppose," I said, "that a whole nation, or group of nations, were to be converted to this belief, and were to live together in ideal peace, it is still not to be expected that the world will be simultaneously converted. And suppose that an unconverted nation which maintained the old system were to threaten the lives and happiness of the converted nation. Would not the converted nation be forced into war again?"

"No; because if they were converted, they would be led by their consciences and by Christianity, and they would know that war is murder. They would know that Christianity did not prohibit them laying down their own lives, but that it prohibited them from taking the lives of others."

From the question of war and peace Tolstoy turned suddenly to an American book on theology which he was reading, and which he expressed great admiration for. But ten minutes later the question arose again under quite a different form. I had been reading a book just published by a well-known Russian writer, the object of which was to prove that war was an unprofitable speculation, and would no longer compensate any country for the sacrifices it involved. It was reported that this book had considerable effect upon the Czar in inducing him to call together the conference which Tolstoy condemned. On every page there was an insistence that moral and sentimental considerations had nothing to do with the abolition of war. War was a speculation, said the writer, and owing to changes in its nature and in the social composition of Europe, it could no longer pay. Therefore, no sensible power was likely to enter upon it. To support this view there was a great mass of material adduced as to military, financial, and social conditions of Europe. Upon this book I asked Count Tolstoy's opinion, although I was quite assured that he would answer that the author's point of view was immoral, that war was murder, and that those who did not murder merely because it was unprofitable were as blood-guilty as those who did. But to my surprise he answered: "It is a very interesting book. It is of great value. It will serve a great purpose if every one reads it."

It was my first revelation of Count Tolstoy's dualism as a theorist and a practical man. My subsequent talks with Count Tolstoy convinced me that while he judged all general questions from the point of view of literal Christianity, his method of dealing with individual problems was intensely practical. He was always ready to



COUNT TOLSTOY AT REST.
(From a painting by Repin.)

approve or condemn any institution or project according as it approached or receded from the accepted standard of right and wrong. That all human institutions were equally immoral when tested by his own principles never prevented him from discussing them individually on their merits, and being quite willing to accept installments of human improvement, even though the improvement served but to perpetuate the general system which he condemned. But, brought back to generalities, he was always unfaltering. Governments, churches, institutions, and art were all unchristian, and no Christian could recognize them. Yet he repeatedly expressed admiration of workers and writers who, while supporting the existing system, used their powers to make its working easier for the people. He seemed a man who, had he had a wider sphere of action, would have been quite ready to postpone his personal faith to immediate necessities. In the narrow sphere of work which is open to him in Russia he actually does so to a considerable extent. Had he lived in a freer country, where intellectual revolt is not fed by repression, he might very well have been a practical statesman, or at least a practical revolutionary. That he would reject this view himself, there is no doubt. Yet Tolstoy essentially is not a dreamer, but a man who sees the world as it is, and knows very well that there is little chance of any immediate fundamental change.

III.—WHAT WOULD TOLSTOY DO?

But what would Tolstoy do were he to become as dominant in action in Russia to-morrow as he has become in Russia's thought? It is an interesting speculation, and one upon which neither his works nor his life throws any real light. As a practical man he knows very well that his ethical abstractions could no more be realized in Russia to-morrow than in any other country. Yet he knows Russia, its needs and its failings, much better than any other man in his position, for he is practically the only educated man who has lived as an equal among the class which is in reality all Russia—that is to say, the peasants and the workmen. And as a practical man he is quite as ready to accept installments of reform and amelioration as any Liberal in the land, though it is quite certain that no reforms which imply the maintenance of existing governments, whether in Russia or in the West, will mitigate his abstract condemnation for one moment. But while he makes his primary distinction between the present system of government by force and the ideal rule of conscience, he is quite willing to draw a secondary distinction between good governments and bad

ones. What would, then, he do to save Russia, if given supreme power, while conscious of the impossibility of carrying his own extreme Christianity into effect?

The question was of especial interest to me as giving an opportunity for learning his outlook on the various rumors current a few years ago as to the establishment in Russia of constitutional government. Tolstoy was categorical on this point, and was plainly of the Slavophile opinion that Western institutions could never be more than an excrescence upon the body politic in Russia. I had asked him how the more intelligent of the peasantry and workmen regarded those constitutional reforms which the educated non-official classes demanded with almost one voice.

"What do you mean by reforms?" he interrupted.

"Western institutions generally—a parliament, liberty of the press, legal guarantees——"

"What on earth have we to do with legal guarantees and Western institutions?" he interrupted, seemingly astonished that any one should ask such a question. "Your mistake is always in assuming that Western institutions are a stereotyped model upon which all reforms should be based. It is this delusion that is at the bottom of half the wars and predatory aggressions carried on by Europeans against men of other races. If reforms are wanted in Russia, it is not either Western or Eastern reforms, but measures suited for the people, and not for other peoples. The assumption that reforms so called must be constructed upon Western models is a pure product of Western exclusiveness, and is opposed both to Christianity and to common sense."

"But surely the Russians do not differ more from other European races than the European races differ from one another, and a policy which suits all the other races is therefore, *prima facie*, applicable to Russia."

"I do not admit for one moment that any European policy is more suited to European races than Russian policy is suited to Russia. Both are bad and opposed to Christianity. (Like many other Russians, Tolstoy always spoke of 'Europe' as a distinct geographical unity, of which Russia forms no part.) But every nation has its own social spirit, which is as clearly defined as its religious spirit, and all this perpetual talk of modeling and remodeling has no more practical value than a proposal to reconstruct the religion of Confucius upon the religion of Christ. And what have we to do with legal guarantees? I answer that question by telling you that for the mass of the Russian people the law does not exist at all. They either regard the law, as I do, as a matter wholly external to them, with which they



TOLSTOY DURING THE WORKING SEASON IN THE COUNTRY.

(Sketch by L. Pasternak.)

have nothing to do, or despise it actively as a fetter which retards the development of their internal life. Western life differs from Russian in being rich in outward manifestations, civic, political, and artistic. The law is necessary to it, and it regards the law as the crown and safeguard of its being. The life of the Russian people is less expansive, and they do not regard the law as an active factor."

"But surely Russians submit to their own laws as much as we?"

"They submit to them, but they are not guided by them. It is not their submission, but their neglect of the law, which makes our people so peaceful and long-suffering. And that neglect of the law is also what makes our officials the greatest knaves in the world. You ask why? Because the mass of the people, while they despise external restrictions, are guided by their consciences. But our educated officials continue to neglect the law, and they have emancipated themselves from their consciences. They have neither principle nor restraint, and in consequence become what they are.

"When I say that the Russians are led by conscience, I do not mean to say that there is less crime and preventable misery among them than in Europe. I merely say that conscience plays

here the part played by law in the West, and just as your law fails to secure freedom from crime, so conscience here, through ignorance and error, is not infallible. The difference in practice is that the Russian peasant is quite incapable of feeling contempt or anger against a criminal. He reasons that the criminal is a man who has gone astray either from failure of judgment or through passion. This is the truth about all so-called uneducated Russians. The lower officials in Siberia, in direct defiance of the law, permit homeless convicts to pass the night in the public baths. Whatever government regulations may lay down in regard to the treatment of criminals, their general treatment is sympathetic and kindly."

"But surely Russian history shows cases of gross cruelty toward criminals?"

"Gross cruelty does take place, and when it does take place it is even worse than the cruelty of European officials, for the same neglect of the law manifests itself here. But the systematic treatment of criminals as inferior beings is unknown here and inconceivable. Your prison officials may break the law by ill-treating their charges. But they never break it by indulging them. Ours break it both ways, according to the state of their consciences."

I asked the count if he could define what, then, he regarded as the essential difference between the Russians and western Europeans.

"The difference lies in this," he answered, emphatically, "and it is quite evident to those who know them. It is that they are more Christian—more Christian. And that distinction arises not from the fact that they are of lower culture, but from the spirit of the people, and that for centuries and centuries they have found in the teachings of Christ their only guide and protection. Your people, from the time of the Reformation, have read their Bibles intelligently and read them critically. Ours have never read them, and are only beginning to read them now. But the Russian people have preserved the tradition and the teaching of Christ, and in the absence of protective laws and institutions, such as have always existed in the West, where else should they seek for guidance of their lives? It is this element, this reliance upon conscience and Christianity as opposed to law, which forms the great gulf between Russia and western Europe. Between Western countries there has always seemed to me very little difference. The conception of the French as vain, of the Italians as excitable, of your own countrymen as cold and calculating, may be very true. But to a Russian they are but sections of a general empire, in essentials the same, but all differing from Russia by their material spirit and their legal basis. In

Russia, Christianity and conscience play the part which material considerations and legal formalities play in western Europe."

"Then do you think that the Russians are capable of producing a really higher civilization than western Europeans?"

"That I cannot say. If you mean by civilization Western civilization, there can be no question of relative highness and lowness. I only say that an essential difference exists."

"But admitting, as you do, that Russian conditions are very imperfect, on what do you rely to improve them?"

"Certainly not upon what you call Western reforms. Because, having decided that there is nothing in common between Russia and Europe, there is not even a ground for experimenting with Western reforms in Russia. The Western system fails to insure real morality in the West, and why should it do better in a country for which it was not devised than in countries for which it was? The most we can do is to admit that Russian systems have failed equally. But I can simply repeat that it is only by developing the consciences and moral sense of mankind, whether in Russia or elsewhere, that you can look for any improvement in their condition."

Tolstoy spoke very much more in the same strain, always showing himself completely out of sympathy with ordinary Russian Liberalism, and particularly with Marxism, its most popular form among the younger men. Socialism in every form he seemed to regard as little better than autocratic despotism, saying, "Our government keeps one class in idleness by means of violence; the Socialists would keep every one at work by violence." But he spoke of coöperation with respect, though, in the abstract, condemning industrialism in all its forms.

IV.—TOLSTOY IN PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

The question how far Count Tolstoy applies literally his principles has been much discussed, and particularly in Russia, among those who do not know him personally. Owing to the lack of publicity, and the impossibility of free discussion, there is an intense vagueness even in the minds of educated Russians as to the personalities of their famous countrymen. I remember once, a short time before my first meeting with the count, discussing the subject with two students. As is usual, both these students were mature political thinkers, one a Slavophile and reactionary, the other the son of a small tradesman and a fanatical propagandist of all the new doctrines from Marxism to Tolstoyism. Neither

really knew anything about the count's life, but both were full of the astonishing fables so common in Russia.

"It is mostly hypocrisy," said my Slavophile. "When a man preaches poverty, lives in luxury, and keeps up two palaces with the millions of rubles he earns with his novels he had better——"

"He had better say nothing; and so ought your uncle, the Bishop of —, who preaches poverty also. But Lyeff Nikolaievitch does not live in luxury, and makes no millions. I have seen him myself near Tula walking barefoot to market with his daughter, and carrying baskets on his arm."

My friend had never been near Tula, but knew very well the value of a positive statement. He went on to give a very highly colored account of Tolstoy's work among the peasantry, declaring, among other things, that one day outside Moscow the count had walked home barefoot in the snow, having given his boots to a peasant woman who complained of chilblains. The argument continued, and gradually drifted, as most Russian arguments on literature do, into a discussion whether or not the author in question was or was not truly penetrated by the "Russian spirit." For all Russians, like their Western critics, agree that a very distinct Russian spirit exists, and may be discerned both in their art and their social organization. But what the Russian spirit is, is a matter of eternal dispute.

"If there were anything really Russian in Tolstoy's novels they would not be so popular among foreigners," said my Slavophile. "Turgenieff is the only other Russian novelist read in the West. And Turgenieff was a Westerner. The only difference is that Tolstoy knows Russia better than Turgenieff, but he is no more a Russian. Real Russian literature is incomprehensible to western Europeans. Nobody in France or in England reads real Russian literature, but every one reads Pushkin and Tolstoy, and thinks he knows everything about Russia. But atheism and German uniforms and anarchism are not Russian. Tolstoy is an atheist with a Western education; his sons are disguised in German uniforms. . . ." And my friend went on to give a highly imaginative account of the Tolstoy *ménage*, ending by giving his ideas of what a real Russian and a real reformer ought to be.

"Father John, of Cronstadt, for instance—he is a real Russian, and a really honest man. He is the really popular man in Russia. The mass of the Russian peasantry—even those who are his own neighbors, as he admits himself—distrust Tolstoy. But Father John? Who is it that gives every penny he earns to the poor? Who is it that receives hundreds of letters every day from

all parts of Russia asking for help and advice? Who is visited every year by thousands of pilgrims? That is a very different thing from two palaces and 'have all things in common.'"

Views as distorted as these are very widespread among a certain class of Russians, who think that because Count Tolstoy does not go naked and starve to death, which would be the logical application of extreme Christianity, he is, therefore, a mere propagandist of rules of conduct which he knows it is impossible to observe. But to the question how far Tolstoy applies to his daily life the principles which he propagates the answer is really very simple. The dualism of Count Tolstoy's mental equipment, which is the first thing noticed by a stranger, serves him in good turn here, and relieves him of the necessity of compounding with his conscience. For if, as an ethical teacher, he professes doctrines which, in the present state of things, it is impossible to apply consistently with efficiency as a worker and reformer, as a practical man he sees at once the limitations which must be placed upon these doctrines. He is content to observe his abstract rule of life as far as is consistent with the highest efficiency as a worker and an example. He sees that if he were to observe his doctrines literally he might attain M. Pobyedonostseff's ideal of "the salvation of his own soul," but his value as a reactive force would be destroyed. And he prefers to risk the loss of his own soul by compounding with practical life rather than to destroy the special opportunities afforded by the position which he holds in the world. Thus we see him daily denying all government, yet approving or condemning on their individual merits the actions of governments; refusing to pay taxes, yet letting them be paid for him; despising industry, yet helping and sympathizing with industrial workmen; and rejecting the rights of property, yet sometimes taking for his own writings money which he knows he can employ to better purpose than those who would otherwise gain the profits, as he did with his novel "Resurrection," which was written for the purpose of raising funds to assist the emigrant Dukhobortsi. Everywhere the so-called teachings of Tolstoy are qualified by the necessities of his daily life. His rule of life is observed closely, but only when it does not diminish his power for practical good.

Thus Tolstoy as a practical man is quite ready to act as intermediary between the peasants on his property and the local officials, though he flatly denies the right of the first to resistance or of the second to existence. Indeed, it is plain that the root of his doctrine, "Resist not him that is evil," is with him little better than an ethical abstraction. The vituperative condemnation of

wrongdoing can hardly be a part of "Resist not him that is evil." But Tolstoy is bitter in condemnation; and while he declares categorically that resistance can never be justified, he is the first to express sympathy with righteous revolt. It is quite true that in his articles and published letters he seldom commits himself to such sympathy. But these letters and articles are devoted to the abstract exposition of the underlying cause of political and social troubles. In his private conversation, regarding all questions from the practical point of view, he judges them in the light of their immediate rights and wrong. Thus, if you ask Count Tolstoy's opinion on the subject of a particular war, he will unhesitatingly give a judgment as to which side is in the right, and even express satisfaction at any success they may gain. But ten minutes afterward ask him whether there is any exception to his doctrine, "Resist not him that is evil," and he will answer unhesitatingly, "No."

This capacity for compromise in the application of extreme opinions, the rarest of all qualities among really convinced social reformers, shows itself admirably in his family life. It is quite true that Count Tolstoy lives, if not in palaces, at least in houses which are infinitely better than those of ninety-nine out of a hundred of his countrymen. It is no less certain that primitive as is his dress, it is sufficient, and that cannot be said of the clothing of most Russian peasants, while his food, if simple, is certainly better and more regular. Black coffee is not a prime necessity of life, neither are bicycles, but I have seen the count drinking coffee after dinner, and he bicycles and rides on horseback in the Moscow suburbs without any qualms of conscience. The fact is that Tolstoy, while retaining his convictions, has long passed the first ardor of the reformer. "Leave all and follow me," he has learned is not a practical doctrine, or, if it is practicable, it is incompatible with the greatest usefulness. Even Shelley, who was the greatest embodiment of white-hot propaganda which the last century produced, sometimes ate meat, and married two wives. And Tolstoy is quite ready to sacrifice an ounce of perfection for a pound of practical good. He has none of the egoism which would lead him to strive after the absolute realization of his own doctrines. Posterity has justified the judgment of Henri Quatre that a kingdom is worth a mass. And Tolstoy knows very well that an occasional deference to convention and the occupation of an eight-foot cubicle in a family mansion is a small price to pay for the devotion and assistance of his family, and the possession of funds for carrying on his work. His position may not be logical, but in the strug-

gle between logic and usefulness logic has lost. So he spends his time in the summer at his country home, plowing and reaping in the fields, helping the widow to gather in her crops, bargaining with tax-collectors on behalf of the poor, and giving his peasants sound practical advice as to how best to carry on their work and resist extortion. The fact that he lives in a "palace" does not trouble his conscience in the least. And in his winter home at Moscow he does not consider it necessary to sweep the snow from the front of his house. He knows that it is better both for his gospel and for its propagation that he should spend his time to the best advantage with his pen; and that, if his health demands exercise and recreation, it is no sin to possess a bicycle and a horse, even though these are luxuries undreamed of by the majority of the human race.

All this is very characteristic, not only of Count Tolstoy, but of Russians in general. While the Russian is the very first to rush and put all his thoughts into immediate action,—a circumstance which makes the abstract revolutionary much more dangerous in Russia than elsewhere,—he is by no means a worshiper of absolute ideals either in thought or in action. As it is in Russian literature, it is very much in Russian life. The best Russian novels are distinguished from those of western Europe by the complete absence in the delineation of human character of absolute types of goodness or badness, beauty or ugliness. In all the writings of Tolstoy and Turgenieff there is not a single character personifying any absolute quality, whether good or bad. In the actions which they depict, there is the same depreciation of extravagance. The fanatic and the man of fixed ideas invariably come to a bad end. A rational compromise between ideas and facts is the essential in useful work. This characteristic of Russian ideas is admirably illustrated in Turgenieff's best-known novel, "Virgin Soil." The hero, Nezdanoff, the man of fixed ideas, breaks down when he attempts to apply them to life. But the same ideas, held in a less intense degree, and therefore more easily applicable to existing conditions, triumph in the hands of the practical factory manager, Solomin. It is said that one of Count Tolstoy's favorite books is Mr. Morley's work "On Compromise." It is probably true. His life is an admirable example of the application of extreme ideas to action. He lives as nearly according to the literal precepts of Christianity as it is possible for any man who values practical usefulness to do. But in the conflict between his ideas and the immediate needs of the world about him it is the practical side of his character which gains the victory.

V.—COUNT TOLSTOY AND THE RUSSIANS.

What is Tolstoy's real relationship to the people whom he serves and idealizes? What is the popular view of Tolstoy as an active social force? We know that the official classes distrust and fear him; and that as Marxism is the only gospel of educated non-official Russia, educated non-official Russia is content with admiring him as an artist and deriding him as a moralist and political philosopher. But Tolstoy himself puts his ethical teachings on the summit; his novels at best have been only instruments, and, as he has many times declared of late, unfit instruments. He is the last man to set any store upon his reputation as an artist, and he has condemned unhesitatingly the whole theory of art upon which his earlier works were constructed. So, if we eliminate distrustful officials, and an educated class which respects moral courage and intercession for the weak but regards the Tolstoyan gospel with contempt, we are brought at once to the bed rock of Russian society—the people. What do the people, what do the peasants think? The peasants are inarticulate, and that is the first difficulty. To solve it satisfactorily would therefore require a knowledge of Russia which few Westerners possess. Tolstoy has himself declared that many even of his own peasantry regard him merely as a horn of plenty and an intercessor in time of trouble. How the Russian peasant regards unexpected benefactors, he has shown in "Resurrection," where Prince Nekliudoff fails utterly to convince his peasants of his good intentions; and it is a fact that when at the emancipation of the serfs many enlightened proprietors wished to make a liberal distribution of their land the peasants drew back, fearing attempts at trickery. The legacy of distrust left by serfdom is strong among Russians to-day. I remember myself seeing a German traveler in Nijni Novgorod offering cigars all round to a group of bargees from the Oka, and being repulsed with the incredulous grin to which one treats a thimble-rigger. There is, of course, no doubt whatever that the Russian peasant is highly responsive to kindly treatment when once he can be convinced that it is disinterested. But he requires convincing, and Tolstoy has not entirely escaped the fate which overtook his predecessor.

But how do the peasants regard Tolstoy as a reformer and propagandist? I made many efforts to solve this question. In Moscow he was well known, at least by appearance, and there were few whose attention had not been attracted by the sight of an aged peasant riding round the suburbs in the twilight, mounted on an excellent

horse, and sitting it with the air of a nobleman and soldier. But among the muzhiks—and Moscow, the Russians say, is “a city of muzhiks”—there was very little appreciation of the fact that a great man dwelled in Israel. The most appreciative answer which I ever received from a muzhik was that “he is a good *barin*.” This peasant had read “War and Peace,” and also a little pamphlet by the count on sobriety, which he condemned on the excellent ground, “Yes, but Gosudar Imperator drinks champagne.” Among most of the muzhiks there was a singular unanimity of suspicious fear. Some condemned him as a *besbozhnik*, or atheist, and others told the most absurd stories as to his relations with the government, one informing me coolly that he was paid by the authorities to encourage military service. In short, the great mass seemed utterly ignorant of everything except Tolstoy’s name and his practice of wearing peasant’s clothes.

There is no doubt that this lack of influence, combined with his celebrity abroad, accounts largely for the indulgence with which Tolstoy is treated by the Russian Government. As a philosopher, Tolstoy has certainly more disciples in the smallest of European states than in his own great country. From practical Tolstoyism the Russian Government has hitherto had little to fear. Anti-militarism is really the only applicable part of his teaching, and the anti-military sects of Russia are much older than Tolstoy, and in no way traceable to him, though he has certainly gained them much moral support by his writings in the foreign press. It is a very strange thing, and quite characteristic of Europe’s outlook on Russia, that these sects are encouraged in countries where military service, or war taxes, which Tolstoy himself regards as precisely the same thing, are obligatory. The Russian Government, says Tolstoy, is entitled to the severest condemnation for upholding conscription; but this condemnation is equally deserved by every other country, whether it maintains a conscript or a volunteer army. But having once established conscription, Tolstoy recognizes that it is an absurdity for Westerners to condemn the Russian Government for refusing to recognize conscientious objections, no such objections being listened to for a moment in any other country. Tolstoy sees this more keenly than most persons, and pays scant attention to expressions of sympathy coming from abroad.

Tolstoy’s influence certainly has tended to increase abroad; why has it not increased commensurately in his own country? The novelty and uncompromising character of his doctrines, when stated in the abstract, have attracted for-

eigners. But in Russia the novelty is not so great. Tolstoy is not a pioneer in Russia. The democratic faith in the people which, rather than Christianity, is the practical basis of his gospel, is many years older than Tolstoy. The great Russian social movement of the middle of last century, of which Tolstoy is but the heritor, produced a host of enlightened men and women such as he, who succeeded in doing for a time what he has done for a lifetime—in undergoing the process of *oprostchenie*, becoming first of all simple. These people were as well aware as Tolstoy that only through simplicity they could make themselves one with the people, and that only by sharing the burdens of their lives could they lift up out of the dust a people to whom all appeals from above would have been addressed in vain. Turgenieff, the historian of the movement, shows us how this movement ended in disillusion and disenchantment. It was too ardent to last, and too little in accord with actuality to succeed even for a time. Turgenieff’s dreamer of high dreams, who could find community with the muzhiks only by drinking himself to intoxication in their company, was a characteristic type. Even the practical Bazarof, who admitted no dreams and no ideals, found that the muzhik could not understand his language. The emulators of Turgenieff’s heroes in real life had no more success. Suicide, Siberia, and expatriation were the ends of most. But the first ardor of this reforming movement had been exhausted before Tolstoy came under its influence, and the one Russian who succeeded in showing how far identification with the people was practicable has therefore had few imitators in his own country.

It is very remarkable that Tolstoy should have succeeded so far where his predecessors have failed. He came of a family whose habits, we are told, were so luxurious that his grandfather sent his linen to be washed in Holland; his education was unfavorable; he was hampered by family attachments, and he began to change his views at a time when the old ardor for self-sacrifice had been killed by failure and disenchantment. Moreover, as a practical man, he had always a clear idea of the limitations of Russian popular life. The real explanation of his success seems to be that he was never led away by reformatory zeal. He had taken the peasant Suta-yeff as a model and master himself, and he regarded the peasant’s life, not as something to be raised and lifted up to his own level, but as an ideal already materialized. The earlier reformers had regarded the Russian peasantry as so much valuable raw material, which would display its true value when impregnated with revolutionary moral and political ideas. Tolstoy never had any-

thing to do with revolution; and in morals he found a better standard among the peasants than anywhere else. He was convinced that culture had nothing to do with morality, and he became therefore a pupil rather than a master in the great peasant school.

It is plainly that which differentiates Tolstoy from the hundreds of other educated Russians who devote their lives to the people and earn in return nothing better than the reputation of "characters," and the benevolent contempt of peasants who do not understand them, and whom they do not understand. But Tolstoy found not only his ethical but also his æsthetic doctrines realized among the people. The common life, he says, is not only the basis of all true morals, but of all true art. What cannot be understood by the simplest, he agrees again and again, is not true art. Art requires no commentary; it is infective in its nature, and if it is not, it is not true art. It is a "means of communion," "a condition of human life." The remark made by another celebrated Russian, that Turgenieff's "Recollections of a Sportsman" had exhausted the life of the people, awakened his wrath, and he asked, indignantly:

"The life of the people exhausted?—the life of the people with its manifold labors, its dangers on sea and land, its relations with employers, leaders, companions, with men of other faiths and nationalities, its travels, its struggles with nature, with wild beasts, its relations to domestic animals, its work in the forest, on the steppes, in fields and gardens, its family relations, its dealings with fellow-workers, its bearing to economical questions, to intellectual problems, all the problems of life for self and family,—all these interests, all permeated with religious sentiments . . . is this to be regarded as exhausted, and to make way for descriptions of how one hero kissed his lady's hand, another her arm, a third in some other way,—is this to be given up for that other art whose only objects are to flatter pride, dissipate *ennui*, and develop eroticism?"

This is not art, he says. As the life of the people is the best of all lives, the art which the people create, and which is created by students and imitators of the people, is the best of all art. Tolstoy's ideas of art and morals are thus complementary and mutually indispensable, and his productiveness as an artist, in the sense understood by himself, is multiplied by his mode of life. The work which he does in the fields, his long tramps from village to village, his visits to night-refuges and prisons, his teaching of peasants at his country home, his stories and fables written specially for the people, his popular works

on science and on morals, not only form a part of what he regards as the ideal life, but a part also of the necessary equipment of the true artist.

Yet it would be untrue to say that Tolstoy as a teacher enjoys a wide influence among any Russian class. What the future will do with his doctrines, no one can say. At present, the masses of the Russian people are far too susceptible to mystical emotions to find any attraction in a rationalistic guide still in the flesh. But if they remain in their present state of culture, fifty years hence they will be quite capable of reviving Tolstoyism as a religious cult, with its founder endowed with supernatural attributes somewhere in the background, and around his name a great tangle of traditions which Tolstoy would regard with horror. Meantime, Tolstoy as a man, in his immediate circle, enjoys much greater honor than a prophet in a wider sphere.

But if Tolstoy is not a great influence in Russia, what is his value as a representative of Russian ideas? The first thing notable is that his philosophy, even although he finds its germs more widespread in Russia than anywhere else, is a general human philosophy in its application, and is even more generally comprehensible than his art. Yet Tolstoy is really a very faithful representative of Russian life. If Tolstoy has never made a Russian sect, the Russian sects have made Tolstoy. He is a pupil, not a teacher, in his own country. It is only abroad that Tolstoy stands as a revolutionary apostle of novel moral ideas. His relation to his own countrymen is that he expresses, divested of mysticism, the practical religion which animates a large proportion of Russian sectarians, Dukhobortsi, Molokani, Stundists, and Vagabonds. How far he is right in declaring that the masses of his countrymen are informed by the same spirit is another question. And even if he is right in this, is he right in regarding racial conditions as the determining factor, and not merely a low state of culture? Either view seems to strike at the general applicability of his doctrines. If the Russian peasant is really the spiritual salt of the earth by history and race, what of the other races? If he is merely a better man because he leads a primitive life, what of his future, and what of the future of the advanced races? For Tolstoy is no dreamer, and he knows very well that the machine even of "false civilization" cannot be stopped. The answers to these questions put to Tolstoy the practical man are given by Tolstoy the academic thinker, who replies that consequences matter nothing, as they mattered nothing to the preacher of asceticism in "The Kreuzer Sonata." Let each man settle with his own conscience. The rest may perish.



FACE OF PALISADES, FROM THE RIVER ROAD AT ENGLEWOOD.

PRESERVING THE HUDSON PALISADES.

THE preservation for public use and enjoyment of places possessing scenic or historic interest in an unusual degree is a matter about which the people of different sections of the United States might well vie with one another in showing intelligent and patriotic concern. Each good example ought to be widely heralded, in order to stimulate activity in other quarters. This magazine has on many occasions done what it could to further such work in general and in particular; and its pages are open from time to time for the record of projects accomplished or the encouragement of movements set on foot. It was with especial gratification several months ago that we were able to announce as a practical certainty that the famous Palisades of the Hudson were to be redeemed from all risk of further defacement, and that they were to be treated and developed in the future as an extended parkway, under the joint control of permanent commissions of the States of New York and New Jersey. The steps which remained to be taken to make the Palisades Park a legal as well as a practical certainty have now been completed.

It is nearly three centuries since Hudson and his men sailed up the river and discovered the

varied wonders of its unrivaled shores, and for more than two hundred and fifty years white men have been living on the summit of the great Palisades' escarpment, and also on the facing east bank. And yet until recently that notable region, like several others in the immediate vicinity of New York City, has been very much neglected. One might safely assert without fear of contradiction that of the New Yorkers who are accustomed to vacation travel and exploration, ten times as many have visited the rugged cliffs and precipices of mountain scenery in Europe as have made themselves at all familiar with the wonderful ridge of basaltic rocks that forms the west bank of the Hudson for a distance of some twenty-five miles,—at least a dozen miles of which lies opposite the territory now comprised within the actual municipal limits of the metropolis.

Yet although so few people have known the Palisades in an intimate way, the whole traveling world has been familiar with the great rocky wall, with its tree-covered slope of accumulated talus and *débris* at the base, and with the afforested sky-line at the top. This noble scene has been one of the charms of a steamboat ride on the Hudson, and one of the advertised attractions of travel on the New York Central

Railroad, which follows the water's edge on the east bank of the river. This year it is likely that more people will see the Hudson River and its beauties than in any previous season for a long time, by reason of the fact that much of the travel to the Pan-American Exposition will take the Hudson River route, whether by boat or by rail.

While undoubtedly the water's edge at the foot of the Palisades affords a very rare opportunity for a beautiful driveway, with attractive landscape treatment of the narrow strip of land of irregular width and character that has been formed at the base of the cliffs, there was no pressing reason for the creation of a Palisades Park until a very few years ago. Urgency in this matter was due entirely to the fact that there had come to be a market for the peculiar trap rock that constitutes the Palisades ridge; and accordingly there had come into existence several very extensive quarries, supplied with powerful modern machinery for converting the hard igneous rock into paving-blocks and broken stone for making macadamized roads. These quarries were operating on a large scale, using giant powder or dynamite to blast down huge masses of the rock with which to feed the crushers below; and the situation enabled them to load from their own docks into great scows and thus obtain cheap



PALISADES, FROM ABOUT ONE MILE SOUTH OF THE STATE LINE, LOOKING NORTH.

water transportation. The trap-rock formation, however, is of great enough extent and sufficient recurrence in the general vicinity of New York to supply the market for many centuries to come without the necessity of destroying one of the most majestic and beautiful stretches of natural scenery to be found in the whole world.

Thus there came about, some years ago, a very active and also very proper agitation against the blasting of the Palisades, particularly in the



PALISADES TRAP ROCK COMPANY QUARRY AT GUTTENBERG.



FACE OF PALISADES AT COYTESVILLE, FROM THE BULKHEAD.

neighborhood of Fort Lee, which is a Revolutionary relic on the Palisades just opposite Fort Washington, and about two miles north of Grant's Tomb. But agitation against the blasting, while useful in arousing public opinion to the desirability of some action for preserving the Palisades, did not seem to point out any effective remedy. The quarrymen owned the land and were within their legal rights in making commerce of the Palisades and disposing of them by the cubic yard. There were only two things that could be done by those who wished to stop the blasting and save the scenery. One was to buy out the quarrymen by private agreement, and the other was to secure legislation which would render possible the condemnation of the land for public uses.

The situation was rendered more difficult by the fact that whereas the more important part of the stretch of the Palisades lay within the jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey, it was visible only from the State of New York; and the question of preservation was of comparatively little concern to the great majority of the people

of the State of New Jersey. One possible solution that seemed hopeful for a time lay in the direction of the national government. It was proposed to persuade Congress to accept the co-operation of the States of New Jersey and New York in converting the Palisades, with the adjacent shore-line and riparian rights, into a national military and naval reservation. Bills to this effect were introduced in the legislatures and in Congress; but it was scarcely possible to advance any conclusive argument to show that the people of the United States had any actual military or naval reasons for taking up the project, and it was perfectly evident that the thing sought to be secured was not in fact the establishment of a military or naval reservation, but merely to find a way to put a permanent end to the devastations of a few quarrymen.

Gradually it became plain enough that round-about methods of that kind must be given up, and that the matter must be dealt with in a direct and businesslike fashion. The true method was found in the proposal to establish an interstate park reservation by joint or identical action of



Edwin A. Stevens. William A. Lynn. George W. Perkins. J. Du Pratt White. Ralph Trautmann.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY PALISADES COMMISSION.

the two States concerned. Friends of the project first decided what it was really necessary to do, and then worked out a plan by which to accomplish the results. In the spring of 1900 the two legislatures passed acts identical in their general provisions, "to provide for the selection, location, appropriation, and management of certain lands along the Palisades of the Hudson River for an interstate park, and thereby to preserve the scenery of the Palisades." The New York act authorized the governor to appoint ten commissioners, five of whom should be citizens of the State of New York. The New Jersey act in like manner authorized the governor to appoint ten com-

missioners, five of whom should be citizens of New Jersey. By a prearranged plan each governor appointed the five men selected by the other governor, and thus the two boards, each having ten members, were made up of the same individuals, although differently organized.

The general initiative has naturally and properly been taken by the New York board, under the presidency of Mr. George W. Perkins, of the New York Life Insurance Company and also of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The New Jersey board is under the presidency of Col. Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken, a prominent member of a family far famed for public spirit and philan-



PALISADES, LOOKING NORTH, JUST SOUTH OF ALPINE.



THE PALISADES LOOKING SOUTH FROM COYTESVILLE, SHOWING CARPENTER BROS.' QUARRY.

thropy, and whose name will always be perpetuated in the Stevens Institute. One of the most valued and distinguished members of the board is the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, who belongs to both States alike, but who serves as a New Jersey member of these two commissions. The New York members besides Mr. Perkins are Messrs. Ralph Trautmann, J. Du Pratt White, Nathan F. Barrett, and D. McNeely Stauffer; and the New Jersey members besides Mr. Stevens and Mr. Hewitt are Messrs. Franklin W. Hopkins, Abram De Ronde, and W. A. Linn. At the time when these boards were authorized, more than a year ago, no money was appropriated ex-

cept for expenses,—\$10,000 by the New York Legislature and \$5,000 by that of New Jersey. At that time the principal devastation was being wrought by a certain quarry near Fort Lee, and the immediate task of the commission was to get the work stopped. It was found that instead of beginning with condemnation proceedings the better way was to buy the quarry out; and it was resolved to use the \$5,000 contributed by New Jersey for the necessary work of making surveys and maps, examining titles, etc., while it was decided that the \$10,000 given by New York should be used as an initial payment to the quarrymen in consideration of a six months' option on



Abram S. Hewitt. Nathan F. Barrett. D. McNeely Stauffer. Franklin W. Hopkins. Abram De Ronde.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY PALISADES COMMISSION.



THE NORDHOFF TOWER.

their property at an agreed price. This price was fixed at something more than \$130,000.

Thus the most objectionable quarrying was brought to an end, and the commissioners gained time in which to mature their plans. They consulted the principal property-owners along the Palisades line, and found most of them entirely ready to enter into the plans of the commission and to deed to the public without compensation as much as they owned of the face of the cliffs, on condition that they should be paid at the rate of \$500 an acre for the land that they owned at the base of the Palisades, and a uniform price of \$10 per lineal foot for such riparian rights as some of them possessed,—that is to say, the adjacent land under water. This uniform arrangement having been accepted by the owners of the greater part of the stretch of the Palisades that it was proposed to acquire, it would evidently be feasible for the commissioners in the future to make use of their powers of condemnation to secure the remaining tracts.

When the legislatures convened last winter, the commissioners were prepared to report that if the two States would make appropriations sufficient to insure the purchase of the edgewater lands from Fort Lee northward to Huyler's Landing, a distance of some three or four miles, certain private individuals would contribute the sum of approximately \$125,000 necessary to complete the purchase of the particular quarries that had been doing most harm. The State of New

York was asked to give \$400,000, and the State of New Jersey \$100,000. Not to go farther into financial details, it suffices to say that Governor Odell of New York took the same broad and generous interest in the subject that his predecessor, Governor Roosevelt, had shown, and the Governor of New Jersey manifested a like spirit. Both legislatures made satisfactory appropriations, and the private funds that had been promised for the purchase of the quarry were promptly forthcoming. The giver proved to be Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, whose benefactions are not much heralded and are greater and more numerous than most people suspect.

The commissioners have large discretionary powers; and, while they will not try at once to accomplish much more than the acquisition of the absolutely necessary land and the construction of a driveway at the foot of the Palisades, it will be possible in the years to come to do many interesting things, one after another, by way of detailed development of the natural and artificial possibilities of the tract which has come under their control. As projected at present, the Palisades Park will include something more than a thousand acres of land. Most of the park, obviously, is vertical rather than horizontal, and does not therefore add appreciably to the acreage. There are now ferries from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Fort Lee, and from Yonkers to a point known as Alpine. It is hoped by the commissioners that when the road improvements are made there will be additional ferries.

There are various localities of historic note, and some surviving houses and relics also that possess interest of a personal or historical character. All these things must, of course, add their touches of attraction to the development of the park. Some information of an especially interesting



ROAD AT ALPINE.

character has been supplied to us by Mr. Cady, the distinguished architect of New York, who has long had a beautiful summer home on the Palisades, and who is conversant with all the history and tradition of the region. The paragraphs that follow have been derived wholly from Mr. Cady's fund of information.

The earliest settlers of the Palisades, so far as can be ascertained, were a few straggling Dutchmen who had deserted the manors of Westchester and found a rude refuge upon the cliffs. At certain points there came in time to be very tolerable roads down the mountain, to enable market gardeners of the valley (west of the Palisades) to get their "truck" to the river, from which it could be floated to the markets of Manhattan.

A road of this kind existed at Fort Lee, another at what is now known as Alpine, opposite Yonkers, which was then known as "Closter Landing." At the foot of this road, by the river, were three taverns or road-houses, one of which is still standing. These three houses were in active service while as yet there was not a house in what is now known as Yonkers.

During the Revolutionary War, several English battleships anchored off "Closter Landing," and on one occasion sent a band of men ashore to collect firewood. A party of Dutchmen in the valley getting news of it, organized, and stealthily descended and took the gang away prisoners, the war vessels not daring to fire on them lest they kill their own men. During the war, Cornwallis' army is said to have ascended this Alpine road, dragging their cannon after them, as they pressed on across Jersey.

As the war closed, many of the Frenchmen who had been associated with the foreign officers who aided Washington settled in these parts, and we still find the names Dubois, Tavanier, Chevatier, as well as a plenty of Dutch names,—Van Skiver, Van Valen, Van Buskirk, etc.



PALISADES, FROM THE ERIE DOCK AT WEEHAWKEN.

For years, however, the region of the Palisades was as unknown to the general public as the heart of Africa.

One day in the early sixties, as Mrs. Charles Nordhoff (the wife of the eminent writer and journalist) was visiting a friend in Yonkers, she was seized with a keen curiosity to know what this region was like, and later, with two or three friends, rowed across the river and toiled up the mountain. She found that, instead of a flat platform of rock, it was a region beautifully diversified with hill and dale, well wooded with fine trees, and possessing points with views of the most charming and picturesque character.

One man of culture and leisure had already made his home there, Mr. Frank Miles, a most enthusiastic botanist, who found a remarkable flora on the cliffs.—owing, as he said, to the influence of the union of the two rock formations (the trap rock of the cliff and the sandstone of the valley). The Nordhoffs were so fascinated with this beautiful region that they settled there and gathered several intimate friends around them.



PALISADES AT SHADYSIDE, FROM THE CHEMICAL WORKS.

as neighbors. Later, largely through their efforts, the stone church was built, which, with its pretty grounds, is the pride of the region.

The charm of this part of the country has drawn hither many people of artistic callings. Here are the homes of Howard Christy, the famous illustrator; J. Cleveland Cady, the architect; Frederick and Charles Lamb, mural decorators; and, until recently, J. Massey Rhind, the sculptor. The family of the late General Stryker have a picturesque place here, as wild as a bit of the Adirondacks. Franklin Hopkins, the banker, who has taken an active interest in the preservation of the Palisades, has a place a little west of the cliffs. William S. Opdyke, prominent in the affairs of the New York University, has a very complete and charming home. That of Mr. Cady is in quaintest old Dutch style, the furniture and fittings throughout being antique, many of them from Holland a couple of centuries back.

The Palisades, at Alpine, are some four hundred and fifty feet above the river. From the edge of the cliff to where the descent to the valley commences is a distance of three-quarters of a mile, more or less.

The view to the west as one gradually passes

down the mountain is very charming. The fertile valley of Overpeck, with the Shawangunk Mountains in the distance, and the river like a silver thread winding through it, form a scene, especially at sunset, not easily to be forgotten.

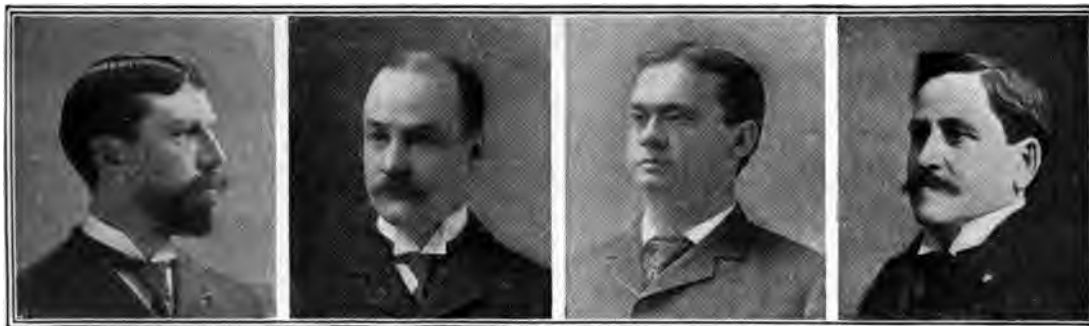
The proposed park embraces all the land at the foot of the cliff. In some cases this is a comparatively narrow strip; in others it spreads out, covering many acres of ground, as at "Cape Flyaway," the quaint fishing settlement under Mr. Cady's place, at Alpine. The charm of a fine road, sheltered all the afternoon from the sun by the great cliffs, with changing views of the broad river that flows alongside, will probably surpass that of any drive in the country. At certain points land is to be secured on the cliff, and electricity will make access to such points of observation easy. It is proposed that the roadway shall have a separate path for equestrians, and another for bicycles. It will extend from Fort Lee to Nyack, at the former point connecting with the fine Hudson County Boulevard, thus extending the drive to Bergen Point at the south. Fine roads are proposed from Tuxedo and other points which will connect with the river drive, opening up wonderful possibilities within easy reach of the great city.

THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL INSTITUTION.

BY NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

THE vast educational activity of the Government of the United States is but little understood. In almost every Government department and bureau at Washington, prolonged scientific investigations are continually carried on, in order that governmental action itself may be more intelligent and more efficient, and the general welfare of the people promoted. The United States Geological Survey is a great scientific undertaking, fitted to rank with the universities of the world by reason of the scope and character of its researches. The Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Army Medical Museum and laboratories, and the Smithsonian Institution and its dependencies are constantly engaged in similar work. The Department of Agriculture is one vast school of pure and applied science. It has been estimated that the Government appropriates not less than three million dollars annually for scientific investigation and the application of its results. This sum would almost maintain the three great urban universities of the country—Harvard, Columbia, and Chicago—for a year.

As a consequence of this activity, many highly trained scientific men have been attracted to enter the Government service at Washington, and they constitute a very large proportion of the scientific investigators of the United States. Their positions are secure, and their work goes on without interruption from year to year, apart from public notice, and yet with results of the highest theoretical value and practical importance. While the Congress carries on this work for governmental purposes only, it indicated as long ago as 1892, in a joint resolution approved April 12 of that year, that the Government's large collections illustrative of the various arts and sciences, and its facilities for scientific and literary research, were to be held accessible to the investigators and students of any institution of higher education then existing or thereafter established in the District of Columbia. By an almost unnoticed but most important provision incorporated in the general deficiency bill passed at the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and approved March 3, 1901, the privileges given by the joint

President Arthur T. Hadley,
of Yale.Professor Nicholas Murray
Butler, of Columbia.President William R. Har-
per, of Chicago.President Charles W. Dab-
ney, of Tennessee.

SOME OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL INSTITUTION.

resolution of April 12, 1892, to investigators and students of institutions in the District of Columbia were extended to "scientific investigators and to duly qualified individuals, students, and graduates of institutions of learning in the several States and Territories, as well as in the District of Columbia, under such rules and restrictions as the heads of the departments and bureaus mentioned may prescribe." This wise and generous provision of law at once opened the way for a new step in the development of higher education in the United States.

How were qualified students in Maine or New York, or Iowa or California, to know just what opportunities for study and research were open to them at Washington? To whom were they to apply for information, guidance, and direction? By whom was their work at Washington to be supervised and recorded in case they might wish to offer it to the university of their choice in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a higher degree? In what way were they to be brought together so as to develop the *esprit de corps* which is to be found in every genuine student-body? The Congress had made no provision for any of these things, and in the nature of the case could make none without a violent departure from all precedent. The new opportunities created a new need, and that need is to be met by the Washington Memorial Institution, incorporated on May 17, 1901, and formally organized on June 3.

The Washington Memorial Institution is the direct outcome of the activities of the Washington Academy of Sciences and of the George Washington Memorial Association, the latter body being an organization of women "to aid in securing in the city of Washington, D. C., the increase of opportunities for higher education, as recommended by George Washington, the first President of the United States, in his various

messages to Congress," and so forth. The plan has been worked out in consultation with representatives of the universities and other scientific bodies, and with their hearty coöperation and approval. It has the merits of simplicity and of not duplicating any existing form of educational effort.

The name, Washington Memorial Institution, is self-explanatory. It recalls to mind the insistent wish of Washington, expressed in his will, and in letters to Adams, Edmund Randolph, Jefferson, Hamilton, Governor Brooke of Virginia, and to the commissioners of the federal district, that proper provision for higher education at the capital itself should be made by the Government.

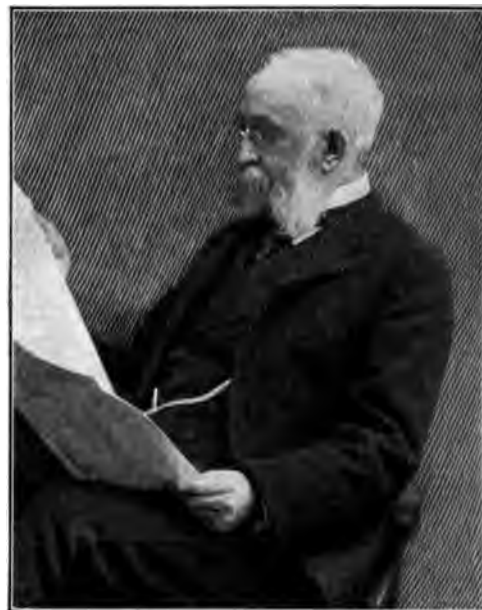
The object of the Institution is to utilize the scientific and other resources of the Government in Washington for advanced study and research, and to coöperate to that end with universities, colleges, learned societies, and individuals. In other words, it is to supply the need which has been pointed out above. It will ascertain, year by year, just what the opportunities for students are at Washington, and will publish them to the world; it will receive and enroll students who offer themselves, and direct them to the places which await them; it will record their work and its results, and, when requested, will certify these to any institution of learning. It will keep in touch with the universities, scientific schools, and colleges on the one hand, and with the departments and bureaus of the Government on the other. In this way it will, it may be hoped, promote the interests and the ideals of both.

The property, policy, management, and control of the Institution are vested in a board of fifteen trustees, composed as follows:

Edwin A. Alderman, president of Tulane University; Alexander Graham Bell, regent of the Smithsonian Institution; Nicholas Murray But-

ler, professor of philosophy and education in Columbia University; Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee; Daniel Coit Gilman, president of the Johns Hopkins University; Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University; William R. Harper, president of Chicago University; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, regent of the University of California; Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, president of the George Washington Memorial Association; C. Hart Merriam, chief of the United States Biological Survey; Cyrus Northrop, president of the University of Minnesota; Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; George M. Sternberg, surgeon-general, United States army; Charles D. Walcott, director of the United States Geological Survey; and Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. It will be seen that on this board the universities, the scientific schools, the land-grant colleges, the State universities, and the scientific work of the Government are all represented, and thereby the cooperation of all those important interests is assured. More significant still is the fact that Mr. Gilman, who has just retired from the presidency of the Johns Hopkins University after a quarter-century of eminent service, has been tendered and has accepted the directorship of the Institution, and will take up the duties of the office in the autumn. Under his guidance the new work will grow on sound lines and by wise measures, and will have from the outset, as it will deserve, the confidence of the country and of the officers of the Government. Mr. Gilman's fitness for his new post is unique, and it is a happy coincidence that just as he lays down the heavy burden of the presidency of a great university these lighter, though hardly less responsible, duties fall to his lot.

While the detailed policy of the Washington Memorial Institution is yet to be mapped out, some things are assured by the facts of the case



PRESIDENT DANIEL C. GILMAN.

(Who has been chosen as director of the Washington Memorial Institution.)

and by the character of the board of trustees. It is certain that the Institution will be independent of Government support or control, and that it will appeal for support to those men and women who are ambitious to aid the higher learning and the development of science. The Institution might well be made the agency through which to administer a fund for the endowment of general scientific research similar to that which Mr. Rockefeller has created for the endowment of research in medicine. The trustees would certainly be able to arrange that investigations supported by such a fund might be carried on in part at the universities and in part in the Govern-



President Henry S. Pritchett, of Boston.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, of California.

President Cyrus Northrop, of Minnesota.

President Edwin A. Alderman, of New Orleans.

SOME OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL INSTITUTION.



Major-General George M. Sternberg, U.S.A.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright.

Hon. Charles D. Walcott.

Hon. Alexander Graham Bell.

SOME OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL INSTITUTION.

laboratories, as the necessities of each particular investigation might require. In this way the highest type of institutional coöperation will be promoted.

It may be assumed that the trustees of the Washington Memorial Institution will so shape their work as to carry out to the fullest extent the declared policy of the Congress, and therefore that the sole test for the admission of students will be capacity and fitness. The students will naturally be mature men and women, trained in the most part in existing colleges and universities, and capable of undertaking special investigations either under direction or independently. Not a few of the students will certainly be candidates for higher degrees at American or foreign universities who are carrying on their studies wholly or in part at Washington. Others will be those who have taken the highest degrees and are desirous of pursuing farther some special line of investigation. There will be students of law, of diplomacy, and of social science as well as of the physical and natural sciences. No special fees will be offered or conferred by the Institution; it will be an aid and adjunct to universities but not a new university or a torso of one. Through the existence of the Institution, the educational resources of the Government are practically added to those which are now possessed by the several universities of the country, the smallest and the largest alike. To that extent a new governmental endowment of higher education becomes available for students throughout the United States.

While the Washington Memorial Institution is not a university, yet it meets all that is really held to be reasonable in the demand for the establishment of a statutory national university at Washington, clothed with full degree-conferring powers. The movement for a national university of that type dates from Washington itself, and it has received respectable support

and called out not a little generous sentiment in its favor ever since. Meanwhile, however, conditions have entirely changed. Universities of a wholly new order have come into being, and the United States has its share of them. These great institutions, north, south, east, and west, are national in the very best sense,—national in their constituencies, national in their support, national in their policies, and national in their sympathies. They have sprung direct from the wishes and desires of the people, by that personal initiative which is the Anglo-Saxon's way of beginning to build his most characteristic institutions. They supply—and, taken together, far more than supply—the needed opportunities for higher study and research in the United States. To add to their number would not be to do the wisest or most necessary thing in the field of education, and to add to their number at public expense would be quite unjustifiable.

On the other hand, it is impossible not to realize the many opportunities for work at Washington of a genuine university character which the activities of the Government offer, and it is unwise not to make use of those opportunities. To bring into existence an additional full university organization for this purpose would be to raise more problems than would be solved. It was the part of educational statesmanship to devise an easier and a better way to accomplish the same result. This has been done, and the Washington Memorial Institution is the outcome.

Only the happiest results may be expected to follow from the establishment of these new relations between the universities and the Government scientists. Each has something to learn from the methods and purposes of the other, and neither can possibly lose through a broadening of outlook. Under Mr. Gilman's direction, the cause of scientific research and of the applications of that research to practical problems may confidently be expected to take a long stride forward.

THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM IN MANCHURIA.

BY PROFESSOR G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

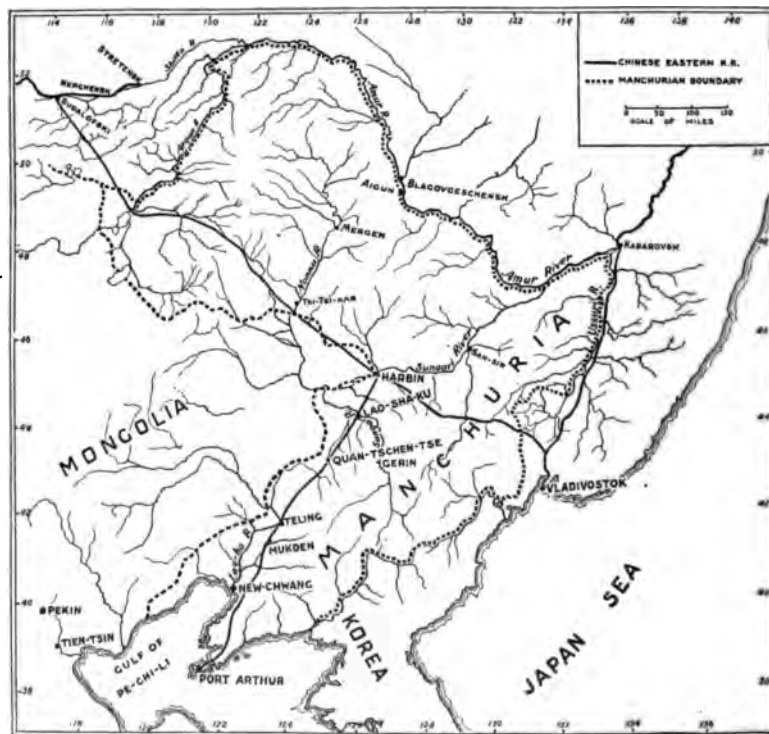
(Of Oberlin College.)

SO far as we can see, the United States is more interested in the future of Manchuria than any other nation is, except Russia, and possibly Japan; for we already have pretty largely a monopoly of the Manchurian trade. According to the last report of the British consul at Newchwang, two-thirds of the imports into China the year before the war were from America, the value of the cotton cloths alone from America amounting to nearly \$8,000,000. The Russians themselves were also among the best patrons of American trade, a large part of the material for the construction of the railroad being purchased in America. We rode out of Port Arthur on a train drawn by a Philadelphia locomotive, over rails made in Baltimore, which were laid on ties that came from Oregon. In Harbin almost all the vast stores of railroad material had been imported from America. We counted the names of no less than twelve American firms who had contributed to this stock. This trade is not likely to be affected soon by any regulations which may ensue from Russian control; for she is not yet prepared to supply the new demands which will be created.

THE LINE OF RUSSIA'S DEVELOPMENT.

Before the close of navigation in 1900, the Russians had upon the Pacific coast an army of 170,000 men. But evidently Manchuria will be a very poor investment if such a military occupation is demanded for any very great length of time. The manifest interest of Russia is to settle and develop the territory contiguous to her own borders in the valley of the Amur, and to secure a direct outlet by the shortest route to the open sea. The mouth of the Amur is too far north to be of service to commerce. Apparently, Russia will be

content with maintaining the condition of things provided for by treaty. Her interests are certainly on the side of peace. One has but to travel through the undeveloped part of Siberia to feel that the Peace Congress called by the Czar was a genuine effort in the line of the interests of Russia and of the world. Russia is developing along definite parallels of latitude into territory contiguous to her own, all of which, until reaching the Amur River, is upon the north side of the great plateau that separates her from English colonies. As Gladstone used to say, one has but to look at the map to see that there is no natural antagonism between the interests of Russia and those of England. Even if she should be compelled to retain Manchuria, it need not seriously affect the other interests in China. Manchuria is a country by itself, with vast undeveloped resources, forming a natural connection between Siberia and the open waters of the Pacific.



MAP OF MANCHURIA.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ENGINEERS AT TELING.

RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA SURPRISED BY THE BOXER OUTBREAK.

Never was a great nation taken more by surprise than were the Russians last summer by the outbreak of hostilities in Manchuria. Of this I have abundant evidence of the most positive character. On June 5 of last year, which was ten days after the outbreak in Peking, from which city we had escaped but the day before, Vice-Admiral Alexieff heartily seconded our plan to go through Manchuria, and forwarded us on construction trains along the Chinese Eastern Railroad to Teling, as far as it was completed. This was thirty miles beyond Mukden, the capital, and about 450 from Port Arthur. If the admiral had had any serious apprehension of danger, he certainly would not have encouraged us as he did to make the trip. Arriving at Teling on June 10, we brought the news from Peking with us to the engineers who were constructing the railroad. As communication with Peking was still possible by telegraph, they received that morning an assurance that the Russians need have no apprehension of trouble from the Chinese, because it was believed that the uprising was mainly directed against the railroads that were built by English capital and were under English control. In view of this, we were requested to emphasize the fact that we were Americans, and not English.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILROAD PROTECTED BY COSSACKS AND CHINESE.

We then set out in Chinese carts for a journey 200 miles along the unfinished line of the rail-

road. During the entire part of this journey, which occupied ten days, we were entertained by the Russian engineers at their various centers of operations. We saw hundreds of thousands of Chinese cordially working under Russian superintendents. During this portion of the trip, also, we were provided with a military guard, which consisted a part of the time of two mounted Cossacks, and a part of the time of two mounted Chinese soldiers. The total Russian force along this whole line consisted of a single Cossack regiment, whose headquarters was at Teling. Mingled with these was an equal body of Chinese soldiers. The special need of the military force was not to protect the railroad against any organized body of Chinese, but to guard against the robbery of the large amount of treasure that was being shipped to the various points to pay the workmen, and of the more valuable material that was required in the construction of the road. We had occasion at one time to see the hazard to which these were exposed from the lawless desperadoes who infested portions of the country. One morning, when a few miles out from the station where we had spent the night, we overtook a train of teams that had started a little while before us, heavily loaded with silver coin. We were near enough to them to witness an attempt to rob the train by some desperadoes in collusion with the drivers, who stampeded the Cossack horses by lashing them with their long whips. On seeing this, our guard left us in the twinkling of an eye, and dashed on to the scene to give them support; and in less time than it takes to write this, the united guard of Cossacks occupied

a little knoll that commanded the situation, and, with guns cocked and bayonets fixed, so terrorized the desperadoes that their plan was abandoned.

All along this route we found the engineers surrounded with their families and confiding implicitly in the faithfulness of their Chinese workmen, and of the Chinese soldiers where they were stationed. At Quan-chen-tse, one-half way through the unfinished portion of the road, we spent a Sunday at the very flourishing Scotch mission of the place. The missionaries were engaged in large building operations, and saw no indications of unrest among the Chinese about them. At Lao-sha-ku, where first we struck the Sungari River, on June 20, we found the whole valuable property of the railroad guarded by a company of Chinese soldiers, who were spoken of in very high praise by the able and experienced engineer in charge. Along the entire route from Port Arthur to this point we had seen literally hundreds of thousands of Chinese workmen who apparently felt it a privilege to get work upon this great Russian enterprise.

RUSSIAN UNPREPAREDNESS FOR A CHINESE ATTACK.

On June 22 we reached Harbin, the principal point from which the Chinese Eastern Railroad was being constructed. This is almost in the exact center of Manchuria, being the point where the branch from Port Arthur intercepts the main line running from Siberia to Vladivostok. Taking advantage of the navigation up the Sungari River, the Russians had brought an immense amount of material to this point and were pushing the railroad out in three directions to meet those who were building in toward the center from the three ends. So important was this place that Mr. Yugovitch, the chief engineer, made it his headquarters. We left Harbin on June 27 to go down the Sungari River 700 miles to Kabarovsk, on the Amur River. When we were half-way down, our steamer was ordered by telegraph to return, for the revolution had broken out in Manchuria. But as we had prominent Russian officers on board who were under urgent orders, our steamer was permitted to go on.

We afterward learned that, upon the taking of Fort Taku by the allies, and the formal declaration of war by the Chinese central government, the entire population of Manchuria

turned upon the foreigners with scarcely a moment's warning. Two weeks later, upon going up the Amur River, we found the Russian steamers thronged with fugitive women and children, a number of whom had hospitably entertained us in the center of Manchuria. A few days after our passage through the country, these had barely escaped with their lives. It is difficult to realize the suddenness with which this storm burst upon the Russians. To meet it there was no preparation. The engineers with their families were not adequately guarded, and the vast property of the railroad was everywhere exposed. To the extent of their ability, the Chinese destroyed this property, and it was only by the most hasty flight that any of the foreigners escaped. These facts ought definitely to dispel the impression that has prevailed in many quarters that the war in China was fomented by the Russians in anticipation of the great advantages which they were going to reap from it.

Upon reaching Kabarovsk, and visiting Vladivostok, we proceeded up the Amur River, on July 11, when we had ample opportunities to see the frantic efforts made by the Russians to repair their mistake and send a military force into Harbin for the protection of their property. With great haste the troops already in quarters had been forwarded from Vladivostok to Tientsin; and though the whole reserve force of the Amur district was mobilized as rapidly as possible, there was necessarily much delay. The desperateness of the situation was shown in the fact that the Russians brought down all their regiments stationed at Blagovyeschensk, numbering about five thousand men, and sent them up the Sungari River to protect the property at Harbin. This left Blagovyeschensk defenseless until other Russian troops could be brought down the river



A MANCHURIAN INN.



OUR COSSACK GUARD IN MANCHURIA.

from Transbaikalia, 700 miles to the west. But as the water was low, these troops were long delayed. Meanwhile, the Chinese, having quietly but rapidly brought up to the opposite side of the river a large force, with five cannon, and thrown up earthworks for a distance of about three miles, without a moment's warning began firing upon the city; while, a few miles below, the Chinese fort at Aigun had opened fire upon the Russian steamboats that were passing down.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

What added to the difficulty of the situation for the Russians was that there were 3,000 Chinese living in the city, and 25,000 living in villages on the Russian side, from ten to twenty miles below the city. It was at once evident that these were a source of weakness to the Russians; and so like a thunderclap had this hostility of the Chinese burst upon them that they naturally felt that no Chinaman could under the circumstances be trusted. It was therefore a military necessity of the most urgent kind for the Russians to clear the Chinese away from their side of the river if they would protect their own households. In view of the exigencies of the case, we who were upon the ground could not see what else was left for the Russians to do. And what was done was not through

orders from the central government, but from a spontaneous impulse of self-preservation. It was a fearful sight to drive as we did through these burning villages, which the Cossacks were still setting on fire, and see everywhere the signs of utter desolation which prevailed. Not a Chinaman was visible. The disconsolate flocks of geese and herds of swine and clusters of subdued dogs huddling together in the open squares, with smoldering buildings all around, have left a picture on our minds that cannot soon be forgotten. The thousands of men, women, and children in these villages had disappeared, no one would ever know where. Probably few of them could escape from death. The fate of the 3,000 Chinese in the city of Blagovyeschensk is well known. In attempting to cross the river



ACROSS MANCHURIA UNDER GUARD OF CHINESE SOLDIERS.

to join their own countrymen they nearly all perished. Two days after the catastrophe, we could count hundreds of their bodies floating down the stream. But it is not so well known that the Russians made a *bona fide* attempt to give these Chinese a safe passage across the river. Rafts were provided for them, and they were started safely on their way; but the rafts were poorly constructed, and were overcrowded. Still, they might have got over, had not the Chinese themselves opened fire upon them and produced a panic which resulted in the drowning of almost the entire number.

RUSSIA'S OCCUPATION OF THE AMUR REGION.

To understand the situation in Manchuria, it is necessary briefly to recount the history of Rus-

the terror of their arms far up the Sungari River to the very center of Manchuria, the Russians were overpowered by the Chinese, who were at that time under the leadership of the then vigorous Manchu dynasty. In the year 1689, by the treaty of Nertchinsk, Russia relinquished all claims to the Amur, and for more than a hundred and fifty years made no further attempts for the occupation of the region. During this period, however, an active commerce between China and Russia was maintained over the caravan route crossing the Gobi desert from Kiakhita to Kalgan, the Russian Government meanwhile making a special point to keep on friendly terms with the Chinese.

The final annexation of the Amur region was one of the incidents growing out of the Crimean



OUR CHINESE GUARDS IN MANCHURIA.

sia's occupation of the adjoining territory across the Amur. About the middle of the seventeenth century (1644), Poyorkoff advanced from Yakutsk into the valley of the Amur, and explored a considerable portion of that majestic river. Five years later, a better-equipped expedition under Kabaroff was sent out for the permanent occupation of the region. But he found that the various races inhabiting the country were tributary to the Khan of Manchuria. These made such a determined opposition that the Russians failed to maintain permanent possession. After a struggle of more than a quarter of a century, in which the Russians had at times carried

War. In 1854, Muravieff (whose monument now stands in the most conspicuous place in Khabarovsk, the capital of the province of the Amur) undertook to convey a considerable force of Russian soldiers down the entire length of the Amur River to join the small fleet under Nevelskoy, who was defending the Russian settlements on the northeastern coast of Siberia. Owing to the fear of depredations upon English and French shipping in the Pacific, it was of great importance for the allies to destroy this Russian fleet. Muravieff obtained permission of the Chinese to descend the Amur River by urging the necessity of defending the Russian possessions near the



SCENE IN FRONT OF A MANCHURIAN FARMHOUSE.

mouth. Being successful almost beyond his expectations in 1854, a still larger expedition sought and obtained permission to descend the river the following year. Through the preparations thus made and carried out by the permission of the Chinese Government, Russia maintained her hold upon the Pacific coast, and by successes in that quarter made up, to some extent, for the reverses she suffered in the Crimea.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE TREATIES OF 1858 AND 1896.

An unexpected result of these expeditions of Muravieff was the discovery that there were practically no Chinese settlers north of the Amur, and few upon the south bank; so that there was but little opposition to the settlement on the north bank of so many Russian colonists as were necessary to promote the interests of Russian navigation up and down the river. In May, 1858, the treaty of Aigun was signed between the Chinese and Russians, giving to Russia all of the territory upon the north bank of the Amur and upon the east bank of the Usuri, China retaining that upon the south bank of the Amur down to its junction with the Usuri. The treaty also provided that the rivers on the frontier should be open to navigation only to vessels of the two empires, and that the few Manchus living on the north bank of the Amur should be allowed to remain under the Chinese authorities.

During the next forty years, the provisions of this treaty were carefully observed by the Russians. Meanwhile, a population of 350,000 Russian settlers had found their way into the newly acquired territory. But, notwithstanding their right under the treaty to navigate the Sungari River, the Russians refrained, on account of the native opposition, from asserting this privilege until it was secured in more definite form in connection with the treaty of 1896, which granted

the right to build the Chinese Eastern Railroad through Manchurian territory, and to occupy Port Arthur as a naval station. According to the stipulations of this treaty, the Russian Government was permitted to purchase the right of way across Manchuria, from the Siberian border at Budalofski, near Nertchinsk, to the border of the province of Usuri, near Vladivostok, and from Harbin on the Sungari River to Port Arthur on the Chinese Sea. The president of this road, however, was to be a Chinaman; the flag under which it was to be run was a combination of the Russian and the Chinese; and the military protection of the road was to be by joint forces of the Russian and the Chinese army. At the expiration of a certain period, also, the Chinese Government was to have the option of purchasing the road.

RAILROAD-BUILDING ACROSS MANCHURIA.

Upon the signing of this treaty, the Russians at once abandoned for the present the construction of the railroad along the circuitous route north of the Amur River, and concentrated all their force to complete as soon as possible the Manchurian division, for which the way was now open. With marvelous expedition, the surveys of the road, which is more than eighteen hundred miles in length, were effected, and work was begun at the three termini and also at Harbin. The prosecution of the work from Harbin necessitated the immediate navigation of the Sungari River. A fleet of twenty-four river steamers, made in sections in England, was launched upon the waters, and an incredible amount of material for railroad-building was speedily transferred to that center of activity.

When this road was about two-thirds completed, but before through connection had anywhere been established, the revolution of last summer suddenly swept over the province and caused the destruction of everything perishable



SCENE IN A MANCHURIAN VILLAGE.

in connection with the road, imperiled all the interests which had grown up under the treaty, and, so far as the Chinese could do, rendered nugatory all of its provisions. Clearly there was but one course to pursue. The Russians must temporarily rely upon their own arms for the protection of their property and for carrying out the provisions of the treaty. The situation was such as it would be with the United States in Nicaragua if, under the treaty, when the canal across the isthmus should be nearly completed, the government of Nicaragua should suddenly turn against the United States and attempt to destroy all that she had accomplished. There would be no question that the United States would immediately send an army to protect her rights and to carry out the provisions of the treaty. If any fault was to be found with Russia, it should have been brought forward at the time the treaty was made. But at that time Germany had just seized from China the most important harbor (Chai-chu) in the Shantung peninsula, and England had assented to Russia's action by speedily taking possession of Wei-hai-wei, which, as a Chinese naval station, was the counterpart of Port Arthur. As a natural result, these two countries could say nothing, and Japan alone was left to complain.

MANCHURIA'S RESOURCES.

Since, therefore, it is evident that when once this railroad is completed the Russians will have practical control of the province, it is important to notice its character and resources. Manchuria contains about 400,000 square miles, being one-third larger than Texas, but its shape is so irregular that fully 2,500 miles of its boundary adjoins Russian territory. The condition of the country is such that the population is distributed in a very irregular manner. The northern province of Tsi-tsi-kar, having 190,000 square miles, is largely mountainous, and is thinly populated. It contains unknown but probably vast mineral resources and extensive forests; while a fertile territory, now almost entirely unoccupied, extends for 1,000 miles along the south bank of the Amur and its principal tributary, the Aigun. Mr. Yugovitsch was also enthusiastic when speaking to me of the undeveloped agricultural resources in the valley of the middle Nonni River and about the head waters of the eastern branches of the Aigun; while the valley of the Sungari River contains thinly inhabited prairies as extensive as those of the upper Mississippi and apparently as favorable to cultivation.

The province of Gerin is likewise largely a mountainous district, especially throughout the full extent of its southeastern border, but contains also a portion of the fertile plains along the

Sungari River. Its resources are similar to those of Tsi-tsi-kar, and its minerals, though largely undeveloped, are probably of great value.

The most populous province is that of Lao-tung, which is penetrated by the branch line running from Harbin to Port Arthur. For a distance of 400 miles, extending from the Sungari River to Newchwang, the railroad passes through a level, well-watered region, densely crowded with population, and, as far as the eye can see, under the highest state of cultivation. In our journey through it we scarcely found an acre that was not planted and carefully freed from weeds.

The total population of Manchuria is variously estimated at from 10,000,000 to 25,000,000; but there seems little doubt that Lao-tung alone has a population of as much as 12,000,000, and that



TERMINUS OF THE RAILROAD ON THE SUNGARI RIVER.

the total cannot be much less than 20,000,000. These, however, are largely Chinese. The Manchus are a fading race, their success in arms having, as is often the case, led to their ultimate decay; for ever since the establishment of the Manchu dynasty at Peking, in 1644, they have been drawn in large numbers to Peking and to the garrisons stationed in all the principal Chinese towns. Here, living a comparatively idle life, and depending largely upon pensions from the general government for their support, they have become enervated; while the quality of those left behind in Manchuria has depreciated in character. The Chinese, on the other hand, have gradually invaded Manchuria till they carry on nearly all of its business, and swarm in all the centers of population. Gradually, they are bringing under cultivation the vast areas of fertile land which under the Manchus had been devoted to pasture or left to run to waste.

RUSSIA'S IMMEDIATE INTERESTS.

Even a hasty glance at this situation reveals the points about which Russian interests center in Manchuria. The first necessity is to keep an

line of traffic from Central Siberia to the Pacific Ocean. The military advantage of this line will amply compensate Russia for all the expense of building the road, even though it were not a financial success. This, however, is likely to be. The export of coarse products from this center of Manchuria is, even under the best conditions, immense. Of this the railroad will have almost a monopoly.

Recently, the recent tragic experiences about the Amur River show the importance of having a line of communication under the control of Russia. There is as much reason for the occupation of the vast extent of uninhabited fertile land on the south side of the Amur River by the Russians as there is for the United States to plant settlements into the region imperfectly settled by the Indians in the West. A readjustment of the boundary between Russia and Manchuria is a necessity, unless the Chinese Government speedily improves in character.

Thirdly, the immediate and imperative duty of the Russian Government is to protect and complete the railroad upon which it has spent so much, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1896. This she must do at all hazards. It is evident, therefore, that Russia is interested, above all other powers, in a speedy reinstatement of the Chinese Government, so that China can perform her part in carrying out the conditions of the treaty. Whether, in any event, the ultimate result may not be the possession of Manchuria by Russia depends upon the progress which China may make. If the Chinese should follow in the steps of Japan and become a military power of the first order, as it is quite possible she may do, it would be idle for Russia to attempt to wrench Manchuria from her grasp. On the other hand, if China continues long in her present imbecile condition, the interests of civilization will demand that Manchuria be completely under Russian control.

NEW PHASES OF POLAR RESEARCH.

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.

It will not be surprising if the North Pole is reached within the next two years. If fortune smiles on Mr. Peary, he may already have planted his flag there. Ever since Nansen was as near the pole as New York is from Boston, Arctic authority has doubted that the North Pole ought to be attainable. It is a question of a masterful leader, plenty of dogs, and square meals a day. As sure as the sun we shall know what is really at the north end of the world. It may be only a waste of time to cover a covered sea; but the truth, however dreary, is a golden treasure compared with the dross of 'names' Hole, or the yarn evolved by Howland from Eskimo legends of north-polar denizens under a genial sun and making clocks and New England knickknacks.

There is a revival of interest in polar research. Arctic expeditions are now in the field, or on their way to reach it; one or two more are quite certain to follow next season. The carefully planned American and German expeditions to Antarctica waited out at an expense of about \$700,000, and will be on their way, and will reach their destination late next fall, when the Antarctic summer begins. Two more expeditions are preparing to start in south-polar work, but it is uncertain

if they will be ready to enter the field this season. It is doubtful if there was ever more money invested in polar enterprises at one time, except during the search for Sir John Franklin, than at the present moment. The reason for this is that there are still prizes to be won worth seeking; and explorers think the chances of winning them have increased many fold in view of the great improvements in methods and equipment that have shown brilliant results in the work of Nansen, Peary, and the Duke of the Abruzzi.

SUPERIORITY OF PRESENT-DAY EQUIPMENT.

Present methods and outfit have been evolved from three centuries of experience, just as the Brooklyn Bridge is the outcome of generations of progress in engineering science. It would be regarded as criminal to-day to send a vessel into polar ice so poorly equipped to battle with it as was the ill-fated *Jeannette*. The *Fram*, the *Discovery*, and the *Gauss* are believed closely to approximate the ideal type of vessel for ice navigation. All the older books on Arctic exploration have much to say of the cramped quarters, poor ventilation, dripping ceilings, and overheated and underheated rooms on shipboard. There was almost a panic whenever a ship was nipped

between colliding ice-floes. The crew of the *Fram*, however, only two or three times permitted their game of cards to be interrupted by the battling ice around them. A safer, snugger, more comfortable home for men in the polar pack than the *Fram* was never built, unless the *Discovery* and the *Gauss*, recently launched, surpass her. The problem of navigating polar seas in comparative safety has thus been solved. But the *Fram* played a little joke on Nansen. Her name means forward, but she made her way through the Arctic seas backward, like a crab. Her stern happened to be pointed northward when she was frozen in, and she backed her way for many hundreds of miles through the unknown Arctic waste of ice.

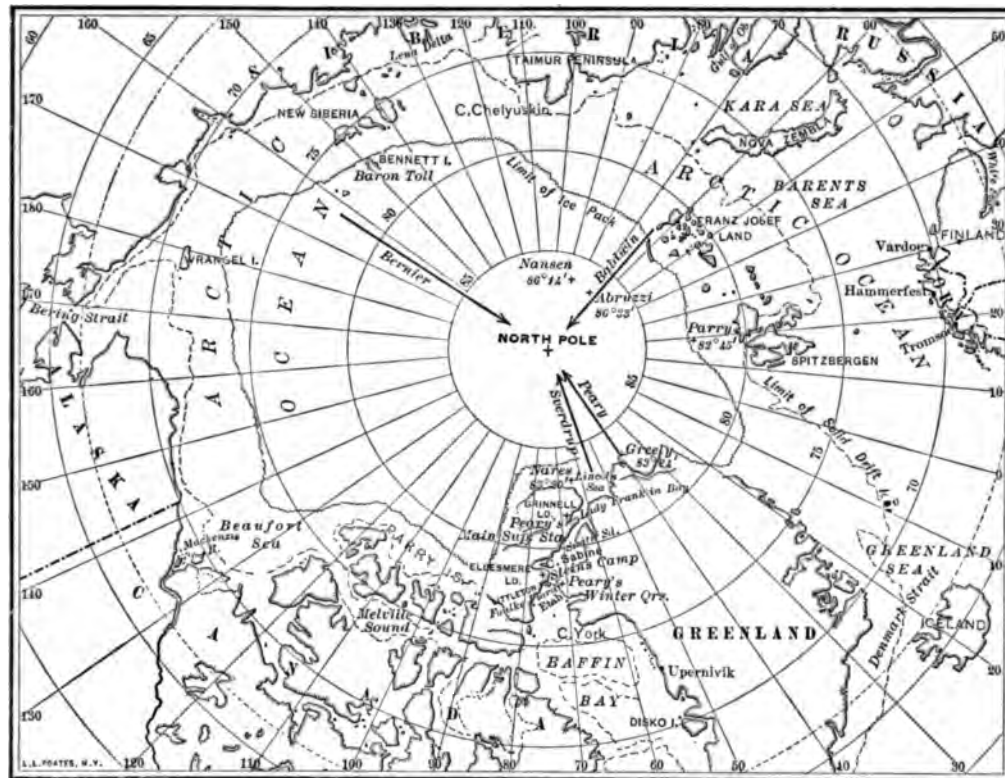
The Dutch have carefully preserved at The Hague the pathetic record of the sufferings of Willem Barents, who, with his men, spent on shore, in a house built of his ship's timber, the first Arctic winter ever experienced by an exploring party. This sad story has been duplicated by scores of expeditions since that time, but not in very recent years. For the first time in Arctic exploration Peary and his men at Red Cliff lived in a well-ventilated cabin, on whose inner wall frost found no lodgment, and in which a fairly equable temperature was maintained from floor to ceiling. The Peary, Jackson, and Nansen expeditions all enjoyed a fair degree of comfort through the darkness of winter; and there was not a case of serious illness among them. Thus the problem of comfortable and hygienic existence for white men in the polar regions has been solved.

In the Museum at The Hague is the diary found beside the bodies of seven whalers who had been left alone, 268 years ago, on the little island of Jan Mayen, and perished of scurvy during the winter. Scurvy, until quite recently, was the bugbear, not only of polar exploration, but also of unduly prolonged sea voyages. When Dana wrote his "Two Years Before the Mast," men were dying of scurvy on the trip around the Horn from Boston to San Francisco. To-day, nothing but the grossest negligence gives this dread disease a foothold. The art of selecting and preserving foods of healthful and great nutritive quality for use on polar expeditions has been reduced to a science. These facts have been selected from many others merely to show how it happens that the problem of the North Pole is again being attacked with so much confidence and enthusiasm. But improvements in methods of ice travel, and the utilization of Eskimos and their methods of living, and of the game, and of other resources of the far north are equally important factors.

SLEDGING WITH MEN AND DOGS.

Sir Francis McClintock brought the system of sledging with men at the ropes to perfection in 1851, and many thousands of miles were covered in this way among the islands of the archipelago north of our continent. The art of sledging with dogs has also made great advance, largely through Peary's faith in these animals and the improvements he introduced in sledges. Dogs are now the great reliance in sledge work. They may be made useful under circumstances where they were formerly thought to be useless. Nares said he could use dogs to advantage only for short journeys on fairly smooth ice. They have hauled Peary's sledges for hundreds of miles where deep snow made much of the journey very arduous work. Nansen found his dogs most useful even among the hummocks of the ice-pack. Dr. Hayes said he could as easily sledge across New York City on the housetops as over the ice between Littleton Island and Cape Sabine. Peary has repeatedly made that journey with his dog teams, hauling thousands of pounds of food supplies for the caches he planted along the Smith Sound channel to Lady Franklin Bay. He uses Greenland dogs, and in 1,250 miles of sledging on the inland ice, assisted to a small extent by sails, they supplied the entire motive force fully five-sixths of the time. He found that they will pull a load of 100 pounds each from ten to twenty miles a day, under almost any conditions, except where the snow is so soft that they sink deeply into it. Siberian and other dogs have been found to be most serviceable. One of the best trips with dogs was made by Weyprecht in Franz Josef Land with Newfoundlands that he took with him from Vienna. Dogs are to-day a vital factor in the plans of all North Pole expeditions. There is no certainty that a ship will be carried by the currents nearer than within good striking distance of the pole; when a favorable land base for the polar journey has been secured, or when a ship has advanced far enough to make the ice journey feasible, then is the time to improve the first favorable weather by a dash to or toward the pole with dog-sledges.

Mr. Peary selected the Smith Sound route to the pole with direct reference to the helpfulness he expected to derive from the natives. This is another point gained in Arctic exploration. Some explorers in the very region where Peary is at work reported that the natives dreaded field service, and were tempted to go with the sledges only by the promise of large presents. Dr. Hayes said that when he started up Smith Sound the natives told him they never thought of entering that region except to catch bears, and then only when



in danger of starving. Peary, on the other hand, has made them his faithful allies. They have helped him to move tons of supplies 200 miles up the channel which they were reported to shun, and have proved to be a very useful adjunct in all his enterprises.

FORMER SUCCESSES ENCOURAGING TO FURTHER EFFORT.

In view of such facts as these, it is not strange that the quest for the pole, long abandoned as almost hopeless, has been resumed by explorers of to-day with dauntless energy and enthusiasm born of confidence that the prize is within reach. It needed only the exploits of Nansen and Cagni to confirm them in this belief. Nansen, in twenty-four days from his ship, advanced to within 261 statute miles of the pole. At that point he had only a week's food for his dogs, and the stores for himself and his comrades were getting low. With larger supplies of food and many more dogs, a part of them to be killed and fed to the others, he might have maintained effective dog teams, and who knows but he might possibly have reached the pole? In April of last year, Captain Cagni, of the Duke of the Abruzzi's party, advanced over the ice north of Franz Josef Land twenty-two

miles farther north than Nansen's record, or within 239 miles of the pole. The best of the sledging season was still before him, but his supplies were so far exhausted that he was compelled to turn back. Some lucky man will combine fairly favorable conditions of ice travel with food and dogs enough to hold out, and he will win the race to the pole. Every man who has entered the contest hopes, of course, that his particular star is in the ascendant.

First on the list is Mr. Peary, who left home in 1898 on his latest expedition, made his winter quarters at Etah, near Smith Sound, and in the twilight of the winter established caches of supplies all the way up Smith Sound as far as Fort Conger, on Lady Franklin Bay. He was not so far disabled by the unfortunate frost-bite that partly crippled him as to lose any confidence in his ability to do full work on the road. This intrepid explorer had hardly recovered from his affliction when he crossed Grinnell Land to its west coast, and also made a new survey of the west shores of Kane Basin that completely changes their appearance on the maps. The later news from him is very meager, but we know that in the spring of last year he was at Fort Conger, with ample supplies, including dogs. He had with him his

physician, his colored man, Matt Henson, who has proved himself a first-class man in Arctic service, and a small party of Eskimos. He hoped soon to start on his journey over the ice-covered sea. It is reasonable to expect that the vessel of the Peary Arctic Club will return this fall with news of the explorer; and if all has gone well with him, we shall learn that he has accomplished a large amount of exploratory work, whether or not he has actually reached the pole.

Capt. Otto Sverdrup, who commanded the *Fram* on Nansen's famous journey, piloted that vessel from Norway to Smith Sound in 1898, with sixteen men on board, including six scientific specialists. His avowed purpose was definitely to settle the extension of Greenland toward the north and determine the configuration of its still unknown coast-line. He disclaimed any intention of making a dash for the pole, but the opinion is general that, if a favorable opportunity presented, he would send a sledge party north to beat Peary, if possible. At last accounts, however, he had not ascended Smith Sound, being unable to push the *Fram* through the ice-choked channel; but he had completed the admirable geographical work of surveying the coasts of Ellesmere Land, whose west side had never been visited.

ARCTIC POLAR EXPEDITIONS PROJECTED.

The project of Mr. E. B. Baldwin, of Illinois, who has had Arctic experience in Greenland and Franz Josef Land, has attracted much attention, because unlimited resources have been placed at his disposal by Mr. William Ziegler, of New York, who desires to promote the discovery of the pole. His base of operations, which he expects to reach this summer in a stanch Dundee whaler which he purchased and rechristened the *America*, will be the east side of Franz Josef Land, where he may easily be reached every year by an auxiliary steamer which will accompany him this season. He will also have the advantage there of a plentiful supply of Arctic game in the region where Jackson killed ninety-seven bears, where walrus and seal abound, and where birds, including geese, are in enormous numbers. Explorers have learned to relish the polar bear, but the tough, coarse flesh of the walrus is not yet a popular article of food. But Baldwin will be out of the track of the north-moving currents, and apparently does not expect to make a high nothing on his steamer. He will depend upon dog power to take him to the pole, and no three explorers ever took north so large a supply of this commodity. He invested \$8,000 in 400 Siberian dogs, which are warranted to keep life from becoming monotonous on the good ship *America*.

His base will probably be farther south than that of Peary, and, thus far, not so favorable; but he relies upon his dogs and his very large food supplies to hold out for the journey to and from his ship. Baldwin has with him an excellent scientific staff and outfit; and everything that experience could suggest or money buy to enhance the prospects of success has been supplied by the liberal promoter of Mr. Baldwin's project.

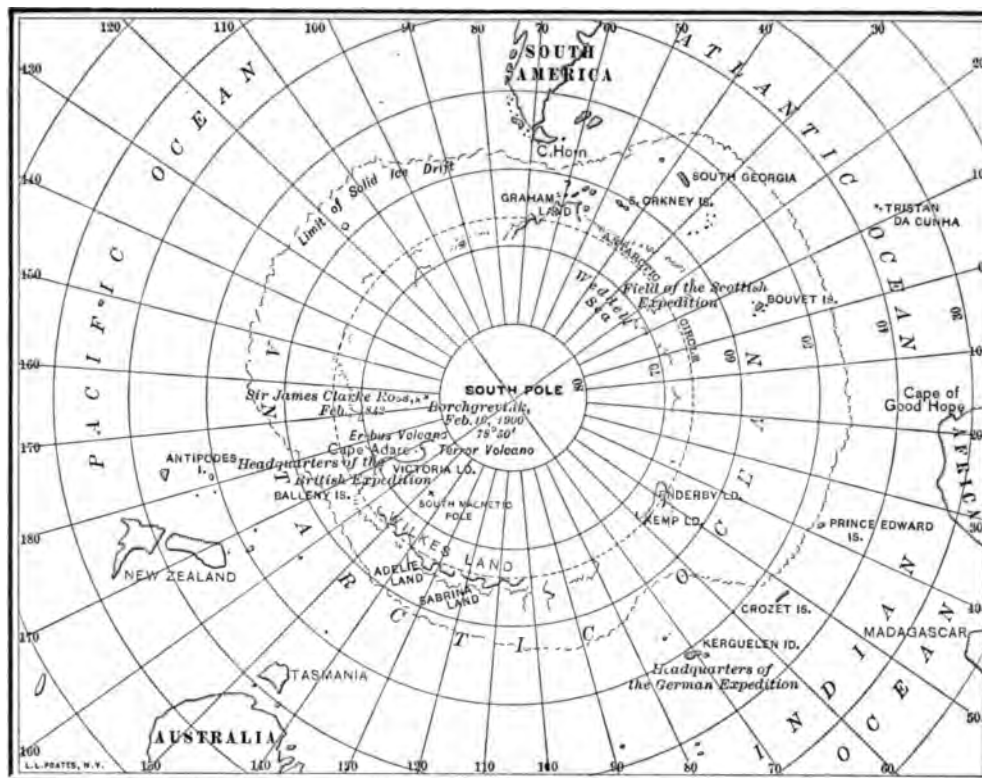
A scheme that is particularly favored by British experts is that of Captain Bernier, of Canada, who, however, will not be able to go north this summer, as he desires to build a special vessel for his purpose. His plan is to pass into the Arctic through Bering Strait and run into the great polar current some 300 miles east of the place where Nansen's ship was frozen in the ice. He hopes in this way to be carried more directly toward the pole, drifting at least within 100 miles of it. He will rely upon dog-sledges for the remaining part of the work.

The journey of the distinguished Russian explorer, Baron Toll, to Bennett Island, on which he started last summer, is one of the most interesting among the Arctic enterprises. He believes that this island, discovered by De Long, is a part of the mysterious Sannikoff Land, whose existence was reported many years ago and never verified. He expects to spend a year in these almost unknown waters, where, he thinks, it is not unlikely that he may find an archipelago of considerable extent.

INCREASED INTEREST IN SOUTH-POLAR EXPLORATION.

But the Arctic, after all, will not be the center of largest interest. The most thoroughly equipped, most costly, and most scientific of all polar expeditions are about to make their way to the threshold of the unknown Antarctic. Pioneer explorers will gather there the highest honors that are yet to reward geographical research. The largest unknown area on the globe awaits them. The diameter of the unknown region around the North Pole is only 1,500 miles, but around the South Pole it is 4,000 miles. The area which, so far as we know, has never been seen by human eye is twice as great as that of Europe.

The most interesting of the discoveries to be made around the South Pole will be the determination of the question whether there is really a large continent at the southern apex of the world. Some of the leading authorities believe it is there, and that we are not likely to be much longer in the dark about it. Dr. John Murray, among others, has expressed the view, merely conjectural, of course, that the area of the Antarctic



continent is about 4,000,000 square miles, or, in other words, as large as Europe ; or a third larger than the United States, exclusive of Alaska.

Four expeditions will renew south-polar exploration, which had stood still for more than a half-century, till the Norwegians Larsen and Borchgrevink, and the Belgian Gerlache, within the past six years, have shown what good work may be done there even with small equipment. The German and British expeditions, about to sail, have been planning for six years; they are supported by their respective governments with grants amounting to about \$250,000 apiece. Private contributions have swelled these funds till they amount to over \$350,000 for each party. Each has built a steamship, the first to be launched from German and British shipyards for distinctively polar service. They have agreed upon their fields of investigation, so that while each party will supplement the other, they will not conflict. With picked leaders, carefully chosen experts on the scientific staffs, the best equipment that can be devised, and the rich experience to aid them which others have gleaned in all phases of polar endeavor, it is not strange that the highest hopes are centered in these two great expeditions.

The German vessel, launched at Kiel on April 2, was named *Gauss*, in honor of the brilliant physicist who, in the early part of the last century, conjecturally located the south magnetic pole. No one had then approached, within many hundreds of miles, the place on the map to which Gauss assigned it; but, later, Ross located the magnetic pole about 150 miles southeast of Mount Erebus, very nearly in the position that the famous German had indicated. The *Gauss* is a splendid vessel, somewhat rounder in outline than the *Fram*, and better adapted, it is believed, for weathering the heavy storms of the southern seas. She was built of the stoutest of oak and greenheart, with steel bands to protect her bow and stern. Dr. Nansen has expressed the opinion that she is strong and elastic enough to resist any amount of ice-pressure. How amazed the old polar wayfarers would be to observe the comforts provided on this ship! The crew of twenty men, instead of being herded in a wretched fore-castle, have four comfortable rooms. Each of the five officers and the five scientific men has his own little cabin. The rooms for scientific work are amidships, and fifty Arctic dogs will be passengers in the fore-castle.

The vessel will be coaled and provisioned for

three years, when she starts for the remote French island of Kerguelen, which will be German headquarters. From this point of vantage expeditions will be started toward the pole. New lands will be sought, and if the supposed continent is discovered, its coast-line will be traced and its interior explored as far as possible.

The present belief in the Antarctic continent depends entirely upon the scanty data collected by the *Challenger* expedition. Among these data were specimens of rock, dredged from the floor of the Antarctic Ocean, which seemed to justify the view that they are of continental origin, and were carried by icebergs from a great land mass farther south. It may be, after all, that there is a solid and extensive basis for the purely imaginary delineations of the *Terra Australis* with which the map makers of the sixteenth to nearly the nineteenth centuries encircled the globe on the south. They made Tierra del Fuego a northern prolongation of their continent; and the fantastic outlines and wealth of inland waterways with which they gave interest and verisimilitude to their delineations will always remain among the wonders of cartography.

The *Discovery*, as the British ship is named, was launched at Dundee on March 21. She cost \$225,000. No wooden ship was ever more strongly built; and it is difficult to see how any vessel for ice-navigation could be planned better to meet the needs of exploration and secure the comfort of explorers. The *Discovery*, with five naval officers, five scientific specialists, and twenty-five men in the crew, is bound for Victoria Land, with three years' supplies, and camp is likely to be pitched on Cape Adare. The English have never used dogs to any large extent, and only twenty of them will be taken on the vessel. The sledge equipment will include a number to be hauled by men; it is hoped that long sledge journeys will largely extend our knowledge of this most southern land yet reached, and of which Ross said that he believed he might have crossed it.

The Scotch are also preparing to fill in a gap between the English and German expeditions. They will occupy the region known as Weddell Sea, where the whaling Captain Weddell, in 1823, sailed up to 74° 15' S. lat. without seeing ice or meeting any impediment to his farther progress. There is no telling how far Weddell might have advanced if a south wind had not finally influenced him to turn about. Mr. Bruce,

who will command the Scottish enterprise, has had both Antarctic and Arctic experience. There is little prospect that his expedition will be ready to sail this season, but when it finally gets into the field it will endeavor to find and explore the coasts of that side of the hypothetical continent which are washed by Weddell Sea.

Another expedition which hopes to get away this year is that of Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, a nephew of the distinguished Arctic explorer. He has secured the steamer *Antarctic*, which has already rendered brilliant service in East Greenland waters. It is said that he will endeavor to establish a station on the east side of Graham Land, and try to ascertain whether that large region is an island or merely a promontory of the continental mass.

It is fitting that such eminent men of science as Drygalski, of the German expedition, Gregory, of the English, and Nordenskjöld, of the Swedish parties should direct the investigations in this great unknown area. The results are likely to be almost wholly of scientific interest. Even if large lands are found, they have probably no commercial value. No coal or other minerals have been discovered; if they exist, they are perhaps buried too deep under snow and ice to be ever available. Antarctic seals and whales have had economic importance, but the useful varieties seem to have become practically extinct. Whaling, resumed within a few years past, had no results that encouraged further effort. There is little doubt that better knowledge of Antarctic meteorology will be of distinct advantage to navigation along the most southern routes around the world, and this may be the only "practical" issue to be served.

The scientific basis for Antarctic exploration is, however, too substantial to need any bolstering. Physicists tell us that south of 40° S. lat. there is a gap "in our knowledge of the elements required for the complete expression of the facts of terrestrial magnetism." Scientific men like Dr. Neumayer, Sir John Murray, and many others say that "until we have a complete and continued series of observations in the Antarctic area, the meteorology of the world cannot be understood." It is to find new lands and study the problems of biology, geology, and many other phenomena to be observed in this vast area that four expeditions are to visit it. The money they cost will be well spent if they may add something to our knowledge of the world we live in.



THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB OF BOSTON.

BY HOWARD A. BRIDGMAN.

A CLUB designed, not for dining or good-fellowship, but for service ; a club in which not the selfish but the altruistic spirit is regnant ; a club which, in the seven years of its existence, has done things so noteworthy and important that the impact of its vigorous life has been felt far beyond the bounds of its own city ; a club whose membership of 450 embraces as earnest a group of men and women as can be found federated in friendly bonds in any city of the world,—such is the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, organized January 24, 1894, “to promote a finer public spirit and a better social order.” This admirable phrase, placed at the forefront of its constitution, sets forth its purpose, and differentiates it from the vast majority of gregarious modern affairs that pass under the comprehensive title of “club.”

Now that it has achieved such conspicuous success and usefulness, the wonder arises why, in a city that has always fermented with new ideas, it did not sooner come to birth. Clubs many there were seven years ago, but organized almost exclusively on horizontal rather than perpendicular lines. The merchants and bankers had their Algonquin Club ; the substantial professional men of the city assembled at the Union or the Somerset ; the college graduates rendezvoused at the University ; the literary men and artists gathered at the St. Botolph ; the artists also had their own Art Club ; the Congregationalists and the Episcopalians and the Unitarians came together once a month at their respective denominational clubs. It is true that in such organizations as the Taverners Club a few men from different walks of life had illustrated a genial, cosmopolitan comradeship ; but such small congeries of choice spirits were very exclusive and altogether social in their intent.

The time was ripe for a comprehensive democratic, purposeful fellowship. So half a dozen men, in whose minds the idea was working at the same time, said within themselves : “Come, now, let us cleave through the strata of conventional organizations and bring together persons on a broad, human platform. Let us look one another in the faces, not as rich men or as poor men, as scholars or as brokers, as Baptists or as Methodists, as Protestants or as Catholics. Let us have a center where we can meet the man who is not doing about the same thing that we are doing, or thinking our thoughts ; yes, let us come into

touch with the man who dwells on the other side of the sectarian fence, whose work is utterly unlike ours, whose point of view is different. Let us, without disregarding altogether natural affiliations, incarnate Edward Everett Hale’s ‘Get-Together’ idea on a large and worthy scale. Above all, let us have a place in Boston where all the burning social questions can be frankly and freely discussed, without fear or favor.”

This early conception of the scope of the club has colored all its subsequent life. It has kept its annual dues at ten dollars, and its initiation fee at the same modest figure. It has crowded ostentation to the wall and enthroned simplicity in all that is outward and visible in the club’s appurtenances. No cabman taking a party of visitors to see the sights would ever think of turning his vehicle into quiet, old-fashioned Ashburton Place in order to point out the modest house into which the club moved last October, and which will probably be its home for a long while. Its quarters are comfortable and sufficiently spacious ; its few adornments are chiefly portraits of thinkers ; its pleasant reading-room invites one to drop into an easy-chair ; but the atmosphere is not that of the conventional clubhouse, but of a workshop. Members of committees come and go to meet appointments for careful discussion of serious matters. The secretary’s office might be that of a social engineer in some great concern, touched with the desire to provide something more than wages for its employees. For Secretary Edward H. Chandler is at his desk the best part of each day, keeping his hands on the different wheels of activity, supplying information to inquirers, and devising plans for greater efficiency.

If democracy and simplicity be two of the characteristics of the Twentieth Century Club, its third certainly is its altruism. This is perhaps its most distinctive mark. The founders desired something more than a generous, delightful, and profitable fellowship. When they christened it the Twentieth Century Club, it was not because such a title was catchy and at that time unworn. The name was intended to give the organization a definite character and to suggest an equally definite mission. First of all, it set a certain standard of qualifications for membership. It called at once for progressive men, in sympathy with the advancing spirit of brotherhood in the

world ; men to a degree dissatisfied with the existing social and industrial order ; men reaching out for light and leadership, humble enough to confess their perplexity in the face of grave problems, and teachable enough to receive instruction from any source,—in short, men who, like Simeon of old, were looking for the kingdom of God.

The natural corollary of such mental progressiveness was a disposition to do something to realize ideals of brotherhood ; and it cannot be too strongly emphasized that from the beginning the Twentieth Century Club has stood for practical service to the community. It has not been content to stand on the shore and do all it could through a speaking-trumpet to save the men on the wreck out yonder ; but it has launched many a little boat which has bravely breasted the breakers of indifference and opposition and made its way to some point of human need, there to render the aid demanded. There is a good deal of talk in connection with the Twentieth Century Club ; but it is, in the main, talk that stirs to action.

With such ideas and such a name, it was inevitable that women should have a parity of standing in the club from the start. If any one of the founders had any doubts on this point, they were speedily resolved by the logic of events. A Twentieth Century Club minus the participation of women would indeed have been a *reductio ad absurdum*. At all events, they came in so quickly that they might as well have been represented in the list of twelve names appended to the first call issued for a meeting to consider the formation of the club ; and women have proved an indispensable and invaluable element in its life, constituting to-day about one-third of the membership.

To consider a little more in detail the personnel of the club, one who studies it is struck by the fact that the present membership of about 450 illustrates in an uncommon degree the basal idea of the founders. The twelve men who signed the first call constituted in themselves a representative group. At the head of the list was Edward Everett Hale,—a name that has always been at the front in connection with almost every forward movement in the city of Boston during the last fifty years. Prof. John Fiske came second. Never mind about the exact order of the rest. Suffice it to say that the artist, Ross Turner, and the sculptor, William Ordway Partridge, and the architect, J. Pickering Putnam, and the editor and patriot, Edwin D. Mead, and the literary critic and author, Nathan Haskell Dole, and the social-settlement worker, Robert A. Woods, and the professor of economics, Davis R. Dewey, and the authority on Swiss institutions, W. D. McCrackan, and one or two business men, appeared as the other sponsors for the new undertaking. Most of them

continue in the club's counsels and service until this day. Mr. McCrackan, until his removal to New York City, was the capable secretary, being succeeded by Prof. T. B. Lindsay, of Boston University. Dr. Hale comes often to the house, and the zeal of none of the other men who first launched the enterprise has grown cold. With such an organizing nucleus, it was not hard, as the club became known, to increase the membership, adding only desirable material. This necessitated sharp discrimination, and now and then a cleaving asunder of husband and wife ; but, inasmuch as a member is always free to invite a guest to the meetings, it was no real hardship for the wife to be apprised that in the judgment of the membership committee her husband was not sufficiently progressive or socially active to receive an election. The standards have been advanced as the club has acquired age and prestige ; and some who came in during the early days are now felicitating themselves that they do not have again to run the gauntlet of a committee which is more critical than ever before, and which applies ruthlessly to every applicant Napoleon's crucial question when a man was commended to him for promotion : "What has he done ?" Not that the candidate must necessarily have written a book, or established a college settlement, or an institutional church, or investigated tenement-house conditions, or induced the city government to provide a municipal playground ; but he must be doing something with the social question, at least thinking about it in a large and consecutive way ; or, what is better, be doing something himself that is worth while toward bringing in the better day.

To many members of the club the Saturday luncheon furnishes more stimulus and inspiration than any other single feature. From fifty to seventy-five men draw up about tables spread with as toothsome viands as half a dollar a head will purchase. But if the living is plain, the thinking is measurably high, while the spirit of the hour mounts still higher. The best thing about this weekly gathering is the touch with the other man which it provides. Harvard and Boston university professors stretch hands across the tables to State Street copper brokers. Ministers, alert for some fresh illustration that will point a moral in to-morrow's homily, talk both politics and religion with daily newspaper men. Public-school teachers fraternize with lawyers and doctors. Substantial business men, either in active life or retired, touch elbows with leaders and organizers of labor, like Harry Lloyd or George E. McNeill. Over there in earnest conversation with an expert on modern social problems, like John Graham Brooks, is a young merchant who

has already begun to apply in his large shop principles of brotherhood, and who is seeking light on some vexing matter. He is but one of a number in the membership of the club who are touched with the new sense of responsibility for their employees, and who are not merely reading books on sociology and drawing their checks in behalf of philanthropies, but are going personally into the field of social service.

So the pleasant table-talk goes on, orthodox divine and Jewish rabbi, artist and legislator, poet and charity worker, idealist and hard-headed man of affairs, all pooling their issues, speaking their minds, broadening their knowledge and their sympathies, and gaining through the attrition of mind with mind that which sends them back, later in the day, to their own tasks with a keener joy that they are in the world of workers, and with greater courage and wisdom for the next duty.

After two or three simple courses, the president or some other member of the council raps for order, and there is an hour or so of speaking,—informal, familiar, interesting, and almost always to the point. The club has become a magnet drawing to itself a great variety of after-dinner speakers. Sometimes one of the members tells about his daily work, or brings to view the new and suggestive things in connection with his business or his profession. Another speaks of some form of public service in which he is engaged, or calls attention to some work which the club as a body can do. Oftener, however, a visitor, or specially summoned guest, takes most of the hour, first advancing his views and then submitting to a rather sharp quiz regarding them. As a caustic observer of Boston life remarks, "there is usually some interesting crank, or hobby-rider, or foreigner in town over Sunday, and he or she is sure to round up at the Twentieth Century Club on Saturday." At any rate, the attendants go with a keen appetite, and they are seldom disappointed in finding something novel and rewarding. Perhaps the attraction will be a New Zealand official visiting the States. He will be made to pay tribute for his dinner by telling about the remarkable socialistic experiments and successes on the other side of the globe. Or a student settlement worker, fresh from one of the perennial fights with Tammany, will describe the outlook for reform in New York City. Or the crack Harvard debaters, flushed with a victory over Yale, will be asked in to speak on the opportunities and satisfactions of university life; or Booker Washington, or Lyman Abbott, or Z. R. Brockway, or some other notable person, caught on the wing, will be impressed into service.

So the Twentieth Century Club man, as a rule,

pushes back his chair after luncheon delightfully ignorant as to whether the postprandial topic will be Arctic exploration or the public-school system in Chili, municipal ownership of subways or the decay of the New England country town, the political situation in Great Britain or the needs of some struggling Western academy, the problem of trusts or the latest socialistic community in Missouri. Whatever the theme, the enthusiasm of the presiding officer gilds it with an importance not to be underestimated, while the special knowledge usually possessed by the speaker, together with his ardent advocacy of his own position, prevents any signs of drowsiness, even though not every enthusiast who happens to drop in of a Saturday is sure of ready assent to all that he says. Often, too, especially if the theme be some important local reform, the speakers are announced in advance, and the members come ready for warm discussion.

Once a month, the women members join in the Saturday luncheons, and come in large numbers—a noble company of the best and most useful matrons and young women of the city. A good proportion of them give no small portion of their time and energies to public service in one form or another. On these occasions cigars are not in evidence and the number of male attendants dwindles perceptibly. Inasmuch, however, as many non-smokers also stay away, it may be only charitable to infer that the chief reason for the smaller masculine attendance is the gallant desire to afford ample room for all the women who will come; and it must be admitted that the seating accommodations of the dining-room are severely taxed.

The club meeting on alternate Wednesday evenings through the season is a much more formal affair. Here the more serious and weighty addresses are delivered, an elaborate and carefully formulated programme being followed out. Perhaps the need which the founders of the club chiefly felt at the beginning was that of a place in Boston, at this time of serious social and industrial changes, where the great questions now confronting us could be boldly and thoroughly discussed by the ablest thinkers in the country, or in the world. The array of speakers for the last seven years includes many of the most brilliant minds in America and in England. It is doubtful whether another club in the country can point to such a series of notable addresses. Many of the noted foreigners who visit America have been heard by the club, while Cambridge, New Haven, and other intellectual centers; New York, Washington, Chicago, and other great cities, are constantly drawn upon for platform speakers.

The efficiency of the club is felt by the out-

side world chiefly through the three definite departments of organized activity. The idea is to enlist every member in at least one department, to which he shall give as much of his strength and personal initiative as possible. Three out of four of the members of the club are thus enrolled. Some of them, it is true, devote little time and energy to such special work; but, on the other hand, a good proportion give themselves liberally to the routine labor involved. The civic department, which has the largest enrollment, strives to secure better housing for the poor, cleaner streets, ampler parks, properly regulated municipal baths. It exercises also a vigilant watch upon the city and State governments, as they legislate from year to year for the supposed interests of Boston.

The motto of the art department seems to be, "A more beautiful Boston." Early in the history of the club a series of conferences was instituted with this end in view, and everything comes within the department's province that relates to the æsthetic betterment of the city. Every attempt to disfigure Boston outwardly, either by erecting sky-scraping structures on its most beautiful square or by defacing its lovely parkways and boulevards with ugly advertisements, finds in the art department a determined foe. This department also includes within its scope the service of the city through musical opportunities; and its noteworthy achievements in the direction of public organ recitals were portrayed at length in an article in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* several years ago.

No less important or influential is the education department, which seeks to put at the disposal of all the people the rich and unusual educational resources to be found in the city and its vicinage. A good beginning was made three years ago, following the pattern set by Dr. Leipziger, of New York, in utilizing the public-school buildings for evening lectures to which the parents of the pupils are particularly invited. But the most signal achievement of the educational department has been the institution of Saturday-morning lectures, designed particularly for the teachers in the public schools, who gladly pay three or four dollars a season for the privilege of hearing men of the type of Professors Royce and Palmer, of Harvard; Professor Tyler, of Amherst; Professor Geddes, of Edinburgh, and Professor Griggs, of Brooklyn.

All these three departments are well organized,

hold their regular conferences, and are working out an ever-enlarging plan of operations.

Such is the Twentieth Century Club in the city of Boston, organized to promote "a finer public spirit and a better social order." To sum up in brief compass what it has actually done, let it be said:

It has provided an arena for the discussion of burning questions with the utmost tolerance and plainness.

It has assembled in frequent friendly conference men of all types of activity and of all shades of opinion, theological, sociological, practical.

It has brought such pressure to bear upon the Board of Health and other public officers, through the labors of special agents in the tenement-house districts and through its publications, that in eighteen months no less than 128 buildings unfit for human habitation were condemned, and it has stirred up a new sentiment in Boston upon the subject of better homes for the people.

It provided in one year no less than twenty free organ recitals, conducted by the best organists in the city and attended by thousands of appreciative listeners, the larger proportion of whom were working people.

It has instituted as a regular feature of winter life in Boston Saturday-morning lectures of the university extension order, to which teachers flock from a radius of thirty miles. One of last winter's course was so successful that Tremont Temple, one of the largest auditoriums in the city, was none too large.

It conceived and brought about the most remarkable end-of-the-century celebration on the night of December 31, 1900, witnessed anywhere in Christendom. Twenty thousand people assembled before the State House. Edward Everett Hale read the Ninetieth Psalm and led in the Lord's Prayer, these exercises being followed by hymns sung by the multitude and the blast of trumpeters announcing the birth of the new century.

It has been the inaugurator and efficient promoter of many movements in behalf of municipal and educational reform and of public beauty.

In such definite ways, and through other intangible channels of influence, the Twentieth Century Club of Boston is touching the life of a great modern city for good. It is still in the vigor and promise of its youth. It has outlived suspicions that it was a company of cranks. Its work for the coming era is only just begun.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

AMERICANS will be interested in reading Mr. Frederic Harrison's summing-up of the impressions received on his recent visit to the United States (see REVIEW OF REVIEWS for May, page 558), as given in an article contributed by Mr. Harrison to the *Nineteenth Century* for June.

The national consciousness of Americans was keenly appreciated by Mr. Harrison, as appears from the following paragraph :

"My own impression is that in spite of the vast proportion of immigrant population, the language, character, habits, of native Americans rapidly absorb and incorporate all foreign elements. In the second or third generation all exotic differences are merged. In one sense the United States seemed to me more homogeneous than the United Kingdom. There is no State, city, or large area which has a distinct race of its own, as Ireland, Wales, and Scotland have, and of course there is nothing analogous to the diverse nationalities of the British empire. From Long Island to San Francisco, from Florida Bay to Vancouver Island, there is one dominant race and civilization, one language, one type of law, one sense of nationality. That race, that nationality, is American to the core. And the consciousness of its vast expansion and collective force fills the mind of American citizens as nothing can do to this degree in the nations of western Europe."

ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL STRENGTH.

In short, Mr. Harrison found here something more than "mere bigness."

"Vast expansion, collective force, inexhaustible energy,—these are the impressions forced on the visitor, beyond all that he could have conceived or had expected to find.

"No competent observer can doubt that in wealth, manufactures, material progress of all kinds, the United States, in a very few years, must hold the first place in the world without dispute. The natural resources of their country exceed those of all Europe put together. Their energy exceeds that of the British; their intelligence is hardly second to that of Germany and France. And their social and political system is more favorable to material development than any other society ever devised by man.

"Of course, for the American citizen and the thoughtful visitor, the real problem is whether

this vast prosperity, this boundless future of theirs, rests upon an equal expansion in the social, intellectual, and moral sphere. They would be bold critics who should maintain it, and few thinking men in the United States do so without qualifications and misgivings."

As to educational activities :

"Chicago struck me as being somewhat unfairly condemned as devoted to nothing but Mammon and pork. Certainly, during my visit, I heard of nothing but the progress of education, university endowments, people's institutes, libraries, museums, art schools, workmen's model dwellings and farms, literary culture, and scientific foundations."

Mr. Harrison concluded that the educational machinery of the nation, taken as a whole, must be at least tenfold that of the United Kingdom.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.

The Capitol at Washington struck him "as being the most effective mass of public buildings in the world." From the pictorial point of view, the admirable proportions of the central dome impressed him more than those of St. Peter's, the cathedral of Florence, St. Sophia at Constantinople, St. Isaac's at St. Petersburg, the Pantheon, St. Paul's, or the new cathedral at Berlin. The site of the Capitol he considers the noblest in the world, if we exclude that of the Parthenon in its pristine glory. "Washington, the youngest capital city in the world, bids fair to become, before the twentieth century is ended, the most beautiful and certainly the most commodious."

Nothing since the fall of old Rome and Byzantium, not even Genoa in its prime, has equaled the lavish use of magnificent marble columns, granite blocks, and ornamental stone, as we see it to-day in the United States. "If the artists of the future can be restrained within the limits of good sense and good taste, Washington may look more like the Rome of the Antonines than any city of the Old World." The British architect has much to learn from modern American builders. In matters of construction, contrivance, the free use of new kinds of stone and wood, of plumbing, heating, and the minor arts of fitting, the belated European in America feels himself a Rip Van Winkle whirled into a new century and a later civilization.

"America is making violent efforts to evolve a national architecture, but as yet it has produced little but miscellaneous imitations of European types and some wonderful constructive devices."

MORAL CONDITIONS.

Mr. Harrison's conclusions are on the whole decidedly optimistic :

"As to the worship of the 'Almighty Dollar,' I neither saw it nor heard of it; hardly as much as we do at home. I may say the same as to official corruption and political intrigue. New York, of course, has the vices of great cities, but they are not visible to the eye, and they are a drop in the ocean of the American people. Even the passing tourist must note the entire freedom of American towns from the indecencies that are paraded in European cities. I received a deep impression that in America the relations of the sexes are in a state far more sound and pure than they are in the Old World; that the original feeling of the Pilgrim Fathers about woman and about man has sufficed to color the mental and moral atmosphere.

"I close my impressions with a sense that the New World offers a great field, both moral and intellectual, to a peaceful development of an industrial society; that this society is in the main sound, honest, and wholesome; that vast numbers and the passion of equality tend to low averages in thought, in manners, and in public opinion, which the zeal of the devoted minority tends gradually to raise to higher planes of thought and conduct; that manners, if more boisterous, are more hearty than with us, and, if less refined, are free from some conventional *morgue* and hypocrisy; that in casting off many of the bonds of European tradition and feudal survivals the American democracy has cast off also something of the æsthetic and moral inheritance left in the Old World; that the zeal for learning, justice, and humanity lies so deep in the American heart that it will in the end solve the two grave problems which face the future of their citizens—the eternal struggle between capital and labor, the gulf between people of color and the people of European blood."

MR. CARNEGIE ON ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on "British Pessimism." It is no doubt well meant, but John Bull is not likely to derive much comfort from Mr. Carnegie's consolations. He is a Job's comforter, indeed, for the foundation of all his discourse is that Great Britain has been beaten in the race by the United States, and that nothing in the world can restore John Bull to the position which he formerly occupied. He tells us that comfort is near, but before England can secure it one step is indispensable. The

Briton must adjust himself to present conditions, and realize that there is no use in these days dwelling upon the past, and especially must he cease measuring his own country with the American Union. It is out of the question even to compare 41,000,000 people upon two islands 127,000 square miles in area with 77,000,000 upon 3,500,000 square miles.

THE LAST RELIC OF BRITAIN'S OLD PRIMACY.

Only in one particular is Great Britain still ahead of the United States. The American citizen, man for man, is not as wealthy as the Briton, for with nearly double the population he has only one-fifth more wealth in the aggregate. In every other respect England is beaten, and all the consolation that Mr. Carnegie can give is that if the English make their minds to give up the attempt to compete with the United States, they may, if they reverse their policy, still keep ahead of the other nations of the world. Their trade is not expanding. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach tells the world that the limit of present taxation is about reached, and the only consolation Mr. Carnegie can give to the Britisher, who still doggedly refuses to stop the war in Africa, is "that the British people will soon be compelled to change the policy of seeking increased responsibilities throughout the world, of provoking wars and antagonizing . . . the peoples of other countries, a policy which inevitably demands the increased expenditures which have already lost for Britain her proud boast of supremacy in credit—a loss of genuine prestige." Consols have fallen from 113 to 95, and Mr. Carnegie's only wonder is that they have not fallen much farther. Formerly, Great Britain was the greatest of all the countries, and in finance, commerce, manufactures, and shipping contended successfully with all the other nations combined. Britain in the one scale, and all the rest of the world in the other.

Now everything is changed, and Mr. Carnegie in his consolatory article thus summarizes some of the causes which lead the average Briton to feel discouraged :

"No longer Britain *versus* the world in anything, no longer even first among nations in wealth or credit, in manufacturing, mining, weaving, commerce. Primacy lost in all. In seagoing ships still foremost, but even there our percentage of the world's shipping growing less every year. It only increased 46,000 tons in five years, from 1894 to 1899, and was 9,000 tons less in 1898 than in 1896. Worse than all, supremacy lost upon the sea in fast monster steamships—those unequaled cruisers in war which now fly the German flag, all built in Germany; not one cor-

responding ship built or building in Britain, the field entirely surrendered to her rival. In iron-making, Germany has risen from 1,500,000 to 7,000,000 tons per year, while Britain has stood still, her highest product being 9,500,000 tons. The United States made 13,500,000 tons last

"Financially, we are also rapidly losing primacy. The daily operations of the New York Exchange exceed those of London. Our loans at a discount find investors in the United States, which, so long our greatest debtor, is becoming our chief creditor nation."

THE ONE RAY OF HOPE.

He then proceeds to administer fine crumbs of consolation, the object of which is to prove that although British industrial supremacy is out of date, as the British army is, and their men cannot or do not work as they do in America, neither do their captains of industry compare with those of America, and they are becoming more and more dependent upon foreign nations for food, importing every year more and more machinery from America, yet there is a certain degree of hope left for them. Not only so, but he tells them that they must lessen their fondness for conquering new territory for markets abroad. England is risking a terrible war now in China for the sake of Chinese trade, the profit upon which he maintains is not worth more than \$3,000,000 or \$3,500,000 a year. The only consolation which Mr. Carnegie can give to England beyond the pitiful attempt to minimize her misfortunes is that if she turn right face, repudiate Jingoism and all its works, abandon the vain dream of conquering markets by the sword, and address herself diligently to the cultivation of the home market, she may escape perdition; otherwise she is lost.

The British Government's expenditure is now close upon \$15 a head, as against the United States \$5, and \$6.88 of the Germans. England has a deficit of \$55,000,000 at a time when the American Government is taking off \$55,000,000 of taxation. "Even after British employers and employed reach the American standard of economical production, Britain will still remain heavily handicapped in the industrial race by the enormous load of taxation under which her producers labor as compared with America." England's soldiers, he says, have been playing at work. Her industrial army will, he thinks, improve, but "it is the financial situation which is alarming, for it needs no prophet to foretell that a continuance of the aggressive temper which alienates other governments and peoples, and which has mistaken territorial acquisition for genuine empire-making, must soon strain the nation's power and lay upon its productive capacity such burdens as will render it incapable of retaining the present volume of trade. . . ." If ever a nation had clear and unmistakable warnings, England has had them at the present time. Therefore, Mr. Carnegie hopes the dear old



"An American syndicate has undertaken the construction of new and the reform of old lines of railway in London and its suburbs."

"Mr. Pierpont Morgan has purchased the Leyland line of steamships."

John Bull looks on and watches in dismay
His children by the ogre dragged away.
First he picked up the boy and then the girl—
One by the breeks, the other by the curl.

—From the *Daily Express* (London).

year, to be exceeded this year, while we are making less than last.

"In steel, the United States made 10,638,000 tons last year, and have made this year, so far, more than last, while we are falling back from our maximum of 5,000,000 tons of last year.

"In textiles, Lord Masham tells us in the *Times* that we are exporting less and importing more. In 1891 we exported 106,000,000; in 1899, 102,000,000 sterling; in 1891, imported of textiles 28,000,000, and in 1899, 33,000,000 sterling. His lordship avers that Great Britain has not increased her export trade one shilling for thirty years.

motherland will reassert its saving common sense, and deliver itself from the doom which is inevitable if it persists in its present course.

IS ENGLAND HANDICAPPED BY HER RAILROADS?

IS the economic decline of Britain now so generally taken for granted by writers in the reviews due to natural causes or to artificial hindrances? The author of "Drifting" attempts an answer to this question in the *Contemporary* for June. This writer declares that the English workingman holds his own, in America and elsewhere: that Great Britain's natural resources are as great as they ever were, and that Great Britain's strategical position for industry, commerce, and navigation is as advantageous as ever before.

Nevertheless, nearly all productive and wealth-creating industries, except ship-building and the construction of machinery, are decaying. Only such primitive industries as mining, fishing, and cattle-breeding can now be carried on at a profit.

This is largely due, he maintains, to the fact that railways throttle industries, and enormously increase the cost of living. He asserts that the railways have watered their capital to such an extent that between 1873 and 1898 the amount of addition to their capital was equivalent to very nearly \$500,000 per mile for each mile of the new railways constructed. The result of this is that, while the capital of German railways is only \$100,000 per mile, that of French \$125,000, and that of Belgium \$142,500, every mile of English railways represents a capital of \$250,000. The railway capital of Great Britain has been inflated to the amount of \$5,670,000,000, which is three times as much as is necessary. Hence, in order to earn a fair dividend, British railways must charge at least three times the amount they need to charge. But that is not their only offense. The writer complains that the methods of management are so wasteful, and the result is that they really charge four times more than what would be a fair price.

ALLIES OF MONOPOLY.

Not only are their charges four times heavier than they ought to be, with the result that the population is congested in the city slums, but they have differential rates for the purpose of favoring the foreigner at the expense of the British producer. Apples from America and Tasmania can be sold at a profit at Covent Garden, when apples growing a few miles out of London are left to rot on the trees because the railway charges are so high that the farmer cannot afford to send them into the market. According

to Sir Hiram Maxim, the rate of transport on British railways per ton is two and a half times higher than on American railways. He complains that the English have all the disadvantages of a monopoly and none of the advantages of competition, for the railways have created a gigantic trust by their working agreement, which abolishes free competition. They have barred the most important canals or secured possession of them. They oppose secretly and indirectly the construction of light railways and electric trams, and they show the greatest enmity in Parliament and out of it to motor traffic. As a result of the crippling restrictions which they place upon electric trams, British trolleys cannot go more than eight miles an hour, while in sleepy old Italy, Austria, and Spain and Portugal they go at fifteen. In England there are not over 300 miles of electric traction, in Germany there are 3,000, and in America 20,000.

BY RAIL TO INDIA.

SIR THOMAS HOLDICH, who contributes a paper on the geography of the northwest frontier of India to the May *Geographical Journal*, discusses at length in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for May the vexed question of railway connection with India. He considers three suggested routes.

ALONG THE SEACOAST?

He begins with "the assurance that east of Herat there is no way open to railway construction on account of the natural obstruction offered by great mountains and high altitudes." The east of Herat being sealed, he proceeds to examine the west. He says:

"One alignment which has been suggested, and which has already received some consideration in scientific circles, is that which would connect Basra with Karáchi by way of the Persian coast and the northern shores of the Arabian Sea."

He mentions as all but decisive against this route the great natural obstruction, the Ras Malan, which "thrusts out into the ocean a gigantic headland with sheer cliffs 2,000 feet in height," backed with a mass of mountains extending far inland and some sixty miles eastward. He concludes:

"Taking the alignment as a whole, we have at least 1,600 miles of line passing through a district which is, as yet, undeveloped, and which can never develop without roads to supplement the railway; which enjoys the reputation of simmering perpetually in one of the worst atmospheres in the world; and which possesses at least one obstacle to engineering which may be pronounced

impracticable until full technical examination can be made. There is the further and final disadvantage that it competes, on almost impossible terms for success, with a sea service which is already established and is capable of much improvement. I think, then, we are justified in setting aside the coast-line project as a desirable enterprise."

THROUGH CENTRAL PERSIA?

He next calls attention to the remarkable fact that "from the extreme west of Persia to Kalat and Quetta, or even to Karáchi, it would be equally possible to indicate an alignment which would never cross a difficult watershed or ascend a mountain-side." He predicts that in the progress of Asiatic commercial evolution this route will sooner or later figure as the great central line of Persia. It traverses a cultivated and in many parts a rich and prosperous region. It could readily be connected with the Indian systems. "It is bound to be one of the important lines of the future," whether constructed by Russian or English engineers. But the decisive argument against the selection of this route is the difficulty of connecting it with any European system to the north or west. "A compact band of mountain ranges" directly traverses such an alignment.

THE ROUTE VIA HERAT AND KANDAHAR?

Sir Thomas then treats of the central opening at Herat. He says:

"While employed on the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission, both as surveyor and reorganizer of the defenses of Herat, I had ample opportunity for studying that special link between East and West which has been so much in men's minds of late, and which must inevitably occupy public attention yet more closely in future. . . . Here, between Herat and Kandahar, or rather between the Russian terminus of Kushk and the British terminus of New Chaman, we have a short five-hundred-mile project offered to us of such favorable nature as we may assuredly look for in vain elsewhere. . . . From the Russian station of Kushk to Herat is roughly a distance of sixty-six miles, and midway is that great Asiatic water divide which, insignificant as it may appear when represented by the rounded crests of the Paropamisus, can be traced east and west right across the continent. The one gateway through it, which is formed by the passage of the Hari Rud River, is considerably to the west of Herat, and the direct connection between Kushk and Herat is by the Ardewán pass—a pass which is so little formidable to engineering projects that it is improbable that the circuitous route which takes advantage of the gorges of the

Hari Rud would be adopted in preference, even for a railway. . . . Taking it as a whole, it may be said that there are no formidable engineering difficulties to be encountered, but there are three large and somewhat uncertain rivers to be bridged (the Farah, Adraskand, and Helmund), all three being liable to heavy floods. There is an irregular distribution of populous and fertile districts interspersed with waste spaces, but quite enough of it to insure the success of the railway as a local venture independently altogether of its value as a link between Europe and India."

A LINK OF ANGLO-RUSSIAN GOOD-WILL.

The writer then deals with political difficulties in the way. The Ameer and the Afghans might object; but they might be induced to appreciate the solid commercial advantages of such a line, which need be no menace to their independence. Even if they could not be persuaded, the line might be run just over the border in Persian instead of Afghan territory.

"Not much less serious is the objection of military experts to the construction of a line which would at once offer a strategic highway from the Russian border to India. But here there are many considerations which have not, I think, as yet been fully weighed. We have only learned quite lately much about the value of single lines of railway in supporting a military advance in strength, and what we have learned has certainly not increased our appreciation of their value. A single line of railway from Herat to Kandahar would never (so far as we may be permitted to judge from South African experience) support a sufficient force to deal adequately with the strong defensive positions which would be found at the Indian end of it, even if the initial difficulty of the break of gauge between Russian and Indian systems were successfully dealt with.

"With Mr. Long, I am inclined to believe that political difficulties between Russia and India would be lessened by free intercourse and commerce between the two countries. that the more we know each other the better we shall appreciate the legitimate aims and aspirations of each, and the less likely we shall be to come into collision. I speak from a certain amount of personal experience when I say that whatever may be the state of international rivalry between the two countries, personal animosity (which is occasionally only too apparent in other parts of the continent) is entirely wanting in Russia; but perhaps the really aggressive section of the English traveling public has not yet made itself felt quite so far afield. It is, at any rate, the commercial and not the military aspect of the question which will decide when this line shall be

constructed. That it will be constructed finally there can be no shadow of doubt, and in my humble opinion the construction of it will make more for peace and good-will among the nations than any system of peace conventions which could possibly be inaugurated."

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

"**C**ALCHAS," who has already written some excellent articles on the future of Germany, begins, in the *Fortnightly Review* for June, a series of articles on "Russia and Her Problem," dealing in this number nominally with the "Internal Problem," but in reality with broad considerations of policy.

RUSSIA'S POLICY.

"Calchas" begins by putting his article, as it were, on an international basis, by pointing out that the Russophobe talk about Russia's bad faith is really nothing more than an echo of the accusations brought by Russia against England, and, indeed, by every nation against any other which damages its interests. It is the smallest coin of international re- crimination. But "Calchas," while he rejects the charge of bad faith as childish, does not even think Russian policy particularly able. Russia has not only acquired less than Great Britain, but she has done so, not by virtue of any exceptional diplomacy, but by the operation of natural laws which the stupidest diplomatists could hardly have prevented.

"It might be strongly argued on the contrary, as will better appear upon a further page, that Russian diplomacy has never won a single great game of statecraft except when her natural position has placed all the trumps in her hand. The neutrality in 1870, which had the Treaty of Berlin as its consequence in 1878, was probably the most remarkable and far-reaching blunder

committed by the statesmanship of any country except France in the last fifty years. Russia, in a word, is neither so able or powerful, nor as perfidious, nor as much under her own control as we commonly think. Her expansion toward free outlets and up to solid frontiers like the Hindu Kush, or the impervious mass of China proper, has been a natural force upon which we have attempted to place unreal bounds. Russia cannot be restrained by artificial restrictions. To have imposed them in the past has argued more folly on our part than overflowing them has implied the absence of a moral sense on hers."

THE REAL PROBLEM.

Russia's real problem, says "Calchas," is that she is now approaching her natural obstacles, which can only be overcome, and then partly, by a development of internal forces. In short, she has not got capital, nor education, nor high internal organization. For these reasons, "Calchas" makes the very original but probably true statement that Russia has not progressed in power, and that her position is weaker in relation to the other European powers than it was a hundred years ago. That Russia was illiterate then was no drawback, for all

countries were illiterate. That she was a poor agricultural community only meant that she was in the same state as Prussia. In war, this low organization and ignorance tend to weaken Russia, especially in view of the recent developments shown by the Boer war. Russia has not accumulated capital, and has now only about 2,000,000 people engaged in the accumulation of capital by means of industry, as against 26,000,000 in Germany.

RUSSIA AT PEACE.

For this reason, Russia is weak, and wants peace to develop herself internally up to the



A FRENCH VIEW OF RUSSIAN POLICY.

From *Le Grelot* (Paris).

of the organic states of western Europe. The present formula is not conquest, but capital. M. Witte, whose policy is to turn his country into an industrial state, is for this reason her most significant figure. But at present, against "the multiplication of money during the last thirty years in the United States, in Great Britain, and, in all, from a political point of view, in the Russian empire, there has been no counterpoise to Russia. In case of a struggle, even France, where the fiscal problem is taking a very grave aspect, would need all her means for herself. If the last sovereign wins, as in anything but a desperate war—as in a war against a great power like the Balkans or Asia Minor, or upon the Indian frontier, or at Port Arthur, it must win—it will be limited to be more probable than appears at first sight that Russia for the present is at an immeasurably greater disadvantage than at any time since Peter the Great. To mere numbers unsupported by moral and intellectual superiority or concentrated striking power, when the victory belonged?" Calchas "says that for Russia war could only mean ruin, owing to her want of money. Therefore Russia is peaceful, and the Hague Conference was for her an act of the highest policy, apart from its moral significance. "Calchas" also foresees revolutionary dangers for Russia in the growth of the industrial population.

SERVIA—A KINGDOM OF PEASANTS.

It is pleasant to be reminded by a *Humanitarian* interview with the Servian minister in London, Mr. S. M. Losanitch, that for the good blood in freeing Servia from the Turk there is nothing better to show than the scandals of the Serbian court.

GOVERNMENT.

begin with, a nation has been created: A people—tall, stalwart men, brave to recklessness, born soldiers; women with magnificent eyes, flashing 'Promethean fire,' and voices whose music has oft stirred the embers of patriotism into living flame—capable of, at any time, making a quarter of a million of well-armed men out of the field, is not likely to submit to being treated *quantité négligeable*."

Losanitch declares that the recent marriage of the King with a lady whose ancestors were men who fought and died in the cause of Servian freedom has endeared him more than ever to his people.

He is assisted in government by a council of sixteen or eighteen members, each of whom has at least ten years' service to the state. Then there is the Skupshtina, numbering 230, one-

fourth of whom are chosen by the king, the rest by the people. "Everybody who is of age and pays taxes to the amount of fifteen francs a year has a vote." Most of the deputies are peasants, illiterate, but some are born orators, and many highly intelligent.

EDUCATION.

But illiteracy, apparently, will soon be a thing of the past. Mr. Losanitch says:

"Education, with us, is compulsory and free. To show you the rapid strides made, in 1883 we had 618 schools with 821 teachers (male and female) and 36,314 pupils. We have now 920 schools with 750,000 pupils. In the elementary schools, in addition to the ordinary branches, we teach geography, drawing, history, geometry, practical agriculture, and, in the case of girls, domestic duties. After a child has left school he has to attend classes once a week for the next two years."

There are gymnasia, technical schools and girls' high schools, and a university of three faculties.

The Greek Orthodox Church is the church of the state and the people, but non-conforming sects are also subsidized by the state.

A NATION OF FARMERS.

In his account of industrial and social conditions, Mr. Losanitch says:

"We are a nation of peasants. We have scarcely any aristocracy. On the other hand, we have no proletariat—the plague of your great cities—no paupers, no submerged tenth. . . . Agriculture and cattle-raising are our principal occupations. . . . Our exports of farm produce and live stock . . . are very large. Austria is our principal customer; she purchases over 83 per cent. of our commodities. . . . We have doubled our trade during the last fifteen years. . . . Our trade in 1899 amounted to £4,486,919. . . . We have the best and latest agricultural implements."

COMMUNAL THRIFT.

The Servian minister then speaks of the social life of his countrymen, the basis of which is the commune:

"All our peasants are landed proprietors. Some of them are rich, while others are poor; but to prevent entire pauperization, the law guarantees to each peasant five acres of land and the necessary number of agricultural implements. They are inalienable property. The living together of families and relations in community of goods, a custom dating from time immemorial, acts in the same direction,—it promotes social equality between the members of the clan.

"In the next place, each commune is bound by a law, which was first promulgated by King Milan, to have a general central storehouse; each member is bound to contribute to it annually five kilogrammes of wheat or maize. The object is to keep in reserve certain quantities of food (we have at present 40,000,000 kilogrammes stored up), so as to prevent the possibility of famine. Should a local magazine, either through a bad or deficient harvest, or from causes pertaining to a particular place, run short, it obtains a temporary loan from a store more favorably circumstanced.

"I was the means of introducing agricultural societies into Servia. The idea originated in Germany, but I think we have improved upon it. The central society is at Belgrade. We have now more than two hundred and twenty branches in the country, but we shall not relax our efforts, you may be sure, so long as there remains a village without a branch."

This is not merely a loan society. It pledges its members "to abstain from intoxicating drink, gambling, and all immorality."

"THE PARADISE OF WIVES."

On the status of women, Mr. Losanitch says: "Our girls receive a very excellent education. They have a choice of professions afterward. Some go in for teaching; some of them become doctors; others, again, are employed in public offices. But the greater number of them prefer to get married. The majority still cling to the domestic ideal—our girls are very domesticated. In the house they reign supreme; no sensible husband would ever think of questioning their authority in the home. The man rules outside, the woman holds undisputed sway within. Tell your readers that Servia is 'the paradise of wives.'"

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for June contains two articles of considerable interest on the relations of England and France. The first is by Baron de Coubertin, and is entitled "The Conditions of Franco-British Peace." Baron de Coubertin does not share the general optimistic view as to the improvement of Anglo-French relations. Superficially, indeed, relations have improved, but the potential causes of conflict have not been removed. These causes are the colonial expansion of France and her alliance with Russia.

THE ENGLISH VIEW OF FRENCH COLONIZATION.

Baron de Coubertin says that nobody in France dreams of enlarging the French possessions at England's expense. But a much more serious

danger exists from the view which English people in general take of French colonization. The British, says the baron, believe that they alone are capable of bringing civilization to Asiatic races, and that of all the rest the French are the most incapable.

"This is a settled conviction with the majority of English people. But it is childish to a degree. Goodness knows that personally I value Anglo-Saxon civilization highly enough, and I do not mind saying so. But the notion that there can be any people in the world so perfect that it is desirable for entire humanity to receive its stamp,—that notion is absurd, and cannot stand a moment's serious examination. But if the English interrogate their conscience they will find that, if they do not profess this theory, they in every case act as if they professed it. Result—unhappy inspirations, regrettable actions, imprudent words. It does not necessarily lead to open aggression and brutal conquests on their part, but the impression they labor under that the populations of Pondicherry, Chandernagar, and Martinique, or St. Pierre and Miquelon, would willingly welcome the Union Jack, that nothing could more safely insure the happiness of the Anamese and Malagasy than to come under British rule,—this impression, I affirm, makes them indulgent to many enterprises and encroachments of doubtful loyalty, which may entail serious consequences, for they are sparks that may set light to a very big fire. In short, they look on our possessions with very much the same feelings with which the Americans regarded their neighbors in Cuba under Spanish rule."

They also regard the French colonies as stagnant, and think that they might turn them into a source of profit to themselves and to the natives.

"This is precisely the new danger which threatens Franco-British peace. I call it new because it has not yet had time to show itself openly, and I am quite prepared to have my perspicacity doubted by any one who reads these lines. Unfortunately, there are too many chances that the future may prove me right, and the friends of peace should have no illusions on this score."

THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The other danger comes from the Russian alliance. Baron de Coubertin evidently does not regard the alliance with enthusiasm, but he admits that it would be impossible to go back on it. What, then, is France's position? The conditions since the alliance was entered into have changed so much that it can no longer be regarded as directed against Germany. The Triple Alliance is practically dead. But two

ons have arisen which tend to turn the Alliance into a potential weapon against England. The Asiatic rivalry between England and Russia may develop into war, into which England is likely to be drawn.

Opposing one of these incidents, pushed a bit too far—at a time when England, having settled her affairs in South Africa, is less hindered in her movements—were to bring on a war between England and Russia, England would be very strongly tempted to attack the Russian nearer home in the person of her ally, to annihilate and if possible destroy that fleet, to leave the world after her own, which might be of much help later on to Russia. The temptation would be so strong that possibly England might yield to it. And two countries would be left without mercy, two countries that stand in the whole world as representing all that is best in liberal thought—and all for what? Manchuria may only fall more surely into Russian hands, and that Russian garrisons may be annihilated in Afghanistan."

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian question also threatens the peace of the world:

It is on the shores of the Baltic and Adriatic that this moral earthquake will be felt. Our interests will be spared; and if a greater Germany is formed, stretching from Hamburg to Constantinople, far from being disturbed, we shall benefit in more ways than I have time to describe without digressing.

But, then, France were not bound to Russia, she could regard all these events with a tranquil eye, drawing her small profits from them here and there, and carrying on her own development in peace in the midst of the general agitation.

But, bound to Russia, she finds herself mixed up in all the imbroglio at Peking, and tomorrow she may be concerned in another drama."

Mr. de Coubertin concludes his article as follows:

These are the two great enemies of Anglo-French peace, the two sources of probable conflict.

Let the French retain their allies if they can; let the English exercise perpetual restraint, so that they may not be carried away by a disastrous cupidity."

A PLEA FOR ARBITRATION.

Thomas Barclay, who pleads for "A General Treaty of Arbitration between Great Britain and France," is not so pessimistic. He says that in the war of 1870 the French, both officially and unofficially, have seldom been so anxious for

good relations with England. Mr. Barclay does not regard any of the outstanding questions with France as obstacles to arbitration. The Newfoundland and New Hebrides questions are admirable subjects for arbitration.

"The Morocco, and probably all other difficulties which seem likely to arise for some time to come between England and France, except that of Egypt, will be essentially trade questions. Their interests for England would be singularly diminished if the two countries agreed to a policy of equality of treatment for the trade and enterprise of both for all territory annexed or protectorates assumed by either country in the future. In any case, neither England nor France has any conflicting trade rights to arbitrate upon at present, and, as regards war, it is seldom openly entered upon in pursuit of purely material objects. Even the American-Spanish and British-Boer wars have only received the assent of the two Anglo-Saxon peoples owing to the popular belief that the motives were disinterested, and that national dignity was at stake."

EGYPT.

Mr. Barclay does not regard Egypt as a probable irritant. The following is his recommendation of his proposal:

"One of the chief advantages of a general arbitration treaty is that, as the two nations would know that no immediate danger of war existed, and that any difficulty would necessarily be settled by negotiation, and, if need be, eventually by arbitration, they would feel no impulse to back up the government by public demonstrations and display of devil-may-care determination 'to fight for country, right or wrong.' It would remove the danger of obstinacy, and of that pandering to cheap popular sentiment above which weak politicians are unable to rise, of those 'firm stands' which an uncritical public easily mistakes for patriotic duty."

THE FUTURE OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE future of the Triple Alliance is discussed by Mr. Lucien Wolf in the *New Liberal Review* for June. The greater part of his paper is taken up with a description of the origin of the alliance. The chief factor with which he deals is that Italy's adhesion was caused by hostility to France, and that since this hostility has passed away the *raison d'être* of the alliance no longer exists. Italian vanity was flattered by immediate accession to the rank of a great power, but in every other respect she lost.

"Italy seized the opportunity of conceiving new external ambitions, of adding fresh wilder-

nesses to her own retrograde acres, of assuming the charge of semi-barbarous populations when she could not care for her own sons, and of risking wars in which she had no interest when the financial burdens of her people had already become well-nigh unbearable. If this was not 'tomfoolery,' it can only be because the word does not admit of a superlative."

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ALLIANCE.

The interesting part of Mr. Wolf's article is, however, that in which he deals with the relations of Great Britain to the alliance. The renewal of the alliance in 1886 was agreed to by Italy only on the condition that England should become a party to it.

"It happened that Lord Salisbury, who was then in office, was exceedingly well disposed to the Triple Alliance, and there was every likelihood that if its stability could be shown to be bound up with the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean, some sort of official connection between it and England might be contrived. The value of such an understanding to Germany and Austria would be enormous, for if it only took the form of a guarantee of the Italian coasts it would set free 300,000 men for operations on the land frontiers. Overtures were at once made to Downing Street, where they were received with the utmost sympathy. The upshot was that Lord Salisbury, while refusing to sign any definite engagements which would pledge the country and his successors in office, authorized the German Government to assure Italy that as long as he was in power Italy might rely on English support in shielding her from any unprovoked attack in the Mediterranean. With these assurances Italy was amply satisfied."

In 1891, says Mr. Wolf, these assurances were renewed.

"This latter transaction was personally negotiated by the Emperor William at Hatfield, on July 12, 1891. In his later years, Prince Bismarck declared that a protocol was drawn up and signed at Hatfield, but I have very good reason for believing that this was not the case. At any rate, if such a document was signed, it must have remained in Lord Salisbury's private keeping."

ITALY'S NEW POLICY.

More remarkable even than this assertion is Mr. Wolf's statement that the new King of Italy, having leanings to the Slav-Latin combination, "has not failed already to convince our government that his reign is likely to be marked by a sensible diminution in the traditional cordiality of Anglo-Italian relation; and if that is his feeling toward us, from whom politically he might

reasonably hope much, what must be his disposition toward his more formal allies, whose association with his country has been so conspicuously sterile? The accession of the new King, however, was not the precipitating cause of the Toulon festivities—or, rather, of the significant scope they were allowed to assume. That cause must be sought partly in the composition of the new Italian cabinet, in which the foreign portfolio is held by a declared Francophile, and partly in the agrarian agitation in Germany, which renders doubtful the renewal of the commercial treaty which was negotiated in 1891, and which has proved very profitable to Italy."

A BAD TIME COMING.

Mr. Wolf concludes his article by presaging a bad time as the result of the Franco-Italian fraternization:

"That we are about to witness a collapse of the Triple Alliance in form I do not believe, for Germany will make desperate efforts to keep it together, and she will certainly secure the signature even of Signor Prinetti—should he remain in office long enough—if she can manage to guarantee him the renewal of the treaty of commerce practically unchanged. This, I imagine, is not beyond the combined powers of the Kaiser and his present chancellor. But if the Triple Alliance survives in form, it will have long been dead in spirit."

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND HIS HOBBIES.

ON this fascinating subject, Mr. R. S. Baker writes entertainingly in the June number of *Pearson's Magazine*. He contends that in many respects the popular conception of the Kaiser is mistaken. The Kaiser, for instance, as is pretty well known, is not great in stature.

"A photograph gives no hint of color. The Kaiser is a brown-faced man, the brown of wind and weather, of fierce riding on land, and of a glaring sun on the sea. His face is thinner than one has pictured, and there is a hint of weariness about the eyes. His hair is thin, and his famous mustache is not so long nor so jauntily fierce as one has imagined. But owing to the sin of retouching there is one thing that few of the Kaiser's photographs show to advantage, and it is the most impressive characteristic of his face. And that is its singular sternness in repose."

Few will dispute the assertion that "William II., however much one may smile at his passion for royal display, has many of those splendid attributes of character which would make a man great in any sphere of life. It would be a large

company of Germans, indeed, among whom one would fail to select him instinctively as the leader. A first impression, therefore, may thus be summed up: The Kaiser is less a great king than one has imagined, and more a great man. The longer one remains in Germany, and the more one learns of its ruler and his extraordinary activities, the deeper grows this impression."

It is said that on an average the collection of imperial portraits is increased at the rate of one per day. In Berlin, there is no escaping the Kaiser's features, whether in hotel, restaurant, church, or any public buildings. In photographs, paintings, busts, colored prints, medals, bas-reliefs, the Emperor's face is omnipresent. In other parts they are less numerous, and in Munich hardly as noticeable.

WHAT INTERESTS THE KAISER MOST.

The German navy and the advance of German shipping are, says Mr. Baker, undoubtedly the chief interests of the Kaiser's life at present. Allied to this is his absorption in Germany's commercial and industrial expansion, and in finding new markets for her products. After these come many smaller interests which cannot all be classed as hobbies. The Kaiser, according to his character-sketcher, does not care much for science or literature. Horse-racing leaves him unenthusiased.

"He loves travel; he entertains high respect for religion—a religion of his own stern kind; he dabbles in art and music; he cares nothing for social affairs unless they have some specific purpose, or unless they reach the stage of pageantry in which he is the central figure. But among all his lesser likings nothing occupies such a place as statuary. He is preëminently a monument-lover. Not long ago he said to a friend: 'There are thirty-four sculptors in Berlin.' He knew every one of them personally, and he knew all about their work. Nothing pleases him better than to visit their studios and to be photographed there among the clay sketches."

"HOW WILL KING EDWARD GOVERN?"

TO the second May number of the *Revue de Paris*, Mr. Stead contributes a paper on this important question. He begins by pointing out that in England the power of the monarch depends much more on the character of the monarch than is generally supposed; this is certainly proved by the extent to which Queen Victoria herself both modified and developed the monarchy in Great Britain. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the late Queen effected a radical revolution in the whole conception of mon-

archy; and now the vexed question in England is how far the new monarch will maintain the Victorian tradition. The power of the crown is theoretically extremely great, but in practice it is considered as purely nominal. Under a *régime* in which the sovereign exercises all his powers nominally, while in reality he is limited to an absolutely subordinate rôle and cannot exercise any personal prerogative except by the advice of his ministers—under such a *régime* obviously the personal influence of a monarch is of enormous importance. If he is a man of strong will and clear ideas he can, in such a situation, obtain practically the supreme power in the state; but, on the other hand, if he is irresponsible, pleasure-loving, and indifferent to power, he can reduce the part he plays in the state to insignificance.

"VICTORIA, OUR QUEEN AND GOVERNOR."

It is not generally known to what an extent the late Queen governed as well as ruled. The old formula of constitutional monarchy—"the sovereign rules, but does not govern"—cannot be applied to England without considerable reserve. Mr. Chamberlain, in a recent speech, pointed out that Queen Victoria, although always strictly confining herself within the limits of the constitution, had nevertheless attained a degree



THE KING SURVEYS HIS TASK.

From the *Weekly News* (Birmingham, England).

of power and of personal authority which the most despotic monarch might have envied her. How, then, could a nation so jealous of its liberty and so hostile to the principle of monarchical power as the English bear this transformation of constitutional monarchy? The answer is to be found in the "personal equation" of Queen Victoria. The revolution, which ought really to be called an evolution, was accomplished because the queen wished it, but also because it was done gradually and quietly and strictly within the limits of the constitution. It amounted, in fact, to the substitution of influence for authority. The Queen was always ready to adhere to the decisions of her ministers when once they were taken, but she contributed to their formation, and furnished that constant element which is always more efficacious than the will of ministers themselves. She represented continuity, experience, and tradition; she was neither demagogue nor despot; if she differed with her ministers, she would always give way in the last resort, because she considered it more to the interest of her people to maintain popular liberties than to avoid making a mistake in policy. Thus it happened that in the latter years of his life Mr. Gladstone often found himself in direct antagonism to the Queen; but Mr. Gladstone remained to the last a devoted and loyal subject, and it is impossible to find in all the mass of his speeches and writings a single line of complaint that the Queen had ever transgressed the limits of her constitutional power.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Stead goes on to explain the robust imperialism of the Queen, which, however, had its drawbacks. He tells us, for instance, that when Mr. Gladstone came to power after the general election of 1880 it was extremely difficult to persuade the Queen to consent to evacuate Kandahar; indeed, she flatly refused to insert an announcement to that effect in the speech from the throne. She only gave way when the Whig members of the cabinet, headed by the present Duke of Devonshire, went to Osborne and explained the strong support which Mr. Gladstone could command on this question. It is interesting to note that the present war in South Africa is almost certainly one of the indirect results of the Queen's opposition to the evacuation of Kandahar; for if she had not raised objections against the recall of the British troops, it is pretty certain that the retrocession of the Transvaal would have been accomplished without damaging the imperial prestige. Mr. Chamberlain was at that time the most convinced and most active opponent of the policy of annexing the Transvaal; but the cabinet was not unanimous,

and the obstinate resistance which the Queen had made over the question of Kandahar convinced Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain that they could not hope to obtain her consent to a second evacuation in another part of the world. The result was that the decision was postponed, the defeat of Majuba followed, and it was only the prospect of a general rising of the Dutch which enabled Mr. Gladstone to triumph over the objections of his colleagues and the hostility of the Queen. Mr. Stead states that this was the occasion alluded to by Lord Kimberley in his speech after the death of the Queen, when he publicly avowed that he had once carried his point with her, and had afterward found that he was wrong. Mr. Stead goes on to trace the weighty influence exerted by the Queen in favor of peace.

WHAT WILL THE KING DO?

Will Edward VII. show himself capable of maintaining the Victorian tradition, or will he, through incapacity, or indolence, or lack of ambition, allow the monarchy to slip back into the position which it occupied at the time of George IV. and his successor? Without doubt, everything indicates at the moment, says Mr. Stead, that the new King will endeavor to maintain himself on a level with the traditions of his mother's reign. When he was still Prince of Wales, he never concealed his dislike to the subordinate position to which his mother relegated him. Queen Victoria would not permit any rival near her throne, and though she was glad to leave to the Prince of Wales all the ceremonial duties of the monarchy, she pitilessly checked any attempt on his part to express an opinion on state affairs. It was a deep annoyance to Albert Edward to see the German Emperor, his nephew, at the head of the state, wielding an almost absolute power. King Edward warmly acquiesced in the parallel drawn by Mr. Stead between the position of the monarch and that of the editor of a newspaper. It is this very fact that causes some uneasiness in England, for it is realized that what Queen Victoria was able to do with her vast experience, her great age, and her unique personal influence may not necessarily be within the power of her son, with not a quarter the same experience or influence.

It is said that the German Emperor has succeeded in inspiring King Edward with the resolution of conducting himself in accordance with the Victorian ideal. So far, however, he has had little opportunity of revealing the manner in which he intends to conduct state affairs. Mr. Stead notes, among other things, that on the eve of the County Council elections his majesty expressed without ambiguity his admiration for the policy

followed by the majority of that assemblage, which at the moment was being fiercely attacked by the Conservatives; also, that his majesty, in reply to a loyal address from the Quakers, surprised everybody by declaring that he sincerely hoped that the principles of peace would be widely propagated among his subjects. Further, Mr. Stead tells us that the promotion of Dr. Winnington-Ingram to the Bishopric of London was a compromise, Lord Salisbury desiring to translate the Bishop of Newcastle, while the King desired the Bishop of Rochester. On the whole, Mr. Stead thinks that the slight uneasiness, which undoubtedly exists, may be claimed by two considerations—one of which is that the King is a man of great tact and native shrewdness, and the second is that he does not possess those qualities of firmness and resolution which enabled his mother to exercise so great an influence on her cabinets. King Edward is not of the stuff of an Emperor William.

THE PROSPECTS OF IRISH HOME RULE.

THE *New Liberal Review* contains an interesting article by the Earl of Crewe on "Ireland and the Liberal Party." It is a reply to the articles of Mr. Healy and Mr. Redmond which appeared in former numbers. Lord Crewe writes from the standpoint of one who is as much in favor of Home Rule as ever, but who sees practical difficulties in the way of carrying it into effect even should the Liberals return to power with a big majority. He sets out in detail these difficulties.

THE WEAKENING OF THE CAUSE.

The Home Rule cause is at present suffering from the exaggerations of friend and foe, both of whom have tried to make out that it is a revolution. The Irish have exaggerated it in order to justify their triumph, and the Tories have done the same in order to frighten the English people. The Irish party, says Lord Crewe, has also injured its own cause by refusing to regard the Home Rule measures as proposed as final. They have injured the cause by their anti-imperial attitude. Of course, Lord Crewe understands the reasons of this Irish policy.

"Now," he says, "I distinctly and heartily believe

that the passing of Home Rule would sweep away the main fabric of disloyalty and of international dislike."

THE FUTURE.

But as to the future? The average British Liberal, says Lord Crewe, wishes to see Home Rule carried, but each has as well at least one domestic measure on which his heart is set. Now he does not want to ruin the prospects of these measures by bringing in a Home Rule bill which would destroy his majority. Suppose the Liberals bring in a Home Rule bill the moment they attain office.

"Assume that the Home Rule bill passes the Commons, and that the Lords accept it at the first attempt—a large assumption. It may be generally conceded that the amendment to the bill of 1893, which left the full complement of Irish members to vote on all British questions, is unlikely to appear in a new measure. The passing of the bill would then practically demand a dissolution, when the Liberal party clearly could not count on a majority. Another spell of Tory ascendancy might ensue, without any purely British measure having been carried. But *would* the House of Lords pass the bill, and what would follow if they did not? Mr. Redmond seems still to resent the 'predominant partner' phrase; but, speaking only for myself, I do not know a single Liberal politician who would not indorse the statement, defined as follows: 'Unless a distinct accession of Liberal opinion appears in England, and notably in London, the House of Lords will throw out a Home Rule bill, even if it were carried in the House of Commons b-



THE IRISH VIEW: A FAIR ANSWER.

JOHN BULL: "Can't you leave me in my house in peace?"

PAT: "I will when you let me back into my own."

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

a considerable Irish, Scottish, and Welsh majority.'"

HOME RULE AT THE END.

The Liberal policy should, therefore, when they attain office, be first to carry such domestic measures as they can, and to bring in a Home Rule bill at the end of their term. If the House of Lords reject the bill, the occasion might be sought for trying a fall with them. But to bring in a Home Rule bill at the beginning of a Liberal administration would probably only mean the loss of Home Rule and, at the same time, the loss of all the domestic measures which Liberalism demands.

SOME PATHS FOR HOME RULE.

Still, Lord Crewe evidently does not think that Home Rule is most likely to come in the way above suggested. The future work of Home Rulers must be undertaken with less excitement and more dependence on arguments addressed to the reason of British voters. The old watchwords must be abandoned, for the old enthusiasm is dead.

"A second contingency, that Home Rule may come suddenly by a quick revulsion of feeling in Britain, is favored by Mr. Redmond, but seems to be extremely remote. When Home Rule comes, as come it will, it may possibly arrive through the direct agency of the Unionist party, or by a compromise involving all parties. Again, it might conceivably appear by the road of Mr. T. W. Russell's land agitation, or from an impulse generated by one of Ireland's other subsidiary grievances concerned with finance or education. Or it might be accepted as the first stage in a great scheme of devolution and federation embracing the empire as a whole."

GERMANY'S POPULATION.

ACCORDING to the provisional returns of the census taken in Germany on December 1, 1900, the empire has a population of 56,345,014. The following table gives the absolute and relative increase in the population, as shown by each census since the empire was formed :

Dates.	Inhabitants.	Absolute Increase.	Increase per 100.
1871.....	41,058,792		
1875.....	42,727,360	1,668,568	4.06
1880.....	45,234,061	2,506,701	5.87
1885.....	46,855,704	1,621,643	3.59
1890.....	49,428,470	2,572,766	5.49
1895.....	52,279,901	2,851,430	5.77
1900.....	56,345,014	4,065,113	7.78

From these figures it appears, as the *Revue*

Scientifique for May 11 points out, that the ratio of increase is suffering no decline. In the period 1880-85 there was a sensible diminution of the ratio,—in that period an excess of emigration coincided with a falling-off in the excess of births,—but, disregarding that period, each census has shown a greater increase than its predecessor. Since 1871 the population has made a total gain of 15,286,222 persons (if no account be taken of the annexation of Heligoland, 15,283,997 persons), and this corresponds to a percentage of 37.22, which the French scientific review regards as "enormous." The present population represents a density of 104.2 inhabitants to the kilometer, as against 75.9 in 1871.

Of the total population as returned last December, 27,731,067 are men and 28,613,947 women. During the five years intervening since the last preceding census, the male population seems to have grown 8.07 per cent. and the female population 7.5 per cent.

THE NEW CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COMMENTING on the recent British census, the *National Geographic Magazine* for June points out that a density of population in the United States similar to that revealed in the United Kingdom would mean a total population in this country, excluding the dependencies, of about 1,036,000,000. The population of England and Wales is now 32,525,816; of Ireland, 4,456,546; and of Scotland, 4,471,957, making a total for the United Kingdom of 41,454,219.

"For the last ten years England and Wales show a rate of increase of 12.15 per cent., which slightly exceeds their rate of growth for the preceding decade, 11.65 per cent.; Scotland, a rate of increase of 10.8 per cent., also a greater increase than during the preceding decade, and Ireland a rate of decrease of only 5.3 per cent., which is little more than one-half the rate of decrease of the preceding decade. The census figures are thus very gratifying to Englishmen, for they show no signs of diminishing national vitality, but rather tend to show increasing national virility. It is yet too soon to give exact percentages of the relative growth of the urban and rural districts, but what figures have been given show a most marked increase in city populations."

Population of Australia and New Zealand.

In the same number of the *Geographic Magazine* the figures of the Australian census are summarized from the cabled reports. The increase in the population of the federation is, in round numbers, 514,000, or about 16.9 per cent., in ten

years. This exceeds England's rate of growth, but falls much behind that of the United States. The present population is 4,550,651, as against 4,036,570 in 1891.

"Apparently the Australians are spreading out more, for all the cities except Sydney show a less comparative increase than the country districts. Melbourne, for instance, since 1891 has added only 3,000 to her inhabitants and now numbers 493,956. Sydney ten years ago had a population of about 385,000, but the city has grown very rapidly and now is only a few thousand behind Melbourne. Victoria has given way to New South Wales as the most populous colony, though the former is still the most densely populated. Victoria has a present population of about 1,196,000, and New South Wales of 1,362,232.

"New Zealand has added 146,000 white persons to her population, so that to-day there are 773,000 white people within her borders. Her rate of growth for the preceding decade is thus 23 per cent., which would tend to show that her radical social laws attract immigrants, notwithstanding the very high *per capita* debt of the government. Including the Maori, the population of New Zealand is 816,000."

CHINESE FINANCE.

TO the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Levy contributes an article on Chinese finance, which is naturally of considerable interest at this moment. The financial position of China is, as is well known, greatly complicated by the numerous loans which she has borrowed from various European countries. There is, to begin with, no fixed monetary system in China, for the tael, which is the common unit, has no fixed value, but varies in different places. Silver money is only found on the fringe of China, in the parts influenced by the commerce of the ports; and when the traveler penetrates into the interior he finds the currency becoming more and more one of copper, and even zinc. At the same time it is a curious fact that all kinds of currencies have been tried in China. Thus, one emperor coined large pieces of gold three centuries before Christ, and another emperor, 240 B.C., issued bank-notes engrossed upon deerskin.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

M. Levy goes on to describe the banking system of China, which has, he says, attained a remarkable development. The bank enjoys an absolute liberty in each province. There is one to which is intrusted the treasure of the local

government, and which collects all the taxes, on which it gets a commission of 2 per cent. For the rest the banks conduct ordinary banking business, they negotiate bills of exchange, and make advances on security, as well as deal in precious metals. Many of them are in correspondence with European banks, among which they have a high reputation for honesty and ability. By the side of these native banks there are a large number of money-lenders, who obtain what would be considered in most countries extortionate interest—sometimes as much as 3 per cent. per month—though borrowers are allowed sometimes as much as three years in which to pay back. M. Levy says that certain European banks, such as the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Russo-Chinese Bank, and some others have themselves gone into the business of money-lending with very profitable results.

THE BUDGET.

We pass on to consider the budget of China. In the modern sense of the word China has no budget, and the accounts which are officially published certainly do not represent the true state of affairs. There must therefore always be a certain element of doubt in discussing the financial position of China, and one can only do so under the distinct understanding that the figures mentioned are not necessarily accurate. Without following M. Levy through the elaborate statistics which he adduces, it will perhaps be sufficient to say that he is deeply convinced of the enormous wealth of China, not only in tea and silk and cotton, but also in various minerals. It is by means of railways, he says, that this wealth can be opened up. With regard to the indemnity to be paid by China to the powers, M. Levy makes the illuminating remark that the powers must, in order to recoup themselves for the cost of restoring order in Peking, furnish their debtor with the means of augmenting her revenues.

DID THE BUDDHISTS DISCOVER AMERICA?

IN the July *Harper's* there is an interesting article by Dr. John Fryer, professor of Oriental languages and literature at the University of California, on "The Buddhist Discovery of America." Dr. Fryer gives the evidence of a trip to America from Asia by way of the Kurile and Aleutian islands to Alaska of a Buddhist priest some thousand years before Columbus appeared on the scene. There is no great physical difficulty in the theory, as the voyage could have been made from Kamchatka, which was early known to the

Chinese, in an open boat or canoe, by following the great ocean currents. In fact, it would be unnecessary to be out of sight of land more than a short time.

"From Alaska down the American coast the journey would be still easier. Such a trip, compared with some of the well-authenticated wanderings of Buddhist priests, especially of those who traveled overland between China and India, is a mere trifle. Each part of the journey from Asia to America would be as well known to the natives of the various chains of islands in the fifth century as it is now. Hence the zealous missionary, determined to fulfill the commands of Buddha and carry his gospel to all lands, would merely have to press on from one island to another. The natives of each island would tell him of the large continent farther east; and thus he would ultimately find himself in America.

ALLUSIONS IN CHINESE HISTORY.

"The direct evidence of this early Buddhist mission, though chiefly based on Chinese historical documents, covers also the traditions, histories, religious beliefs, and antiquities to be found in America, extending all the way down the Pacific coast from Alaska to Mexico, as well as to many localities lying at a considerable distance inland.

"From early times the Chinese classics, as well as the historical, geographical, and poetical works, allude to a country or continent at a great distance to the east of China, under the name of Fusang or Fusu. Its approximate distance is given as 20,000 *li*, or above 6,500 miles. Its breadth is stated to be 10,000 *li*, or about 3,250 miles. A wide sea is said to lie beyond it, which would seem like a reference to the Atlantic Ocean. It grew a wonderful tree, called the *fusang*, from which the name of the continent is derived."

Dr. Fryer thinks that the Mexican *agave* may be this tree which gave its name to the new land.

A PRIEST'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRAVELS.

There is one, and one only, account of a visit to the land of Fusang in Chinese history. It is written by Hui Shen, a native of Kabul, which was a great center of Buddhist missionary effort in early times. The record states that this Buddhist priest went to the country of Fusang and in 502 A.D. was received by the Emperor of China, to whom he presented various curious presents, which Dr. Fryer identifies as articles in use in Mexico of that date. Hui Shen gave an account of his mission work among the people of Fusang, stating that the Buddhist religion was introduced

there in 458 A.D., and described his journey through the Aleutian Islands and Alaska; and his account of the natural resources and the manners and customs of the people fit perfectly with the theory that he taught in Mexico.

SURVIVALS IN RELIGION AND IN ART.

Now Dr. Fryer turns to Mexico, and finds there a tradition of a visit of an extraordinary personage, having a white complexion and clothed in a long robe and mantle, who taught the people to abstain from evil and to live righteously, soberly, and peacefully.

More than this, Dr. Fryer cites most remarkable instances of the apparent survival of Buddhist influence in the religious customs, the architecture, the calendar, and the arts of the nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America. He finds that independent observers who knew nothing of this story of Hui Shen had become convinced that there must have been some kind of communication between America and Asia since the beginning of the Christian era. Even the names of Mexico and Central American countries bear strongly on the theory. The Asiatic name for Buddha is "Gautama," or "Sakhya."

"Hence we may expect to find these names constantly recurring in America. In the places Guatemala, Huatamo, etc., in the high priest Guatemotzin, etc., we find echoes of the first of these names. In Oaxaca, Zacatecas, Sacatepec, Zacatlan, Sacapulas, etc., we find more than a hint of the second. In fact, the high priest of Mixteca had the title 'Taysacca,' or the man of Sacca. On an image representing Buddha at Palenque there is the name 'Chaac-mol,' which might have been derived from Sakhya-muni, the full rendering of one of Buddha's names. The Buddhist priests in Tibet and North China are called 'lamas,' and the Mexican priest is known as the 'tlama.'"

A MODERN BUDDHIST MISSION TO MEXICO.

Finally, there are hundreds of notable visible traces of Buddhism in the antiquities of Mexico. Images and sculptured tablets, ornaments, temples, pyramids, etc., abound that cannot well be ascribed to any other source. Dr. Fryer gives specific descriptions of a number of these. He calls attention to the striking fact that the Japanese Buddhist mission is now working on the Pacific coast in exactly the same way that Hui Shen and his brother priests labored in Mexico fourteen centuries ago; and one of the priests of the Japanese mission is just about to go as a missionary among the Mexican Indian tribes, to preach on the very scene of the first Buddhist mission to America.

PRESIDENT CASSATT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

MR. FRANCIS NELSON BARKSDALE contributes to the July *World's Work* an excellent sketch of Mr. Alexander Johnston Cassatt, the president of the great Pennsylvania system, than which there is no better-managed or more important railway property in the world. A striking evidence of the magnificent operations of this great railway system is given in the announcement made since Mr. Barksdale's article was written that the railroad had purchased the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and would hence be in a position to make its own steel rails, the Pennsylvania Railroad being the largest single purchaser of steel rails in the world. Mr. Barksdale tells us that Mr. Cassatt came from the Huguenot Scotch stock which has given America so many of her sturdiest and most effective citizens. It was Mr. Cassatt who was responsible for that famous *coup* by which the Pennsylvania system acquired the all-important Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Company, after Mr. Robert Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, had thought he was in control, and after he had actually notified Mr. Roberts, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, that such was the case. Mr. Cassatt was trained in the higher branches of railway learning, having studied engineering in the German universities, as well as at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad forty years ago, and was promptly picked out by the unerring eye of Col. Thomas A. Scott as a young man of promise.

A PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD MAN SINCE 1861.

"In the spring of 1861, Cassatt shouldered the rod of the undersurveyor and commenced the real work of his life. Between this date and 1870, when the office of general manager was created for him, he had constructed railroads, administered the management of the company's shops, and directed the construction of locomotives and cars, placed in working order new branch and connecting lines, and had supervised the operation of the entire system as general superintendent, compassing with ease the manifold and complex duties that appertain to so responsible a position. This was the creative period of the railroad's history. In order to build up a great highway of traffic between East and West, new lines were acquired, and in molding these widely separated and ill-mated factors into one homogeneous system the best talent and the strongest administrative ability were required. Not only

this, but the development of the company's interests from within received his closest attention. He bent his energies to acquiring adequate terminal facilities at important centers, reconstructed the roadway and bridges, introduced the track tank, and the block-signal system. He was the first prominent railroad official to recognize the far-reaching merits of the air-brake, and its introduction and exhaustive tests by him led to its universal adoption by the railroads of the world. To his efforts also is largely due the present well-established practice of maintaining a service of through cars between the large centers of population, although located on different lines of railroad.

HIS SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

"On June 9, 1899, Mr. Cassatt was elected by the board of directors president of the Pennsylvania Railroad to succeed Frank Thomson, deceased. He was not a candidate for the place, and yielded his acceptance from a sense of duty to the corporation. He assumed the leadership at once, and in an incredibly short period of time the railroad history of the country felt the impress of his powerful individuality.

"Within six months the traditions of years were swept aside and a new policy was adopted. The soft-coal territory was dominated by the Pennsylvania by the right of geographical location, and the preservation of the integrity of this right was the aim of the new president. The community-of-interest plan was born, and under it the president acted. He purchased thousands of shares of the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads, and thus established a community of interest in the soft-coal roads which at once served as a safeguard to the holdings of their stockholders and a protection to the public.

"For the purpose of extending the tide-water facilities of the road, a controlling interest in the Long Island Railroad, with its valuable dockage franchises, was secured, and the possession of ample shipping facilities was thus provided against all time.

"In order to bind the traffic of the Great Lakes to the rail traffic of the interior, the Erie & Western Transportation Company, with its valuable terminals at Buffalo, was taken over, and to fill in the gap between the Pennsylvania's own line and the great lake port, the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad was absorbed and the Allegheny Valley Railroad consolidated with it for the purposes of operation.

"And when these splendid properties had been gathered in, the Legislature was asked to authorize an increase of the capital stock of the Penn-

ful drawings of the various figures of their compositions, and many fragmentary studies of heads, hands, or other portions in which the expression of a pose or movement may play an important part in the picture. Studies of drapery, of accessories, of architecture, or landscape which may constitute the setting for the figures, are other important elements in the preparation of a picture. When animals are introduced into a picture, many studies of them are necessary because of the great difficulty in securing a suitable pose or action, owing to their almost constant movement.

"Facial expression also requires much study. There are models who have sufficient of an actor's ability to enter into the spirit of an artist's conception and give him a pose or an expression which may be literally copied, but they are rare; and in order to secure exactly what he desires in this respect the artist often becomes his own model, with the aid of a mirror."

THE USE OF MODELS.

"In a subject in which there are numerous figures, animals, or objects of similar size, the element of correct perspective is of great importance, and the grouping together of maquettes, or small models in wax or clay, makes it possible to avoid those errors which creep into the work of some of the greatest artists. Sir Frederick Leighton frequently made use of the plan, and it is said that Detaille, in composing his battle scenes, arranges whole companies of pewter soldiers on a table on which the inequalities of the surface of the ground have been represented in various ways.

"Maquettes and manikins are of great service in composing decorative subjects when it is desired to show figures in unusual positions requiring violent foreshortening, as in flying, or in a perspective system such as is sometimes used in ceiling decoration, with a vanishing point in the air.

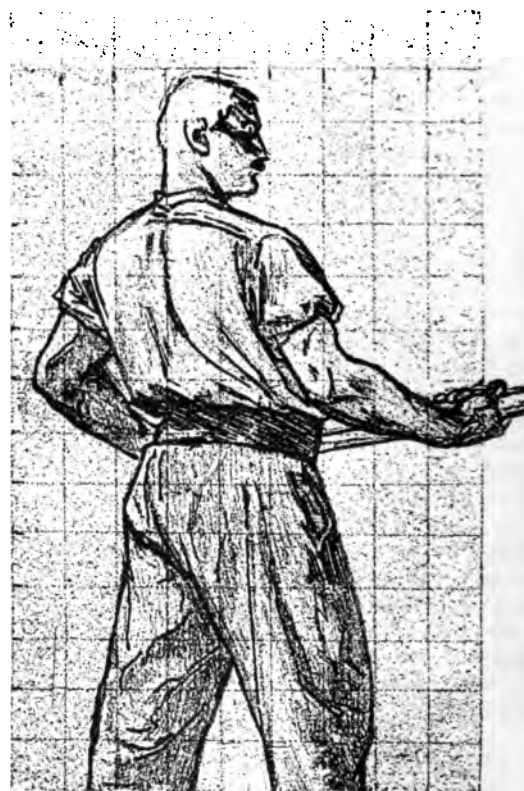
"For the study of drapery they are also invaluable. An effect of flying movement may be given to drapery by laying it upon the floor and drawing it from above, or by arranging it in suspension with strings; but a more effective model may be made of paper which is sufficiently stiff to retain its folds long enough, without support, to permit it to be drawn. Its folds are sharper than those of cloth, but it has the advantage of more natural effects, and it is possible to find in tissue-paper colors approaching almost any shade desired in a painting, or to tint or decorate it as one may wish with water-color.

"Portrait-painters frequently use large lay figures, upon which they place the costumes of their sitters, rarely for the purpose of making

studies, but to serve as a substitute for the sitter in painting directly on the portrait. Other artists make use of the lay figure to make studies of elaborate costumes or uniforms."

HOW "STUDIES" ARE UTILIZED.

"The ways of using studies when they are made are as various as the ways of making them. If a study is in the form of a drawing it may be copied directly in the picture, or it may be transferred either in its actual size by tracing or pouncing, or on a larger scale by 'squaring up.'



STUDY "SQUARED" FOR ENLARGEMENT.

(By Eugene Carman.)

In squaring up, lines are drawn over the drawing to form squares, and corresponding squares of a different proportion are drawn on the canvas where the picture is to be made. All of these processes admit of a certain amount of refinement, correction, or simplification of the original study, and anything which gives an artist an opportunity to prolong his preparations and shorten the time of the actual painting of a picture is of great benefit, as the result will be more spontaneous, fresher, and more vigorous than if it is pattered over and shows traces of experiment.

"The artist's studies are the ammunition with which he loads up for a final effective *coup*, which makes a hit or a miss, as his aim has been true or not."

THE TYPHOID BACILLUS AND THE BLOOD.

A MOST interesting paper describing a series of observations made directly upon living typhoid bacilli in the blood, by means of the microscope, is contributed by Dr. E. Maurel to the last number of the *Archives de Médecine expérimentale*.

Many diseases, such as scarlet fever, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, etc., are known to result from the invasion of our bodies by certain kinds of bacilli, the course of the disease depending upon the resisting powers of the tissues of the body, especially of the blood, whose white corpuscles or leucocytes are free-moving and serve in the capacity of a police force, seeking out the invaders and disposing of them, as far as possible, by eating them and converting them into their own substance.

In the experiments devised by Dr. Maurel, the reaction of the different constituents of our blood to bacilli could be watched with the microscope. One-half of a sterilized glass plate was dotted over with small drops of a mixture of typhoid bacilli and recently boiled, distilled water, then dried at 38° C., a temperature which produces no change in the microbe. An aseptic puncture was made in the finger to obtain blood, some of which was placed on the side of the sterilized plate carrying bacilli, and some on the other side where there were none. The whole plate was then covered with a thin slip of sterilized glass, under which the blood on each half of the plate spread out in a thin layer without the two portions coming in contact. This arrangement made it possible to watch the action of the bacilli, and to compare the condition of the blood in contact with them with the condition of the blood on the other half of the plate where there were no bacilli.

The glass plate, microscope, and other materials used were all kept at 37° C., so that there were no sudden changes of temperature and the organisms were, as far as possible, under the same conditions as in the body.

EFFECT ON THE WHITE CORPUSCLES.

At first, the leucocytes in both portions of blood moved about slowly, many of those in the typhoid culture absorbing bacilli as they moved, without appearing to be inconvenienced; but the encounter seemed to be fortuitous, and not to result from the pursuit of bacilli by the leuco-

cytes, although they had perfect freedom of motion.

Seven minutes later, some of the leucocytes in the typhoid culture were less energetic in their movements, and within half an hour a few were entirely motionless. Soon all moved more slowly and showed a tendency to become spherical, the form assumed by leucocytes when exhausted or about to die.

Raising the temperature from 37° to 38° or 40° stimulated the leucocytes and caused them to resume their movements, but they became motionless in a very short time. Within two hours all the leucocytes among the typhoid bacilli were motionless, spherical, and in many instances presented the granular appearance that precedes disintegration.

The red corpuscles were not affected, but there was a deposit of fibrin in the blood.

The leucocytes of the blood placed on the other side of the plate at the same time, and kept under the same conditions, were as active as ever at the end of four and one-half hours, and no filaments of fibrin had formed.

Similar observations were made on a number of preparations, and from them the writer concludes that our leucocytes absorb the typhoid bacillus, but succumb to their absorption in less than half an hour, showing that this bacillus is one of the most virulent for them. The soluble substances formed by the typhoid bacillus seem to have no marked action upon the leucocytes except the absorption of the bacillus itself; for, in some instances, leucocytes that had not absorbed bacilli were seen continuing their motions after the others had become unable to move.

PROBLEMS OF MODERN ASTRONOMY.

THE Problems of the Astronomy of the Solar System" is the subject of the concluding article of Dr. Bruhns' series of discussions on the problems of modern astronomy, in the *Deutsche Revue* for June. Less sweeping results have been reached here during the nineteenth century, says Dr. Bruhns, than in the field of stellar astronomy. The sun itself, of course, comes first into question. After the excitement over the discovery of the sun-spots, in 1610, on the invention of the new telescope, had subsided, the sun was comparatively neglected for two centuries. After the second decade of the nineteenth century, again, the sun-spots were increasingly studied, especially after the sun was observed through the spectroscope, and its chemical constituents, as well as the corona and the protuberances, were made the subjects of study. And in the seventh decade various theories on

the sun, its composition, spots, corona, etc., were advanced. "But," continues Dr. Bruhns, "in spite of the many active endeavors, no results have as yet been reached beyond the most elementary knowledge, and the problem of the sun is still entirely unsolved. Some American observatories, however, and the astro-physical observatory at Potsdam, Germany, give especial and regular attention to that problem, collecting, chiefly through many spectroscopical observations, the material necessary for the formulation of any further theories."

THE PLANETS AND THEIR MOONS.

Our knowledge of the planets and their moons is hardly less elementary. Since earliest times, the planets were made the objects of superstitious regard, giving rise to the pseudo-science of astrology. And here again the new telescope, together with the computations of the astronomers, has dealt the death-blow to those ancient astrological superstitions, and has opened up new fields of vision to science. Satellites were discovered, as those of Jupiter; also the rings and the moons of Saturn; new planets, even, and finally the group of asteroids, numbering 447 by the end of the year 1898. The observatories of Nizza, under Charlois, and of Heidelberg, under Wolf, give especial attention to the discovery of new planetoids; but nothing is known of the nature of these bodies, which are probably the fragments of a larger planet. "The public," says Dr. Bruhns, "is chiefly interested in the planets on account of the speculations concerning their physical aspect. Spots were discovered as early as the seventeenth century. The magnificent modern instruments have made possible a more exact knowledge, and many interesting details have been discovered, which are of course of the highest importance. But the same does not apply to the theories which immediately sprang up in incredible abundance, being, unfortunately, often adopted even by scholars of weight. Any speculations concerning the habitability of the planets are at present a mere vague chimera which cannot be founded on any facts."

WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT MARS.

Mars, even, which of all the planets excites the greatest interest among us, and has lately been made the subject of several Utopian romances, is not excepted from these strictures. Unlike his celebrated French *confrère* and our popular romancers, Dr. Bruhns does not indulge in speculation, but gives only the facts, as follows: "Mars has decided white spots at the poles, which vary according to the season. As Vogel has proved by the spectroscope that Mars con-

tains hydrogenous vapors, it seems likely that these white spots are snow-fields, and that Mars is surrounded by an atmosphere. The planet also shows light and dark spots, which are designated as land and sea or lake, respectively, and dark streaks and lines, which are called canals. These words are merely used as designations, without implying that there really has been proved to be land and water. These spots have been so definitely fixed that Schiaparelli was able to construct an exact chart of Mars. Since 1881, some canals have often been seen double, the phenomenon of their doubling, even, having been observed. Herz says that these so-called canals of Mars are probably not canals at all, but single mountain-chains which appear double owing to a phenomenon of refraction. . . . Since it has been proved by the spectroscope that Mars contains water, it is possible that the so-called land and sea really are land and water."

THE MOON.

We know more about the moon than about any other heavenly body; yet even this faithful companion of the earth, says Dr. Bruhns, "still offers many a riddle to the astronomer, not only as regards its orbit, and its influence on the waters and the atmosphere of the earth, but also as regards its own surface. It is well known that the moon presents to the earth always the same side; so that, apart from portions of the rim which become visible in consequence of the libration, that one side only can be studied. And in view of our present state of knowledge it is idle to speculate on the appearance of the other side." The charting of the moon has opened up numberless new problems. Detailed special charts are being constructed in the different observatories, either by means of photography or by surveying with the heliometer, the former being employed especially by the Observatory of Paris and the Lick Observatory. Here again Dr. Bruhns concludes his summary by saying: "Naturally, a good deal of speculation enters even now into the observations on the moon; but the importance of that work becomes apparent when we consider that we are merely beginning to know something of the surface of the moon, and the more details are discovered, the more the problem is complicated."

COMETS AND METEORS.

"Although the astronomers have succeeded within the last century in proving the connection between the comets and meteors, the problem of the comets is still unsolved; which is not surprising, since there are very few opportunities for exact observation. Any comets that appear

are therefore attentively studied by all the observatories, and many of those institutions frequently observe the meteors and shooting stars. It must be admitted, however, that more might be done in this field, especially by amateur astronomers, since these observations may be undertaken without costly instruments."

OTHER PROBLEMS.

Among the other problems of the solar astronomy, Dr. Bruhns mentions renewed computations and corrections of the planetary orbits, observations of eclipses and of favorable oppositions of the outer planets, and, finally, the movement of the whole solar system, and the zodiacal light. Bradley was the first to state definitely, in 1748, that the sun was moving with all its planets. Since that time various attempts have been made to compute the movement of the whole solar system by the apparent movement of the fixed stars, but without reaching any definite results. Our knowledge of the zodiacal light also is still very imperfect. It is by no means certain that it proceeds from the sun, as has been assumed; but as it has the character of reflected sunlight, it may be due to gases or other bodies lighted up by the sun. But as the observations are still insufficient, the riddle of this light must be left to the future to solve.

Dr. Bruhns sums up the work of modern astronomy as follows: "After the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries laid the theoretic as well as practical basis for a scientific astronomy, the eighteenth century saw the mathematico-theoretic development of the mechanical problems of the orbits; and the nineteenth century is distinguished by the immense and magnificent collection of material gathered through observation, especially in the field of the astronomy of the fixed stars. The eighteenth century may be called the century of mathematical astronomy, and the nineteenth, the century of observing astronomy."

THE FLORA OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

TO a late issue of *Nordisk Tidskrift*, a prominent student of the Arctic flora, Gunnar Anderson, contributes a lengthy paper as to the facts and results at which he has arrived after long and careful studies in the plant life of those regions. "The desolate fields of the Arctics," we quote from his paper, "show a flora which has sunk its standard of life as low as possible, and it is from this point of view that the Arctic flora is of the utmost importance to the scientist. Temperature is the most important of all outer conditions to vegetable life. . . . The northern limit of the forests is the southern Arctic bound-

ary. . . . This boundary is made up by various kinds of trees in the various parts of the northern continents. . . . In southern Greenland, in Iceland, and in northern Scandinavia a leaf-tree, a form of the northern birch, is the output of the great woods. Everywhere else it is a fir-tree—east of Bering Straits mostly the Ural lark-tree, and in the whole of northern America the two varieties of pine (*nigra* and *alba*). But to the existence of northern vegetation the total amount of warmth during the year is not of such vital importance as is the temperature of the summer season and the length of the time during which it is above the freezing-point.

"In the polar regions the winter lasts far into April; in May the temperature rises quickly, and July is the warmest month of the year, while in August the sun's radiation decreases. The explosion-like awakening of the polar plant life is also a result of these sudden changes. In eight days the snow melts; green leaves and blossoms cover trees and ground, which a week before were covered by deep winter snow. The higher north, the swifter is this change from winter to summer. The rapid progress in the maturity of the Arctic vegetation is also explained by the peculiar constitution of the floral organisms. The buds of blossoms and leaves are formed in the fall. When the warm season sets in, the buds have only to uncover and mature. Important chemical processes take place, no doubt, during winter, for the work of awakening and development begins when the air temperature is 1° to 4° C., and in most parts of the Arctics this temperature is reached not earlier than June.

"Spitzbergen is, on account of its nature and location, an intermediate place within the Arctics. A study of the development of its flora may, therefore, stand as an example of the whole of the Arctic region. Remembering that the blossoming takes place almost immediately after the active work within the plant world begins, we find that before June 13 no flower has been found at Spitzbergen, but after that day the growth goes on rapidly. Before July 1 the number of varieties in blossom has reached 24, while during July 62 more varieties have developed into blossoms. In the six days from June 28 to July 3 a fourth of the whole flora of the Icelandic group, or 22 varieties, reaches the blossoming state. A condition highly favorable to the physiological process of Arctic floral life is that the sun is above the horizon during the greater part of the vegetation period, by reason of which the difference between the highest and the lowest temperature of the day is quite small, as the ground and its vegetation are thus able to absorb a great quantity of warmth by the constant and direct sun-radiation."

HOW ARCTIC PLANTS ARE WARMED.

Mentioning the fact that no explorers have anywhere in the Arctics, with the exception of southern Greenland, made systematic and careful observations as to the quantity of warmth in this way brought to the plants, the writer gives the results of a few such investigations made by himself in Van Keulen Bay. A hillside, 50 meters above the sea, was covered by a rich vegetation of 22 species, flourishing in a sandy grove and nourished by the melted snow higher up on the summit of the hill. At midday, July 7, when the sun had shone down from a cloudless sky for twenty hours, he made the following interesting observation concerning the temperature :

1 meter above ground	plus 4.7° C.
3 to 5 mm. under the surface.....	" 15.6° C.
At the roots of the plants.....	" 9.3° C.

At a depth of 25 to 30 cm. the ground was completely frozen. By comparison with several other similar observations he concludes that these measurements can be considered as showing the normal temperatures and their normal proportions in the Arctic air and ground. Continuing, he says :

"The roots have thus to perform their important work of absorption in a temperature that is about twice as high as that of the air. Another example of the great influence of the constant radiation is the fact that while the southern side of a turf is in full blossom, its northern side is hardly budding. Iceland, with its high July temperature of 8-10° C., has 435 floral species ; Greenland, with 6-9° C., 286, and the Lena district of northern Siberia has 250. At present, it is impossible to state exactly how rich the complete Arctic is, but it seems to be made up of a total of some 900 species. The number of varieties of mosses and fungi cannot be stated even approximately. Evident as is the influence of temperature on the Arctic flora, its direct importance to the form and structure of every single species is not yet understood.

THE INFLUENCE OF WATER.

"The supply of water has been of the greatest importance to the formation of the Arctic flora. The rain-supply of the northern polar region is comparatively small. About 200-250 mm. may be considered as an average for the greater part of this vast territory. Most northern Asia, Arctic America, and upper Greenland have only about 125 mm., or one-fourth part of the rain-supply of Scandinavia. But the absolute quantity of rain is not of so great importance to the polar flora as is the quantity of physiologically accessible water—that is, such water as the plants are

able to receive for nourishment ; and this kind of water is not always contained in all rain, which may consist not only of snow and ice, but also of a water cooled to the neighborhood of zero ; or, as is the case in the vast swamps, of a water filled by humous acids from decayed plants ; or, again, of a water made too saliferous by mingling with sea-water. Many species living in the water have, on account of this, a structure reminding us of desert plants ; they are not able to assimilate more than a very small part of the water in which they live. But in reality these polar countries are veritable deserts, and the resources to fight the nature of a desert are the same in the Arctics as they are in the Sahara, inasmuch as the plants of both regions have organisms allowing the greatest possible economy with usable water. . . . The influence of this limited water-supply is noticeable especially on the vegetative organs. The root system is very shallow, usually but 5 to 15 cm. deep ; in greater depths there exists such a low temperature that no humidity can be absorbed from it. The stem is covered by a more or less heavy bark, and grows above ground usually, with only a few thin branches and leaves. These leaves indicate the water-saving nature of the plants. They are usually grouped in rosettes, small and rounded, seldom parted, and often as hard and stiff as fir-leaves, leathery or thickly fleshy. The clearings, the direct agents of transpiration, are often in the lee of existing dwellings, or on the back side of leaves strongly recurved, or capable of rolling together.

OTHER FACTORS.

"Another peculiarity of the polar flora is its dwarfed size. Numerous species, existing even in southern lands, are in the polar regions represented only by purely diminutive forms. Whether it is the low temperature or the scarcity of humidity that has the most to do with this, is yet an undecided question. The constant day of the polar summer is, as has been shown, of the utmost importance to the flora. Experiments by Curtel and others tend to show that the work of assimilation continues through the whole summer, although somewhat lessened at the time of midnight. Of still greater importance would this continuous light be if the Arctic sky were not so cloudy. The wind is another meteorological factor of importance, especially for the detailed distribution and the shape of individual plants, as it, by its capacity of drying the air, robs the plants of the humidity which is their life. The last external factor to be considered is the condition of the ground. The northern polar regions are so vast that they contain nearly all kinds of

earth. There are earths rich in lime and silicic acids, moraines, and extensive marine mud-beds ; besides, most important of all, great plains and hill lands. Greenland, Spitzbergen, and parts of Asia and America have more or less imposing mountain-chains, with deep-cut valleys and ravines, where the richest of the Arctic flora grows. But tremendous widths of all three continents are spanned by wide plains, monotonous, somber-looking deserts, with a flora of a very limited number of species.

“ When considering the peculiarities and the narrow scope in varieties of the Arctic flora, it must also be remembered that all Arctic ground is frozen at a depth often not more than 20 cm., and very seldom exceeding 70 cm. This means to the plants the same as if they grew on a mountain covered by a bed of earth to that thickness. From this ground must all nutriment through centuries be found, and its deposits of moisture are the only ones that the plants have in times of great torridity.”

IS THERE A DRAMATIC PROFESSION ?

MR. FRANKLIN FYLES, the dramatic critic of the *New York Sun*, contributes to the July *Everybody's Magazine* some very interesting talk about the profession of acting. Mr. Fyles answers his title question with an emphatic affirmative. He says that it has not been long since one could scarcely call acting a profession, but that now it fulfills the dictionary definition of an occupation that properly involves a liberal education and mental rather than manual labor. He admits that the tinsel and blare of the circus have but recently been relegated to the background sufficiently to dignify the actor's occupation with the name of profession. The process has been retarded by the vanity and boastfulness which stage success tends to bring, and by the laziness into which actors are tempted after the grind of rehearsal is over and their business at the theater may demand only an hour or so of work a day.

As to the morals of stageland, Mr. Fyles is very positive in his opinion that the theater has not produced the disreputable characters we associate with it,—“ the stage did not degrade them ; they degraded the stage.” “ Almost all the eminent personages of the American stage are of good reputation, and most are also of good character. The moral average of the dramatic profession is as high as that of the legal or the medical. The steady gain in this regard has had much to do with the advancement in the art of acting. The recruits during the past decade have been preponderatingly young men and girls

of good rearing and education. Culture has become common back of the theatrical curtain.”

Mr. Fyles, in estimating the histrionic ability of the modern actors, has much the same opinion concerning them as Mr. Howells has of modern literary exploits as compared with achievements in letters of former days. We have no Edwin Booth now, he admits, and he thinks we may not have this century ; but that does not prove that our players as a body are not abler than those of Booth's time, that they have not risen by merit to higher standards, and that acting is not in a good and steadily improving condition. He thinks that audiences demand far more than they used to, and get it, too. Not only this, Mr. Fyles is positive that the stage has made distinct advance in the kind of plays it presents, in spite of the many contentions to the contrary. “ If you doubt that there has been such an elevation as I am describing, do not trust your vague belief to the contrary, but examine the old files of some newspaper. Look at the irrefutable record of the advertising columns, and you will find that the plays were generally of poorer quality than they are now.”

To show that in earning capacity, too, the actor is able to take his place beside men in the older professions, Mr. Fyles cites the incomes of a number of people making their living on the stage to-day, exclusive of those who, like Lotta Crabtree, have become rich through the accumulation of their estates. He quotes a theatrical manager to the effect that the most prominent actors of the present day are earning net incomes well up to the incomes of the leaders in other professions. This expert places William Gillette's income at more than \$80,000 a year ; Miss Adams' and Mrs. Carter's at between \$50,000 and \$75,000 ; Mrs. Fisk's, in spite of her litigation with the theatrical syndicate, at \$35,000 or \$40,000. He thinks a year's average net income of the twelve American actresses most popular to-day would amount to at least \$30,000 each. Mr. Joseph Jefferson, of course, has an income considerably larger than the average bank or railway president, and Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Sothorn would have made \$40,000 to \$60,000 this year if they had not elected to invest all their money in the non-productive luxury of establishing Shakespearean productions. As it is, neither of them, according to this manager, has probably cleared a cent.

On the whole, Mr. Fyles takes a most cheerful view about the theater and the audience of to-day. “ There is now a public to appreciate and recompense the very best that can be done on the stage. No artistic representation of a worthy play in the city of New York fails to get its just deserts.”

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

IN the July *Century* there is printed ex-President Cleveland's second lecture on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, this chapter of that incident dealing with the intervention by the United States, and with Mr. Cleveland's famous message of 1895. Mr. Cleveland considers that the whole incident of this much-discussed negotiation has served to strengthen forever the Monroe Doctrine, and he meets the criticism of those people who have said it was dreadful for us to invite war for the sake of a people unworthy of our consideration, and for the purpose of protecting their possession of land not worth possessing, with the following argument:

"It is certainly strange that any intelligent citizen, professing information on public affairs, could fail to see that when we aggressively interposed in this controversy it was because it was necessary in order to assert and vindicate a principle distinctively American, and in the maintenance of which the people and government of the United States were profoundly concerned. It was because this principle was endangered, and because those charged with administrative responsibility would not abandon or neglect it, that our government interposed to prevent any further colonization of American soil by a European nation. In these circumstances neither the character of the people claiming the soil as against Great Britain nor the value of the lands in dispute was of the least consequence to us; nor did it in the least concern us which of the two contestants had the best title to any part of the disputed territory, so long as England did not possess and colonize more than belonged to her—however much or however little that might be. But we needed proof of the limits of her rights in order to determine our duty in defense of our Monroe Doctrine; and we sought to obtain such proof, and to secure peace, through arbitration."

HOW COLLEGE WOMEN WORK THEIR WAY.

The opening article in this number of the *Century*, "Working One's Way Through Women's Colleges," by Alice Katharine Fallows, shows that the girls are not a whit behind the boys in resourcefulness when it comes to earning an education. Although the girl college student cannot weed lawns, clean furnaces, shovel snow, or turn clerk for the grocer, baker, or butcher, she looks after dining-rooms, does housemaid's work, cooks, acts as agent for various articles, sews, typewrites, makes manifold copies, takes charge of the libraries and reading-rooms, assists in the laboratories, sells books, distributes college magazines, and even, in the case of one plucky undergraduate at Wellesley, blacks the boots of her fellow-students.

There is a pleasant article on gardening, by Anna Lea Merritt, a curious study of imitative physical development of animals by Prof. William M. Wheeler, and several short stories.

Mr. Frederick Keppel gives a story of a great masterpiece by Millet, "The Wood-Sawyers," which Mr. Keppel places above "The Angelus." A photographic reproduction of William Hole's etching of this masterpiece forms the frontispiece of the number.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

MR. ELIOT GREGORY, writing in the July *Harper's* on "Newport in Summer," in an article illustrated with pictures of brilliant colors, tells of the great effort and expense of a season at Newport. In London society he sees a definite aim and the exercise of great political influence. In France, the aristocracy is fighting for its very existence.

AIMLESS AMERICAN SOCIETY.

"Until many reforms are worked, Newport will continue to give a continual performance of 'Hamlet' with the Danish prince left out; sumptuous dinners served and imperial jewels donned to entertain callow youths from college; carriages that would not be out of place in a coronation procession ordered out for a drive in country lanes, or to take people to the Fall River boat—efforts continually out of proportion to the results obtained—enormous fatigue incurred, great fortunes spent, and serious sacrifices endured to keep the costly ball turning toward no visible goal."

CARELESS PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLISH.

Mr. Alfred Ayres makes "A Plea for Cultivating the English Language." He calls attention to the charm of the speech of cultured people in Germany, France, Spain, and Italy, and contends that even the most cultured of English-speaking people mispronounce at every breath. He cites numerous instances of the abuse of the vowels, of *shall* and *will*, of *anticiptate*, *anxious*, *financial*, and *hurry*. The only cure at all effective is, of course, possibly with the child, as one's mispronouncing inevitably comes from one's surroundings.

LOVE A RECENT DISCOVERY.

In a brief essay on "The Scope of Modern Love," Mr. Henry T. Finck contends that romantic love has been the last to develop, and has really only existed within the last century or two. The maternal affection which is at first sight a refutation of his theory that love as we think of it now is a very late development of the race,—maternal love he regards as merely an instinct, shared with the lowest animals, and he finds it devoid of the altruism which is the sole test of real love. He points to the great growth of real affection that has come in modern times, as exemplified in the love of children for their aged parents.

"Aged parents being unnecessary for the maintenance of the species, natural selection developed no special instinct for their benefit, wherefore filial affection has developed more slowly than parental love. Harrowing tales might be cited of the cruel and widely prevalent custom of exposing old men and women to starvation and death—the obverse of infanticide. The Sardinian proverb, 'It is easier for a mother to support a hundred sons than for a hundred sons to support a mother,' shows how hard filial indifference was to eradicate."

Dr. John Fryer's article on "The Buddhist Discovery of America" we have quoted from in another department.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

SCRIBNER'S for July is chiefly taken up with pleasant travel sketches and other matter largely of an æsthetic interest. A scholarly essay by Mr. W. C. Brownell analyzes Matthew Arnold as a critic, as a poet, and as a religious writer. Mr. Brownell explains the fact that Arnold's poetry is not and never can be popular by finding that it is addressed to "the mood of moral elevation, and it would be fatuity to contend that this is a frequent frame of mind." "We come to the reading of poetry in an unmoral mood. We respond to the æsthetic appeal a thousand times more readily than to the moral."

AN UNKNOWN ALASKAN COAST.

Mr. G. R. Putnam describes "The Delta Country of Alaska," with the aid of many photographs of the country and of the Eskimo fishermen who inhabit it. He says there is a stretch of 850 miles of Alaskan coast between the Kuskokwim River and the northern mouth of the Yukon in which no white man lives, and about which practically nothing is known. The Eskimos who inhabit the land succeed in living by reason of the salmon, seal, waterfowl, and driftwood which they find in plenty.

GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI AS ORATORS.

Senator George F. Hoar, telling of "Some Famous Orators I Have Heard," describes his experience as one of the audience which heard the great parliamentary debate in 1871, with Gladstone and Disraeli as the chief opposing orators. He contrasts the two as follows: "Gladstone showed in his speech the profounder reflection on the general subject, the more philosophy, and the intenser earnestness; Disraeli showed quickness of wit, a ready command of his resources, ability for subtle distinctions, and glimpses of his almost Satanic capacity for mocking and jeering. He described Mr. Gladstone most felicitously as 'inspired by a mixture of genius and vexation.'"

Mr. John La Farge continues his "Passages from a Diary in the Pacific," with an artist's account of the island of Tahiti. He describes King Pomaré as a man of sociability and good-humor, with a fine aristocratic head. He has an adopted son, who will succeed to the barren honor of the throne.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE July *Cosmopolitan* gives an account of "The Great Texas Oil Fields," by Edward R. Treharne, and of the methods used in reaching the oil strata. The derricks seen in the illustrations of oil borings are from 30 to 70 feet in height, and the drilling consists in driving down a cast-iron casing, or pipe, through the soil, the drill being pushed down inside the pipe and operating there. As the casing reaches lower and lower depths, sections of pipe with smaller diameters are substituted, so that a 3,000-foot well may begin with a 10-inch casing at the surface and end in a 2½-inch pipe at the lowest level. The cost of boring a well varies with the kind of material encountered by the drill, but is not often over \$8,000 for a 3,000-foot well. When the drilling has reached the oil-bearing stratum, a torpedo of from one to twenty five gallons of nitroglycerine is carefully lowered to the bottom and discharged by dropping an iron weight, or "go-devil," on it. This explosion creates a chamber in the

sand or rock, and when the oil flows back, impelled by its own gases, it is forced up the well-hole to the surface. The Lucas Gusher threw the six tons of pipe 300 feet into the air when the torpedo was exploded. The oil geyser then quieted down into a steady flow, leaving the surface in a solid column six inches in diameter and rising to a height of 150 feet, flowing 50,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Bret Harte contributes a new short story to this number, "A Mercury of the Foot-Hills;" Mr. Richard Le Gallienne continues his stories from old French romances in "Amis and Amile;" there is an article on houseboats by Dorothy Richardson, an essay on "What Women Like in Men," by Rafford Pyke, and several short stories.

Mr. J. H. Schooling enters into a statistical discussion of the number of years that will elapse before the world will be full of people. He thinks 52,000 millions of people will fill it up, and that at the present rate of growth our 1,600 millions now living on the earth should grow to 52,000 millions by the year 2250. He considers that a square mile of the world is full enough of people when there are 1,000 people to that area.

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE July *McClure's* opens with an article by Mr. Walter Wellman on "Long-Distance Balloon Racing," in which he gives an account of the race from France to Russia by competing balloonists in October, 1900. The winning balloon traveled 1,193 miles in 35 hours and 45 minutes, attaining at times a height of 18,810 feet. In this event the Comte de la Vaulx broke all records for balloon traveling, so far as distance traveled and duration of voyage were concerned, having gone in a little less than a day and a half nearly across Europe, at an average speed of 33½ miles an hour. As Andrée had only 800 miles to go to get to the pole, and had fitted his balloon to remain in the air from ten to fifteen days, it will be seen that his project was not by any means an impossible matter.

GOVERNOR ODELL AND HIS PARTY.

Mr. Rollo Ogden, describing "Governor Odell of New York" as "a man of business in politics," tells of the feats of the governor in cutting down expenditures and dealing with the dangerous class of politicians. The friends of Governor Odell feel that he is the most masterful man who ever sat in the governor's chair. "Odell remains very friendly with Platt, always speaks of him as the leader of the party, but the real power has passed to himself; and, when necessary, he exercises it without hesitation." Mr. Ogden thinks the governor will have a task indeed to deal with his party in the future. "So far, he has played upon fear of punishment. In what way will he play upon the equally strong and equally necessary motive of hope of reward? Will he do it by actually convincing hot partisans that retrenchment, economy, efficiency, high standards in the public service, are really 'good politics;' that they lead straight to party success and the legitimate rewards which go with it? If he does, he will have performed a work more marvelous than any achievement of his yet recorded, and have wrought something very like a political miracle."

Mr. William D. Hulbert, who has given excellent nature-studies of the buffalo and the deer in *McClure's*, tells the life-story of that picturesque individual, the

loon, in this number; Miss Ida M. Tarbell tells "The Story of the Declaration of Independence," with the aid of portraits and autographs of the signers; there are further chapters of the recollections of Clara Morris, and several excellent stories.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* for July begins with a fascinating side glance at Mr. Joseph Jefferson, given by Mr. James S. Metcalfe, in an account of "Goin' Fishin' with Joe Jefferson," and in the charming photographs of the veteran actor which accompany the article. Mr. Metcalfe fished with Rip Van Winkle on his seventy-second birthday, and found Mr. Jefferson as hale and agile as if he were a generation younger, not minding the return home in a driving storm. "I don't mind being wet all over," says Mr. Jefferson, philosophically, "because then you don't notice any one spot." Casually, and apart from the more important subject of fishing, Mr. Jefferson expressed a doubt as to the wisdom of a national or subsidized theater. Of the many difficulties, he thinks one of the worst is that politics would enter into the question. With a chance for four years of Republican actors, and then a sudden change to four years of Democratic players, there would not be much of an improvement on the present state of affairs.

A FRENCH GIRL'S LIFE.

Madame Blanc describes "A Girl's Life in France," and the extreme protective system of girl-training. She says progress is being made in physical education of girls in France. Whereas formerly nothing was taught but dancing and swimming and riding for the wealthiest girls of Paris, now all gymnastic and calisthenic exercises are in favor, and a great many young ladies play tennis, skate, or ride bicycles, as they do in England. She calls attention to the simplicity of apparel which is emphasized among girls even of the highest station. Even the daughters of the nobility have but few jewels, and under no pretext any diamonds. "Custom does not permit her to wear costly things; nor does it give her the right in general to have a money allowance worth speaking of for her personal use. She receives a trifling sum for charity, and for books and gloves. She follows the degree of elegance that her mother permits herself, but at a respectful distance. A young girl never takes the lead in conversation, but always allows a married lady the precedence, and she finds it quite natural to occupy the background."

In a pleasant nature-study by Ernest Seton-Thompson, "The Mother Teal and the Overland Route," that writer and artist gives the life-history of this beautiful and sprightly bird, and tells how the mother succeeds in raising her brood, in spite of the countless dangers which surround their family life. Another pleasant nature-study is Mr. William D. Hulbert's "Story of a Maple-Tree."

Mr. Edward Bok devotes his editorial department to the ironical task of showing just why it is that the editor always returns the manuscripts of unknown writers unread, why it is he only wants to buy the literary wares of the most famous people at the highest prices, and why, especially, he has a cardinal principle in his philosophy to guard against the appearance of fresh works of genius.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

IN the July number of the *World's Work*, Dr. W. H. Tolman describes the village community built up by the Cadburys near Birmingham, England, for the employees of their cocoa manufactory. The property consists of about four hundred acres, and contains a great number of cottages for the two thousand employees of the firm. The cheapest of these homes has a rental of \$1.50 a week, for which the tenant gets three bedrooms, a kitchen, a parlor, a third room downstairs, and a bath. The houses are in the best sanitary condition, and a large garden goes with each house. There is a large recreation ground, swimming-pools, a dining-room for the girls, a boys' club, and well lighted and ventilated workrooms. A block of beautiful cottages, forming a quadrangle, beautifully kept up with turf and flowers, is for the old or semi-dependent. Each home consists of three rooms, and may be occupied by any old lady who can pay, either herself or through relatives, five-pence a week.

Among many other articles in this number of the *World's Work* is a description of "The Machinery of Wall Street," by Mr. S. A. Nelson; an account of "Photographing Tropical Fishes," with some remarkable illustrations by A. Radclyffe Dugmore; a bird's-eye view of the great timber areas of the Government, given by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the Forester of the United States Department of Agriculture; a sketch of James R. Keene, the famous Wall Street manipulator, by Edwin Le Fevre; a discussion of "Our Relations with Canada," by J. D. Whelpley, and an explanation of "Why the French Republic Is Strong," by Mr. Sydney Brooks.

"The Good Roads Train," by Mr. Earl Mayo, describes the object-lesson given by the National Good Roads Association to the people of the South and middle West in the building of good roads. The good roads train left Chicago for New Orleans on April 20, loaded with all manner of the most improved machinery for building efficient roadbeds, and when a particularly disreputable section of highway was encountered the outfit stopped long enough to put it in good order.

In "The Salvation of the Negro," Mr. Booker T. Washington writes of the value of the work of Hampton Institute as it has been tested by time. An excellent sketch of Mr. Alexander Johnston Cassatt is contributed by Mr. Francis Nelson Barksdale, from which we quote in another department.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the July *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. A. P. Winston writes on "Sixteenth Century Trusts," giving most of his attention to the attempts by certain great German financial houses to corner the supply of copper. This attempt, in which the great mercantile house of Fugger was the most striking figure, failed, owing to unexpected supplies of the metal appearing in the market, which made it impossible to maintain prices. Even quicksilver proved to be impossible as a monopoly. Another wealthy family, the Hoechstetters, conceived that it would be possible to effect a monopoly of quicksilver, because nearly all the metal came from a single small district in the Austrian dominions. A monopoly was actually secured, but very soon the discoveries of new deposits in Spain and Hungary brought on, not only the failure of the monopolistic enterprise, but also the utter ruin of the Hoechstetter house. Tin, pepper,

many drugs and spices, and other articles of luxury tempted the fifteenth and sixteenth century merchants to build up a monopoly, but all failed. One reason why there was not a single instance of success was because in the fifteenth century navigation became a science almost at a stroke. Good charts, the use of the compass, and new navigating instruments were made; vessels were constructed vastly safer and much larger than ever before, and the great merchants of Germany who were making these efforts toward monopoly found the ancient roads of traffic through their country and over the Alps abandoned, and the world's trade flowing along new currents.

THE LIMITS OF OUR UNIVERSE.

An exceedingly readable article is Prof. T. J. J. See's on "The Limits of the Stellar Universe." Professor See examines into the evidence which the body of astronomical achievements has produced concerning the dimensions of our universe. One would not expect to find such a matter as this decided, nor does Professor See attempt to accomplish such a thing. However, after a very interesting review of the arguments resulting from astronomical observations, he suggests that our universe is not necessarily infinite, even though we cannot conceive of an actual end to space. "For as we can conceive many things which do not exist, so also there may exist many things of which we can have no clear conception; as, for example, a fourth dimension to space, or a boundary to the universe. The surface of a sphere has no end, and yet is finite in dimensions; and if a being be conceived as moving in the surface of the sphere, it is clear that he would find no end, and yet he might start from a place and return to it by circumnavigating his universe. The space returns to itself. In like manner, though we cannot conceive of an end to our three-dimensional universe, and it may have no end so far as we are concerned, it may in reality be finite, and return to itself by some process to the human mind forever unknowable."

Mr. Eugene R. White, writing on "The Aspects of the Pan-American Exposition," calls attention to the fact that our great fairs are rather calculated in their details to amuse than to instruct. He finds that of the \$10,000,000 spent in making the Buffalo Exposition, \$3,000,000 was devoted to the Midway. He thinks that in a way the late P. T. Barnum would have made the ideal director of one of our great national fairs.

Mr. Albert Phelps tells of "The Reconstruction Period of New Orleans," and President William De Witt Hyde contributes an essay on "The Cardinal Virtues," which he apparently reduces to the single virtue of temperance.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN the June number of the *North American*, Mr. H. G. Wells gives a series of articles entitled "Anticipations: An Experiment in Prophecy." The first chapter of Mr. Wells' "anticipations" deals with the subject of locomotion in the twentieth century. Mr. Wells predicts that motor vehicles will develop upon three distinct and definite lines: (1) a motor truck for heavy traffic; (2) the hired or privately owned motor carriage capable of a day's journey of three hundred miles or more, and (3) the motor omnibus developing out of the horse omnibus company and the suburban lines. In regard to this latter vehicle, Mr. Wells suggests that the motor omnibus companies may secure power to

form private roads of a new sort upon which their vehicles may be free to travel up to the limit of the very highest speed. These special roads, Mr. Wells says, will be very different from macadamized roads; they will be used only by soft-tired conveyances, never worn by horseshoes or the clumsy wheels of laden carts. The material used, Mr. Wells thinks, will possibly be asphalt, but more probably some new substance.

In the redistribution of population Mr. Wells looks for a division of great cities, for the new developments, in his opinion, tend decidedly in this direction rather than toward farther concentration. Taking into account both the centrifugal and centripetal forces governing the massing of city populations, Mr. Wells concludes that the old terms "town" and "city" will become as obsolete as the "mail coach." For the new areas that will grow out of them he suggests the term "urban district" or "urban region." He thinks that the whole of Great Britain south of the Highlands is likely to become such an urban region, "laced all together, not only by railway, telegraph, and novel roads, but by a dense network of telephones, parcels-delivery tubes, and the like nervous and arterial connections."

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Apropos of the revival of interest in the Irish question, Prof. Goldwin Smith says: "Great Britain can never afford to have Ireland torn from her side. Ireland, if she cease to be a partner, would be a foe, and the satellite of Great Britain's other foes, as a separate Scotland was a satellite of France in former days." As Professor Smith views the matter, Ireland's interest also points clearly to partnership in the United Kingdom. But in their opposition to Jingoism he thinks that the Irish Nationalists may be just now playing a very useful part, and from union in what Professor Smith terms a great predatory empire, to which the Jingo aspires, Irish patriots, he says, may well recoil.

CHINESE POETRY.

In the course of an extremely interesting article on "The Poetry of the Chinese," Dr. W. A. P. Martin, president of the Imperial University at Peking, declares that the educated Chinese is of all men the most devoted to the cultivation of poetry. "If he makes a remarkable voyage, he is sure to give the world his impressions in verse. He inscribes fresh couplets on his doorposts every New Year's Day. Poetical scrolls, the gifts of friends, adorn the walls of his shop or study." Indeed, Professor Martin has found that an apprenticeship in the art of poetry forms a leading feature in the Chinese educational system, and in China no youth who aspires to civil office or literary honors is exempted from composing verse in his trial examination. To be a tax-collector, he is tested, not in arithmetic, but in prosody—a usage that has been in force for nearly a thousand years.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

Signor De Cesare, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, replies to the recent article in the *North American* by Archbishop Ireland on the subject of "The Pope's Civil Principedom." This writer declares that no Catholic or Protestant power in the world could give Leo XIII. such a position as is bestowed upon him by Italy. To-day the Papacy is destined to prove that it can exist by its own moral force alone. "Never has its influence been raised to a higher point than since it has

been deprived of territorial sovereignty, and never have so many international ceremonies taken place in Rome with perfect order and freedom—jubilees, pilgrimages, ceremonies in St. Peter's, exhibitions, and even a conclave."

THE Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE.

President L. L. Doggett, of the Young Men's Christian Association Training School at Springfield, Mass., writes on the development of the work of this great organization throughout the world. Dr. Doggett states that four-fifths of the employed officers in the association movement are upon this continent. The rapid development of the building movement in America is shown by the fact that the number of buildings in the United States and Canada has increased in the last ten years from 205 to 359. During the last year alone, 40 association buildings have been erected. In August, 1895, the world's student Christian federation of undergraduates of all lands was established. This now enrolls 65,000 members, in 1,400 institutions, in 30 different countries, and is the largest organization among undergraduates in the world. For the railroad work of the association during 1900, railroad corporations controlling nearly three-fourths of the railroad mileage on this continent contributed \$195,000 toward the current expenses of the 159 railroad associations now in existence. These railroad associations have 76 buildings, valued at \$1,122,000. The work in the army and navy has developed very rapidly, especially since the outbreak of the war with Spain. A building is now in course of erection near the navy yard in Brooklyn to cost \$450,000. This building is due to the munificence of Miss Helen Gould, who has contributed in many ways toward the railroad and army work.

PRICES AND TRUSTS.

The question "How Trusts Affect Prices" is discussed in this number by Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, who concludes that, so far as combinations exert a monopolistic power over prices, the result is usually, but not always, injurious to society. So far as they are able to affect savings by less expenditure of industrial energy, these savings are directly beneficial to society. These savings may in no way affect prices immediately, but be retained by the capitalist or divided between him and the workingman, or they may be distributed through the community immediately in the form of lower prices. Professor Jenks believes that so far as experience goes it seems to show that the chief benefit has been retained by the capitalist, while the laborers have secured a small part, and the great mass of the consumers no benefit at all. The general tendency, however, seems to be in the direction of giving to the consumers a larger part of this fund in the future.

MODERN CHRISTIANITY.

In the series of articles on "Great Religions of the World," Dr. Washington Gladden describes "The Outlook for Christianity." He says, in conclusion: "Christianity must rule or abdicate. If it cannot give the law to society, the world has no need of it. Not by might nor by power can its empire be established; only by clear witnessing to the supremacy of love. But the time has come when there must be no faltering in this testimony. Hitherto, it has hardly dared to say that Love is King; the kingdoms of this world have been ceded to Mammon. With the dawning of the new cen-

tury comes the deepening conviction that the rule of Mammon can never bring order and peace; and it begins to be credible that the way of the Christ is the way of life, for industry as well as for charity, for nations as well as for men."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Norman Lockyer contributes a valuable scientific study on "Sunspots and Rainfall;" Mr. Sidney Webster discusses the instructions given by President McKinley relating to the recent treaty with Spain as made known in the Senate document from which the injunction of secrecy was removed in February last. Under the title "An Earlier American," Mr. W. D. Howells reviews Mr. William J. Stillman's autobiography, recently published.

THE FORUM.

THE opening article of the June *Forum* is by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, on "Governing the Orient on Western Principles." Professor Reinsch holds that our Western ideas of political organization are utterly unadapted to the Orient, and that when applied they may lead to the opposite result from that intended. He describes the political complexion of the Orient as "a theocratic absolutism combined with local self-government." Every Oriental ruler, he says, looks upon himself and is regarded by his people as a direct representative of God. The English have turned this sentiment to account in their Indian possessions, and Professor Reinsch quotes an Indian paper as having said at the time of the Queen's last jubilee: "Indian loyalty is a hundred times deeper and sincerer than English loyalty. In England, the Queen is only a constitutional monarch. In India, she is a goddess incarnate." A radical change in the character of Oriental thought and life, Professor Reinsch thinks, would deeply affect and might even endanger the entire world. The introduction of the mechanism of Western civilization would "not only disturb the philosophical ideas of the Orientals, but would also create an army of anarchistical revolutionaries."

RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

Writing on "Russian Nihilism of To-day," Mr. Abraham Cahan points out as the most significant feature of the recent disturbances the fact that large numbers of workingmen took part in the demonstrations suppressed by the authorities. Open anti-government demonstrations of secret trade-unions are reported by the revolutionary press. The meaning of this is—as Mr. Cahan interprets it—that labor forms the rank and file of the revolutionary party to-day. The movement differs radically from the political crusades of the seventies and eighties, in which the term "Nihilist" first came into vogue.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Writing on "The Place of the Senate in Our Government," Mr. Henry Litchfield West, an experienced observer of Washington affairs, declares that wealth is not yet the standard by which the members of the Senate judge each other. He cites instances of millionaires in the Senate who occupy insignificant places, who are never consulted by their colleagues, and who simply follow where others lead. On the other hand, there are several men of little or no material wealth whose mental powers have made them consequential factors

in legislation. The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that men can get into the Senate by the use of wealth, but that once in, wealth does nothing for them by way of securing eminence.

RELIGION IN COLLEGE.

Prof. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard, defines the main characteristics of the "Religion of a College Student" as "a love of reality, reasonableness, and practical service." The college boy, says Professor Peabody, is placed in conditions which tempt to excellence, and is peculiarly responsive to their sincere appeal to his higher life. Professor Peabody exhorts the Church "to dismiss all affectations and all assumptions of authority, and to give itself to the reality of rational religion and to the practical redemption of an unsanctified world. This return to simplicity and service will be at the same time a recognition of the religion of a college student and a renewal of the religion of Jesus Christ."

THE DOMESTIC SERVICE PROBLEM.

The Rev. Alden W. Quimby gives some excellent advice on the theme of housekeeping. The magic word, he says, is system, without which success is doubtful, and with which failure cannot ensue. "There must be system for all work,—system in hours, system in promptness, system for occupation, and system for recreation; system in the rigorous observance of hours of rest and sleep, and system in the hour of rising." He also advocates bright and well-ventilated rooms for servants, and suggests that whatever the mistress expends upon her maid's apartment "is an investment sure to result usuriously to herself."

THE MANILA CENSORSHIP.

In criticism of the methods followed by the military authorities at Manila during the past two years and a half, Mr. Harold Martin says: "I have heard the censorship described as legitimate when it prevented the sending out of news of advance movements of American troops which would inform the enemy of our plans; but I have never heard of a reputable correspondent in the Philippines who tried to send out such information. Insurgent observers of American military movements were always well posted concerning our projected expeditions, and this without the aid of news cabled from the United States back to Manila. The supposition that the censorship prevented the insurgents in Manila from communicating with their agents in Hongkong and elsewhere is notoriously ridiculous. It utterly failed to accomplish this."

GREAT BRITAIN AND PROTECTION.

In stating "An American View of the British Industrial Situation," Mr. John P. Young comments on the aptitude of the British people toward the policy of protection in view of the present economic situation. As a protectionist, Mr. Young urges that England, by affording the manufacturing and agricultural interests a reasonable degree of protection, would give them a new life. The shifting of the incidence of taxation, he says, would have the effect of making the conditions of life more passible in the country, and of drawing from the cities a part of the stagnant population the maintenance of which is a public burden, while the manufacturer would have less trouble in making both ends meet. As regards the external relations of Great Britain, Mr. Young holds that the assumption of the Cobdenites that their system made for peace has been proven

wholly erroneous. The extension of the British empire necessary in order to open up new avenues for foreign trade has required an enormous and costly military and naval establishment. "If the policy of looking for markets abroad and neglecting those at home is abandoned by Great Britain, she will at once disarm the hostility of her rivals, and she will be able to reduce her army and navy to reasonable proportions."

SOME OF TAMMANY'S RESOURCES.

Mr. Gustavus Myers contributes an admirable article on "The Secrets of Tammany's Success." The article is incapable of recapitulation, but attention may be called to some of the moral agencies which contribute in season and out of season to this tenacious organization. The social activity of the Tammany organization has not a little to do with its strength and vitality. As Mr. Myers points out, Tammany Hall adapts itself to the environment of each neighborhood, and comes into direct touch with the people. "Its leaders give annual dinners to the poor of their districts; they get this or that man out of trouble; if a poor widow is in danger of being dispossessed, her case is seen to; 'jobs' are distributed; entertainments are held for the benefit of struggling churches; and a thousand and one other varieties of assistance are rendered to the needy. All this, of course, is done selfishly, with a view to strengthening the leader and the organization in the districts, and much of the money used comes from sources that would not bear investigation; but the simple fact of its being done affects powerfully certain classes of voters. This element of human sympathy has more effect with them than all the lofty manifestoes issued by committees or bodies with whom they never come in such personal contact."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Karl Blind sharply criticises the recent utterances of Emperor William of Germany in an article entitled "The Kaiser's Speeches and German History;" in an article on "Poe Fifty Years After," Prof. Edwin W. Bowen attributes to Poe the qualities of "a great artist, indeed, but hardly a great poet." Poe's fatal defect, in Professor Bowen's judgment, is his narrowness of range.

THE ARENA.

THE opening article of the June *Arena* is a protest against "imperialism" from Judge Samuel C. Parks. The main purpose of Judge Parks' argument is to show that the treaty with Spain did not convey a good title in the Philippines to the United States, and that therefore our Government was not justified in assuming possession of the islands. Ex-President Harrison was not fully convinced that Spain had been effectually ousted from the archipelago, as he stated in his *North American* articles, but Judge Parks is positive on that point. Spain had no title, and hence could pass none. All that we have done in the Philippines has been by an assertion of imperialistic authority.

MR. STEAD AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Mr. W. T. Stead, of the London *Review of Reviews*, is the subject of a character sketch by Mr. B. O. Flower, who characterizes Mr. Stead as "a journalist with twentieth-century ideals." Mr. Flower also gives a conversation held with Mr. Stead on "England's Crime in South Africa," in which the action of the British Government in South Africa is characterized as far

more culpable than that of the United States in the Philippines. Indeed, Mr. Stead goes so far as to say that the war in the Philippines is "a splendid deed" when compared with the infamy of the war in South Africa.

"You got into the Philippine business unawares, not having any idea of what would happen as the result of destroying the Spanish fleet; and from that time to this you have found it difficult to extricate yourself from the toils. We, on the other hand, deliberately intrigued ourselves into this business for the purpose of seizing the country and destroying the independence of the Boers."

THE SERVANT QUESTION IN SOCIAL EVOLUTION.

The servant question is discussed from a new point of view by Anne L. Vrooman. This writer holds that the unrest and discontent of the servant class are not an evil, but a part of the evolutionary process now going on everywhere. "If servants were content to remain as they are, they would be a positive check upon social advance." The discontent of the servants is contributing to our preparation for a full coöperative life.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In this number appear two articles in support of Christian Science—the first by a scholar and thinker long identified with the movement, and the second by the accredited press representative of the church. This presentation of doctrine is thus officially authorized.

Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy outlines the programme of the National Social and Political Conference to be held at Detroit on the five week-days preceding the Fourth of July.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

IN the June number of *Guntton's* the editor comments incisively on "The Wars of Wall Street." Professor Guntton argues that the evil of stock gambling must be dealt with sooner or later by the governors of the Stock Exchange, the responsible leaders in Wall Street, or it will some day be dealt with in a less intelligent but more caustic way by the public. "Borrowing and lending," says Professor Guntton, "are legitimate business transactions. Buying and selling are essential to the distribution of wealth in the community, but buying what one can never pay for, and selling what one does not own, are not legitimate industrial transactions. They are dangerous gambling, and, what is more, they are gambling in a way and with interests that involve the public. When a man bets on a race-horse and loses, somebody else has his money, and that is the end of it. He cannot bet again until he gets more money. That is not the case with this gambling element in the stock market. The risk is not limited to the amount involved by the individual speculator, but it affects the value and status and perhaps solvency of hundreds of thousands of others who have no part in the gambling transaction."

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH.

Mrs. Leonora Beck Ellis contributes an extremely interesting paper entitled "Industrial Awakening of the South." Mrs. Ellis shows that many of the conditions are favorable for the transplantation of cotton manufacturing to Southern soil. "It is not merely proximity to the cotton-fields that renders it expedient, but the marvelous abundance of building materials, the copious

water-power, the nearness of vast coal-fields and timber stretches that give us fuel often at less than half the price paid in New England, the long summers and brief mild winters that make heating and lighting far less expensive, and the presence of an ample supply of native white labor." It has also been claimed by some practical cotton men that in the milder climate of the South the machinery "treats" the delicate fiber more favorably and with better results than under the influence of the long Northern winters.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

That unique institution, the *Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques*, in Paris, is described by Mr. Leon Mead. Recently several American universities have established courses modeled to a greater or less extent upon those pursued in this institution. The programme of the school provides not only for instruction in what we should understand as the political sciences—namely, those relating to government and administration, including courses in diplomacy—but it also offers excellent preparation for posts of initiative or control in the great industrial and financial companies, especially banks, railroad companies, financial corporations, etc. In other words, it is a school of commerce and finance as well as of politics.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. J. W. Redway writes on the influence exerted by trade routes on civilization, and the editor contributes an interesting historical sketch of the change in the character of interest in the evolution of industry.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

IN a rather elaborate article on "The American Woman," which opens the June number of the *International Monthly*, Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard University, draws some suggestive distinctions between the German and American ideals of womanhood. On the subject of marriage, he says: "The average German girl thinks, I am sorry to say, that she will marry any one who will not make her unhappy; the ideal German girl thinks that she will marry only the man who will certainly make her happy; the ideal American girl thinks that she will marry only the man without whom she will be unhappy—and the average American girl approaches this standpoint with an alarming rapidity."

A THREE YEARS' COLLEGE COURSE.

Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of New Haven, writing on "The Encroachment of the American College Upon the Field of the University," argues in favor of reducing the term of collegiate education to three years. Under present conditions, as Judge Baldwin shows, it is practically impossible to complete both college and professional courses before the age of twenty-five. This, in his opinion, does not meet the proper demands of society. "A quarter of a century is too long for the ordinary man to give to learning how to pass the next quarter of it. Time is a dear commodity, nor is his the only loss. The liberally educated are so few that the world needs all it can get of them. The professional school now gives to the professional student all that he need seek of university training. Its course, of late years, has been both broadened and lengthened." Judge Baldwin's contention is that a professional education of this broad character ought, if possible, to be preceded by a collegi-

ate education; but it cannot be, in the majority of cases, if for a collegiate education more than three years is demanded.

RESULTS OF "COMMUNITY OF INTEREST."

Prof. Charles H. Hull, of Cornell University, contributes an article on "Railway Alliance and Trade Districts of the United States." While Professor Hull believes that the policy of "community of interest" may be counted upon in the long run to tend to an advance of rates, he is by no means sure that such will be the immediate result. The policy will, however, undoubtedly enable roads in the consolidated districts to increase their net earnings, even if the rates are not raised. The same reasons which have restrained some of the successful industrial trusts from charging greatly advanced prices may influence the railroads to leave rates in general on the present basis, but the net earnings may be expected to increase—first, from the introduction of various economies, and, second, from the gradual growth of the country and the progress of the trade districts which the railroads drain.

THE WORK OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, in a review of Mr. Washington's autobiography, "Up from Slavery," advances the opinion that if Mr. Washington were a white man his mind would not be regarded as in any way exceptional. He would have no great eminence as an orator or as a literary man. In making this reservation, however, Professor Peck, far from belittling Mr. Washington or minimizing the value of that on which his reputation ought to rest, seeks rather to enhance and augment that reputation by bringing it out into clear relief. "He is not an orator; he is not a writer; he is not a thinker. He is something more than these. He is the man who comes at the psychological moment and does the thing which is waiting to be done, and which no one else has yet accomplished. All the honor that is paid to Mr. Washington is really due to just one thing,—to the fact that by his special knowledge, by his special training, and by his possession of unusual sanity and common sense, he seems to have hit upon and, in some degree, already to have demonstrated a practical solution of the race problem, which now for nearly forty years has seemed to the American people, and especially to the people of the South, insoluble."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for June contains articles by Mr. Carnegie upon "British Pessimism," and by Mr. Frederic Harrison upon his "Impressions of America," which are noticed elsewhere.

AN ANGLICAN VIEW OF THE BOER RELIGION.

Canon Wirgman, of Grahamstown cathedral, discourses from the Anglican colonial loyalist point of view upon the religion of the Boers. His main object is to show that the whole trouble has arisen because the Boers, like the Scotch, are Calvinists. The Boers, he said, were the only real and practical Calvinists of the nineteenth century, with ideas unmodified by truer presentment of Christianity. Their religious ideas finally plunged them into national ruin and destruction. Those who are not Anglicans and who gratefully remember what Calvinism did for Geneva, for Scotland, for Holland, for the Puritans of the Commonwealth, and for

the men of the *Mayflower*, will smile at what will seem to them the theological prejudice of Canon Wirgman's paper.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VII.

Mr. Lulu Harcourt discusses precedents as to coronation, and suggests that King Edward VII. should revive the once invariable custom of going in procession from the Tower to Westminster in grand cavalcade. This almost unrivaled historical pageant took place for the last time at the restoration of Charles II. It was abandoned at his coronation because the plague had made its appearance in London, and the city was considered to be too unhealthy to be safe.

HOW ENGLAND TRIED TO GET RID OF GIBRALTAR.

Mr. W. Frewen Lord, in a brief but very interesting paper, recalls a forgotten fact that in the seventeenth century six times over British ministers, supported by their ambassadors abroad, proposed to give up Gibraltar to Spain. Even Pitt saw no advantage in maintaining the British garrison at the Rock. In 1783, Lord Shelburne offered Gibraltar to Spain in exchange for Porto Rico, but the Spaniards thought it was too hard a bargain, and did not accept it. But although the king was neutral, and ministers were anxious to get rid of Gibraltar, the nation was savagely opposed to any abandonment of the great fortress that commands the entrance to the Mediterranean. Spain throughout was most indignant that England would not give up the Rock for nothing, and considered herself rather honored than otherwise by the transaction. It would be interesting to know whether Spain would be disposed to swap Gibraltar for Tangier to-day; but that is a question that Mr. Lord does not discuss.

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR MOROCCO?

The Countess of Meath, in a brief paper entitled "A Land of Woe," pleads for the abandonment of the insensate policy of international rivalry which sacrifices the welfare of the Moors to the ambitions of the European powers. Lady Meath concludes her paper by suggesting that it might be possible to establish a committee representative of various nationalities to aid the prisoners who at present are suffering abominably in the prisons of Morocco. She says that when there is a revolt and the captured prisoners are marched in chains to their prisons, in the summer-time one-third or one-half die on the way; and then adds the following gruesome detail: As it is necessary to prove that none of the prisoners have escaped, the heads of those who die are cut off and salted, in order to show that the full tale of prisoners has been duly accounted for. If by some mischance a head is missing, they will even cut off a soldier's head to make up the number. Moorish prisons seem to be as near an approximation to hell on earth as could be imagined.

THE DECADENCE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Atherley-Jones, M.P., writes lugubriously concerning the extent to which the caucus has destroyed the sense of individual responsibility on the part of the members of the House of Commons, by banishing from St. Stephen's men of independence like Mr. Courtney. He says that the House of Commons has almost entirely surrendered to the ministry the control of its legislative functions, while its opportunities for criticism upon the executive have been largely placed by the modern rules of procedure at the mercy of ministers.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for June has two articles which are a serious contribution to a very serious controversy—namely, that as to whether or not England is in a state of commercial decay. The other articles, with the exception of Mr. Charrington's paper on "Communal Recreation," are of only ordinary interest. First place is given to an article by the Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley upon "The Government Education Bill."

READING FOR THE YOUNG.

Mr. H. V. Weisse contributes a doleful article on this subject, the gist of which is that we are rotting the minds of our young people by letting them read magazines. "Magazines, the sporting columns of the daily newspapers, are the only kind of reading that the *fin-de-siècle* young man assimilates." The result is that, to use Mr. Weisse's elegant phrase, "it stodges the mind and weakens the appetite for a power of attacking more solid food." He deplores the disintegrating force of short stories and of highly colored but shallow articles, and attributes to the destructiveness of magazine literature much of the worst vice of the young rising generation.

SIDE LIGHTS ON BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Captain Cairnes, the well-known military correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*, contributes a brief paper upon this subject, in which he enforces the doctrine that the question of home defense is not a military but a naval question, and that it is a waste of energy and of money to accumulate a great land force for the purpose of repelling an invasion which will never come. What is wanted is a small, effective force to repel a raid, for if once the sovereignty of the seas is destroyed, no foreign power need take the trouble to invade England. They would simply sit around and starve her into submission.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

Mr. H. C. Thomson, writing on the missionary in China, alleges that the missionaries, especially the Catholics, meddled with the courts of law and urged the claims of their converts to the great detriment of justice. The injudicious championship by the priests of their converts' causes was the chief cause of the sudden rise against the foreigners and the formation of the Boxer Society.

Mr. Thomson advocates allowing missionaries in the interior only under a strictly enforced passport system, and insists on the abandonment of all fraudulently obtained rights and privileges. Of women missionaries, especially when they are qualified as doctors, he greatly approves. Speaking of the indemnity question, he says:

"Only a self-denying ordinance, such as that adopted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (which has lost several of its members and a great deal of its property), to accept no compensation of any kind from the Chinese Government, but to make good the losses sustained, both by the missionaries themselves and by the societies to which they belong, by subscriptions from their supporters at home, will avail to counteract the mischief that has already been caused. The Chinese have a long memory, and a step of this kind would win their respect as nothing else could, just as a contrary action will breed in their minds a confirmed suspicion and dislike."

Mr. Thomson doubts whether the recent behavior of the allies in China will tend to impress the Chinese and Japanese with our superior virtue. At present, he says:

"The opportunity for proselytization is unequalled, for the Chinese for several centuries have been in a state of utter religious indifferentism. The Chinaman of the present time is, in fact, in much the same condition of latent skepticism as many latter-day Christians,—he has no very earnest convictions, but he does not like to cut himself adrift from the religion of his childhood altogether; as a rule, he is frankly an agnostic."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* for June contains three or four very good articles. We have dealt elsewhere with "Calchas'" paper on "Russia and Her Problems," with Baron de Coubertin's article on "The Conditions of Franco-British Peace," and with Mr. Thomas Barclay's plea for a "General Treaty of Arbitration Between France and Great Britain."

THE MEDITERRANEAN PERIL TO BRITAIN.

Lieut.-Col. Willoughby Verner has a short pessimistic article on the British position in the Mediterranean, which, he says, has never been so weak. The fleet is inadequate for its task, and is in danger of being crushed before it could be reinforced in the event of war suddenly breaking out.

"Twenty years ago, the only naval bases which threatened our security were Toulon, situated some four hundred miles north of the course from Gibraltar to Malta, and Sebastopol, over one thousand miles distant from that between Malta and Alexandria. But nowadays all this is changed; the French, owing to our halting diplomacy, have been permitted to seize on Tunis, and with it the naval station of Bizerta. . . . We thus see our most persistent and most ancient of foes securely established on the line between Gibraltar and Malta, and within less than a few hours' steaming from the latter place. On the other hand, the results of the policy of alienating the Turks have been, as all the world knows, to throw that nation into the arms of Russia. To put it plainly, since the Black Sea is tabooed to our warships and is free to those of Russia, the fleets of the latter power are unassailable by us until they emerge into the *Ægean* Sea; in other words, the Sebastopol of to-day, for all intents and purposes, may be taken as being at the entrance to the Dardanelles, and in consequence is only four hundred and fifty miles from our route between Malta and Alexandria—a day's steaming, or little more."

Colonel Verner complains that Malta is undergarrisoned, and he maintains that the present dispersion of the British fleet constitutes a great danger.

WEDDINGS AND PROSPERITY.

Mr. Holt Schooling writes on "The English Marriage Rate," the object of his article being to show that the marriage-rate depends upon national prosperity as shown by exports. The decay of the birth-rate, he points out, is not due to a smaller marriage-rate, but to a continuous fall in the fertility of the people.

"The fertility of a marriage has declined since the year 1880; during 1876 to 1880 one marriage produced 4.41 children, 441 children to 100 marriages; but in 1896, the most recent year for which I have the facts, one marriage produced only 3.46 children, 346 children to

100 marriages, as compared with the 441 children of twenty years ago, a decline of one child per marriage."

AUSTRALASIA AND ENGLAND.

Prof. H. Macaulay Posnett writes on "The Federal Constitution of Australia," pointing out the fundamental differences which exist between it and England's own elastic system. We quote the following passage from his conclusion :

"It is true that the federal checks and balances appear to be a waste of energy, and that a federal government may be at a disadvantage compared with a 'unitarian' government of equal resources. It is true that federalism does not abolish the mutual jealousies of the states—Australia is learning this lesson—and the federal constitution of Switzerland has positively embodied the principle of such jealousies by providing (Bundesverfassung, Art. 96) that each member of the federal executive must belong to a different canton. But, grave as some defects of federalism clearly are, and anomalous as is the connection of the British constitution with this system, I should be slow to join with those who deprecate the growing British respect for a form of government which, if the truth must be told, is little understood in the British Isles. Rather am I inclined to see in the anomalous British supervision of two great federations an open door for some higher and wider imperial system which, while perfectly compatible with federalism, may succeed in remedying, not only the defects of federalism, but those of the British constitution itself."

ENGLAND'S COAL DUTY.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., attacks the British coal duty, giving twelve cardinal reasons why it is injurious and should be withdrawn. He says :

"But clearly the object of the duty is not primarily to raise revenue. If Sir Michael really wished to widen the basis of taxation he should have placed an excise duty on all coal raised. A shilling on every ton would have given him eleven millions instead of the two he now gets from exported coal, and it would have been far easier to collect. The chancellor of the exchequer will not, he says, be sorry if the effect of the duty is to restrict exports and conserve our coal resources ; but what becomes of his revenue in that case ? Revenue and conservation are horses that will not run in double harness. When one pulls, the other jibs. No, the real object of the duty is to cheapen the cost of fuel to the home consumer, the Bristol sugar-refiner, the Birmingham manufacturer."

MR. WELLS' ANTICIPATIONS.

Mr. Wells continues his "Anticipations," dealing this month with "Developing Social Elements." The distinctive feature of present-day and coming society he sees in the growth of a class of irresponsible property-owners, who do no work, and do not even manage their own property ; that is to say, shareholders in industrial companies. Another element of the mechanical civilization of the future is a great class which he designates "engineers ;" that is to say, every one in any way connected with mechanical industry. This class will really be the mainstay of all industries in the future, as mechanical perfected processes develop at the expense of the obsolete methods of the present day. Many trades have stagnated owing to the want of education of those engaged in them, and their consequent lack of adaptability. Mr. Wells quotes the building trade as an example :

"I fail to see the necessity of coral-reef methods. Better walls than this, and better and less life-wasting ways of making them, are surely possible. In the wall in question, concrete would have been cheaper and better than bricks, if only 'the men' had understood it. But I can dream at last of much more revolutionary affairs, of a thing running to and fro along a temporary rail that will squeeze out wall as one squeezes paint from a tube, and form its surface with a pat or two as it sets. Moreover, I do not see at all why the walls of small dwelling-houses should be so solid as they are. There still hang about us the monumental traditions of the Pyramids. It ought to be possible to build sound, portable, and habitable houses of felted wire netting and weatherproofed paper upon a light framework. This sort of thing is, no doubt, abominably ugly at present, but that is because architects and designers, being for the most part inordinately cultured and quite uneducated, are unable to cope with its fundamentally novel problems. A few energetic men might at any time set out to alter all this."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN the *National Review* for June, Mr. W. H. Mallock reviews the economic writings of Sir William Petty, which have recently been republished. Petty was born in 1623, and his writings are therefore more than two hundred years old. He calculated the population of London in his day at 672,000, and that of the country at ten times as much. In 1842, according to Petty, England and Wales would contain 20,000,000, of whom no less than half would be Londoners.

THE FUTURE OF LONDON.

Mr. H. W. Wilson discusses in an interesting article the question, "Will London Be Suffocated ?" By suffocation he refers not to want of good air, but to the inadequacy of the roads and railways to bear the great traffic much longer. He points out that almost every foreign city has been radically adjusted to modern requirements by the construction of great roads and boulevards, whereas London is in the same state as a hundred years ago. The few widenings that there have been are nullified by the constant upheavals for underground repairs. The effect of these antiquated conditions must in the end be to limit the size of the city.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

"X" writes on the Bagdad Railway, which he describes as "The Focus of Asiatic Policy."

"St. Petersburg is undoubtedly more anxious than at any time since the Crimean campaign to see her relations with this country improved, in view of the new developments of the Eastern question. If we had settled with Russia, the Bagdad Railway would be a bond for Germany's good behavior. Otherwise we should never lose sight of the possibility that the two Continental powers may be tempted to avoid the inconceivable disasters of actual war by the familiar means of trading in compensation. With both alike making for the Persian Gulf, a compact to push us out of Asia altogether would be the one bargain by which Germany might hope to secure Asia Minor as her share of the spoils. India will never be successfully attacked except by sea, and when the Bagdad Railway reaches El Kuwait the doubling of the German fleet will be complete. The new power at the gate of India will be not only the first military power in the world at ten days'

running from Berlin, but the second naval, at four days' steaming from Bombay. Let us look to it betimes, for when three powers meet upon the Persian Gulf two may be hammer and anvil and one the thing between."

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE editorial in the *Monthly Review* for July is a somewhat abstract article on the aims of education, entitled "The Pyramid of Studies."

THE POWERS IN CHINA.

Mr. H. C. Thompson has an article on "The Policy of the Powers in China." He contrasts the increase of Russian prestige with the decay of British—a decay which has been caused by alternate threatening and receding. Even when England went in for a definite policy, it was at the heels of Germany; and Mr. Thompson claims that the Russians got on much better with the Chinese, once the heat of hostilities was over, than the Germans. The Russian policy was the right one, and carried its day.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Basil Williams writes on "Volunteer Efficiency." The weak point of the volunteer system, he says, is the inefficiency of the officers.

"In artillery volunteer corps, where exact knowledge is even more requisite in an officer, the following figures show no great improvement, although I have reckoned in the totals those who have passed the special examination in artillery as well as those who have passed the school of instruction. In one corps only 6 officers out of 27 have passed either the school of instruction or the artillery examination; in another, 6 out of 25; in others, 6 out of 16, 6 out of 14, 10 out of 26, 4 out of 11, 8 out of 16, 15 out of 37, and 18 out of 23; in one corps the major, four captains, and six lieutenants have not apparently even passed the examination entitling them to the prefix p!"

NIGERIA.

Mr. Harold Bindloss writes an interesting article entitled "Nigeria and Its Trade," which deals, however, more with the general conditions of life in Nigeria than with trade. The export trade of the country is practically confined to palm-oil and kernels, which are paid for chiefly with gin and cotton. Of the former commodity, Mr. Bindloss says:

"Some describe it as a brain-destroying poison, others as an innocuous stimulant, while the writer would only state that though he has seen great numbers of cases purchased, he rarely witnessed any drunkenness among the natives. This may, however, be due to the fact that the negro can apparently consume almost any fluid without ill effect. On the other hand, few white men care to drink the 'trade' brand of gin, and the few seamen who do so surreptitiously are usually brought back by main force in a state approaching dangerous insanity."

THE MAKING OF PEDIGREES.

Mr. J. Horace Round has an amusing paper on "The Companions of the Conqueror," in which he shows up a good many manufactured pedigrees. The number of families who can positively be traced to William's knights is very small, and there is only one English family which still remains on the lordship which they gained from the Conqueror. Mr. Round laughs at Burke and the College of Heralds. Family after family

which, according to Burke, came over with the Conqueror is unable to prove its pedigree so far back.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. R. E. Fry's paper on "Florentine Painting of the Fourteenth Century" is admirably illustrated with reproductions. Miss Cholmondeley describes, under the title of "An Art in Its Infancy," advertising as it was in the seventeenth century. Mr. Henry Newbolt tells the "Romance of a Songbook," and there is an article by the President of Magdalen College on "Gray and Dante."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE June number of the *Westminster* opens with "Astounding Revelations About the South African War," by "A True Friend of a Better England."

Mr. Howard Hodgkin recalls the way in which Penn and the Quakers acquired Pennsylvania, and contrasts the situation in South Africa. He ejaculates, "If only our statesmen could first appreciate and then imitate the wisdom of the Quaker courtier of the seventeenth century!" There would follow cessation of hostilities, conference, possibly a compromise to be found in "flying the flags of two respective nations at Bloemfontein and Pretoria, as at Khartum." In any case, he argues, "it were better to be on friendly terms with two contented peoples outside the British empire than on terms of enmity with two rebellious peoples lately introduced within it." He closes with the remark, "If only the English will rise to the high level of the first settlers of Pennsylvania, the other inhabitants of South Africa will rise to the level of the Red Indians." Mr. Frederic W. Tugman writes under the heading, "The Policy of Grab: Jingo or Pro-Boer," and slashingly vindicates the genuine patriotism of "Pro-Boer" and "Little Englander" as against the rival claims of Jingo capitalists.

TWO IRISH PROBLEMS.

Mr. Dudley S. A. Cosby argues against Mr. T. W. Russell's scheme for the compulsory expropriation of Irish landlords. It would, he says, mean ruin to the landlords, extinction of the Protestant element, and elimination of a sorely needed source of good and honest leadership. He says that "the extension of the present system of voluntary purchase appears to us to be the best plan until the whole question of the relationship of the people of Great Britain with the land comes up for settlement in England."

Mr. Thomas E. Naughten replies to an earlier article by Mr. Cosby, and explains that the opposition to the establishment of a Roman Catholic university is based, not on Protestant bigotry or racial feud, but on a desire to promote national unity and brotherhood by a system of education common and open to all creeds and parties. This he declares to be the real desire of Roman Catholic laymen, if they only dared to express it.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Maurice Todhunter supplies a very interesting study of the historian, Heinrich von Treitschke. Treitschke "is on the side of life against bookishness;" he "is possessed of 'the great antiseptic style' and knows how to set off his masses of material in a readable and artistic shape." He is said to resemble Macaulay, but was more genial and passionate, and had something of the lyrical and penetrative essence of Michelet and Carlyle.

James Creed Meredith examines the basis of certain popular observations concerning the ridiculous.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Levy's article on Chinese finance in the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The contents for May as a whole fully maintain the high reputation of M. Brunetière's review.

THE DOCTRINES OF SPINOZA.

M. Couchoud reviews a number of recent books on Spinoza, and discusses whether the philosopher was a Christian. The external signs are somewhat inconsistent, as, for instance, when in one of his letters Spinoza replies to a suggestion of Catholicism in such a way as to make us think him no Christian; but on the other hand his treatise on theology shows that, in his view, for mathematical certainty might be substituted a moral adhesion, based upon signs, without being completely justified by them. On the whole, M. Couchoud thinks that the reply to the question whether Spinoza was a Christian is to say that he furnished a basis for the Christian life in reason.

JINGOISM IN LITERATURE.

M. de Vogüé has had the excellent idea of discussing the development of imperialism in English literature in the light of the novels of Disraeli and Kipling. He goes through the principal works of both writers with the view of showing that, undoubtedly different as they are in tone, talent, and conception of life, yet they meet upon this common ground of imperial sentiment. Disraeli felt strongly the attraction of the East, and he had a mystical faith in the influence of that old cradle of the human race; Europe would find there, he thought, the cure for all her ills. In "Tancred," which was published in 1847, we find the whole book colored by this obsession, and there is in it a passage in which Queen Victoria is called for the first time Empress of India. In the theories of Disraeli the novelist we see the same springs at work as in the foreign policy of Disraeli the minister. He obtains the island of Cyprus with some idea of commanding Palestine and Asia Minor; the Afghan war was his work; he it was who boldly took the step which insured English predominance in Egypt; and he it was who annexed the republic of the Transvaal for the first time. So we see, says M. de Vogüé, that English imperialism was at first a great Jewish dream. It is curious that although the latter-day apostle of imperialism, Mr. Kipling, is certainly English to the marrow of his bones, yet his whole contention of humanity and attitude toward life—even his very vocabulary—are Orientalized by the long years which he spent in India.

PARIS AND THE PROVINCIAL.

Perhaps because France is so large a country, the metropolis plays an even greater part in the imaginations of the provincials than does London to the English countryman, or the Scot, Irishman, or Welshman. Nowadays, thanks to cheap day tickets, excursion trains, and so on, there are comparatively few people in the United Kingdom who have not paid at least one visit to London. This has not hitherto been the case in France; but, according to M. Hanotaux, his country in this matter is becoming more like England, and there are few French provincials who do not consider themselves well

acquainted with Paris. Yet according to this distinguished statesman, Paris, or rather its inhabitants, differ to an astounding degree from their provincial compatriots; but they have one great virtue in common, and that is love of work. "How different from London!" cries M. Hanotaux; "there the worker has two whole days' rest each week. . . ." Working Paris does not enjoy the common round, the daily task, in the manner so characteristic of provincial France. The Parisian lives and works in a constant state of fever; he has a horror of dullness and delights in novelty, and this is true of Parisian commerce as well as of Parisian art. Nowhere is this more seen than in the trade center of Paris. On the other hand, it is not uncommon to find in a provincial town a business house which was founded before the Revolution, and out of which its owners are content to make a fair living and nothing more; but this is not the case in Paris, where the trader who lacks initiative and invention ends by going completely to the wall. In England the countryman often comes up to London and makes a great fortune, whereas in France the provincial is rarely so fortunate. Everything is against him,—his early training, his innate caution, and his half envy, half fear, of the Parisian. Yet M. Hanotaux considers that France would lack one of her most essential, most component, parts were she to be suddenly deprived of the existence of her capital.

WHAT CAUSES HAIL.

Count de Saporta contributes a curious and really very interesting article on the close connection which has been found to exist between hail-storms and the firing of cannon. He tells some extraordinary stories concerning the size of hailstones. For example, in October, 1893, at Bizerta a hail-storm covered a French warship with hailstones some of which weighed, according to those on board, nearly twenty-one pounds. The worst hail-storms take place more often in hot weather than in the cooler months of the year, and these visitations are far more common in the south of France than in the north. Certain districts have seen their agricultural prosperity completely destroyed by one very bad hail-storm. Styria, which seems to be peculiarly liable to destructive hail-storms, was one of the first places to try the experiment of breaking up hail-clouds by means of the firing of cannon, and, according to this article, the experiments proved so successful that now what he calls "cannon stations" have been established in all those portions of the Continent where the agricultural interest was compelled, in the old days, to insure heavily against the possible destruction by hail-storms of every kind of agricultural produce.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION, the great astronomer, is given the place of honor in the first May number of the *Nouvelle Revue*. It is his object to prove that the terrestrial globe, constantly turning on its own axis through space, never goes twice through the same atmosphere. According to this theory, the world turns on practically twelve axes, and those interested in astronomy will find the explanation of his theory very ingenious and plausible.

CAN CATHOLICISM BE LIBERAL?

M. Pottier once more makes a determined effort to prove the desirability of a new French political party which shall at once be Catholic and Liberal. He has taken the trouble to secure a written expression of opinion from well-known politicians, including those of such varying views as M. Clémenceau, the Abbé Gayraud, Jules Lemaître, M. Ribot, and M. Trarieux. The Comte de Blois is evidently very much discouraged. He says that, although the Catholic party are always willing to join themselves together to form such valuable institutions as that of the Catholic Workmen's Clubs, founded by Comte Albert de Mun, he does not see them at all willing to sink their various differences in order to form a united Liberal party. M. Clémenceau writes, as might be expected, very bitterly. He points out that numerous efforts to form a Liberal party have already taken place and that they have all failed. M. Cunéo d'Ornano, while full of faith and conviction, thoroughly disapproves of mixing up religion and politics. He declares that in France the religious politician is invariably a royalist, and he points out that the Catholic Liberal party would inevitably work for the restoration of a Bonaparte or a Bourbon. The distinguished man of letters, M. Lemaître, who has come prominently to the front in connection with the Nationalist party, is evidently on the whole in favor of the formation of a Catholic Liberal party, but evidently simply because he believes that such a party would work for the objects he himself has in view. M. Leroy-Beaulieu sets forth at some length his reasons for opposing the suggestion of such a party; the majority, indeed, of the well-known people whose opinions are here set forth think the formation of a Catholic Liberal party neither desirable nor possible. M. Ribot recalls the fact that the Comte de Mun tried to do something of the kind some years ago, and that, so far from being encouraged, he was begged to desist from his efforts by the heads of the French episcopate.

HIS FATHER'S SON.

M. Maclair gives in a few pages an interesting account of M. Léon Daudet, the eldest son of the famous novelist, whose premature death was such a terrible loss to French letters. Young Daudet has not cared to follow in his father's footsteps, and his novels differ, as much as one form of fiction can differ from another, from those of the writer who was justly styled "the French Dickens." Alphonse Daudet delighted in showing the world simple heroism, the pathos and the beauty of ordinary life; his son is a philosopher, a cynic, a satirist, and up to the present time each of his novels has partaken of the nature of a pamphlet.

FRENCH HOUSEWIVES.

Mme. Schmahl, who is, we believe, an Englishwoman, contributes an excellent little article entitled "Domestic Economy," which is, of course, entirely written from the French point of view. She points out that in our modern life woman, in her rôle of housewife, has the disposal of a considerable portion of her husband's earnings or income. She also is an important employer of labor, and to the mother of the family falls the important duty of looking after the physical as well as the moral welfare of the future citizens in every country. According to Mme. Schmahl, the modern housewife, for the most part, does not fulfill her duties at all competently. Many women allow

themselves to be hopelessly cheated by their tradespeople, even those who go to market themselves, for they have not the experience which will save them from being constantly outwitted in bargaining. Every household is managed upon a different plan, each married woman buying her experience very bitterly. She touches upon the servant question, which is apparently as great a problem in France as in this country. She points out that work has no sex, and would evidently like to see men taught to be as good housekeepers as are their wives; that is, when they are so fortunate as to meet the ideal housewife who knows something of everything, and who can teach each of her servants how to do his or her work.

REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere Mr. Stead's article on "How Will King Edward VII. Govern?" And apart from this article, there is a good deal of interest in the *Revue de Paris* for May. A translation is given of Sir Robert Hart's article on "China, Reform, and the Powers," which appeared in the *Fortnightly* and was noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for June.

THE RELIGION OF TOLSTOY.

M. Strannick writes an interesting paper on "The Religion of Tolstoy," which naturally derives an added importance from the recent excommunication. The life of Tolstoy divides itself naturally into two parts—the first purely worldly, and the second his evangelizing life; and Tolstoy himself admits this division. At a given moment he was "converted," but for a long time he sought for the faith, and the history of his life bears witness to the moral anguish which he constantly suffered. When he was at school he was troubled about the immortality of the soul, and a schoolfellow one day informed him that he had made a great discovery—namely, that God does not exist, and at that time it seemed to Tolstoy quite possible. Tolstoy's novels are like a diary of his moral and religious uncertainties. The religion which he ultimately elaborated is a Christianity of his own, independent of that of the Church; it is more or less theoretical, but is framed for practice. He fought most earnestly against the view that Christianity is a very beautiful Utopia which cannot be realized in the world as it is at present constituted; to his mind, Christianity is the rigorous and complete application of the commands of Jesus with all their logical consequences. It must be all or nothing—"He who is not with Me is against Me."

RAILWAYS IN THE BALKANS.

M. Loiseau calls attention in a short article to the importance of the railway which Austria-Hungary is projecting, designed to connect Serajevo with Vienna, and ultimately with the important port of Salonika on the Ægean Sea. The aspirations of Austria-Hungary toward Salonika date from the time of the Treaty of Berlin, and M. Loiseau explains very clearly the importance of these ambitions, and the extent to which they affect both France and Italy.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

M. Torau-Bayle contributes a study of this important subject from the point of view of France. He says that France boasts an excellent system of higher commercial education, and the great French schools of commerce need have no fear of the rivalry of Aix-la-Cha-

pelle or Leipsic. But that is not enough. In France, he says, they have begun at the wrong end : they have inverted the German procedure. The higher commercial schools are the crown, so to speak, of the progressive system of commercial education, and he complains that in France they are isolated from the rest of the educational establishments by the difficult entrance examinations and by the high prices charged to pupils.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

EVERY one anxious to follow the important excavations that are being carried on in the Roman Forum should study the lavishly illustrated article in *Cosmos Catholicus* (May 15) by Prof. O. Marucchi, the greatest of Roman archaeologists to-day. The destruction of the church of Santa Maria Liberatrice has fully justified the expectations of those who advocated it, and Professor Marucchi is now able to give a full description of the wonderful church of Santa Maria Antiqua, with its frescoes and inscriptions, which has been brought to light beneath the more modern edifice. This newly discovered building is held to date from the fourth century, and is probably the oldest church dedicated to the Virgin in Rome.

English literature receives constant attention from the editor of the *Nuova Antologia*. Among the books dealt with this month are Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" and Roy Devereux's "Side Lights on South Africa," while Miss Yonge and Bishop Stubbs are each treated to a friendly notice. A. Hildebrand (May 16) makes an energetic protest against the suggestion that a spot of such idyllic beauty as the Villa Borghese should be utilized as the site of a prosaic modern monument to the late King Humbert. L. Rasi writes enthusiastically of Eleonora Duse in an article with many interesting portraits, in which he attributes the greater tenderness and purity of her later acting to the influence of Gabriele d'Annunzio.

Both the *Antologia* and the *Rassegna Nazionale* (May 1) take Archbishop Ireland seriously to task for his recent pronouncements concerning the temporal power.

The French are said to be casting envious eyes at England's public schools. Italy is now beginning to follow suit. In *Flegrea* (May 5) the Duca di Gualtieri gives a very good historical account of the great public schools of England, pointing out that the aim of British educational methods is rather to develop character than to cram information.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

IN an article upon the "Prerogatives of the British Crown," contributed to *Monatsschrift über Stadt und Land*, Mr. W. G. Skinner, of Edinburgh, endeavors to explain how really insignificant the powers of the crown are in England as compared to those exercised by the Kaiser and other European monarchs.

Ulrich von Hassell contributes an article upon Tolstoy's relation to Church and State. He considers that the Holy Synod kept on hoping that Tolstoy would change in his views and return to the Church. But at last this hope was evidently vain, and the count was excommunicated. Von Hassell also supplies his usual article upon German colonial politics, dealing chiefly with the development of southwest Africa.

As usual, *Ueber Land und Meer* is exceedingly well

illustrated and contains many interesting articles. The frontispiece plate is a very fine specimen of color printing, and depicts a scene in the "Old Land"—Hanover. The other plates are : A very spirited picture, by Albert Richter, of a duel on horseback with lassos ; Hans Dahl's "On the Sunny Wave ;" Rembrandt's "Man with the Staff ;" and "The Escaped Bull," by G. Vostag, a very fine picture indeed. At the end of the magazine there is a portrait, among others, of Major-General von Gross-Schwarzhoff, who was burned in the conflagration which destroyed the Emperor's palace at Peking. A rather interesting photograph is that of the sword of honor which the Hamburg and Altona friends of the Boers have decided to present to General De Wet. The lost Gainsborough is reproduced, and accompanies a short description of the Duchess of Devonshire. The Boers' camp in Ceylon is described and illustrated from special photographs by Paul Rubens and Rudolph Teichmann. The new extension of the railway in the southern part of the Black Forest is described and illustrated with many interesting photographs.

Ernst Haeckel contributes to *Deutsche Rundschau* a further installment descriptive of his journey through the Malay states. While at Batavia he was very much struck with the fish market and the wonderful colors and shapes of the fish exposed there. Carl Frenzel writes at length concerning the stage in Berlin. Some fifteen of Heine's letters, which have been hitherto unpublished, form the subject of a contribution by Ernst Elster. Rudolph Eucken writes upon the world-wide crisis in religion, and Lady Blennerhassett has an article upon "Paulsen and Pessimism."

H. Graf zu Dohna, writing in *Nord und Süd*, describes Crete under the banner of St. Mark, beginning with a passing reference to the present position of the island under Prince George of Greece. His account of the Phœnician occupation is very interesting. He concludes by saying that the present condition of Crete can only be temporary,—the nominal control of the Porte will be cast off, and the island will be joined to Greece. Hugo Böttger writes at considerable length upon political economy.

The May number of *Die Gesellschaft* contains an interesting account of his interview with Count Tolstoy by Siegfried Hey. The meeting took place in Tolstoy's house in Moscow, and Mr. Hey thus describes the work-room of the count : It is very plain, the quiet corner of a worker and thinker. White walls, bare of pictures. A large writing-table covered with manuscripts and books in miscellaneous confusion. The rest of the furniture consists of a standing desk, a large leather sofa, and a few chairs. The four windows look into the garden. As usual, Tolstoy was dressed in peasant's costume. The count began by reproaching his visitor for having been an officer, but the talk soon drifted to the subject of patriotism, and later to literature. He considered the present Czech language troubles as absurd and unworthy of the present century. He does not like Ibsen, and would not discuss him beyond saying that he could not endure him, and that Ibsen himself did not know what he wanted. Mr. Hey thinks it would be impossible for Tolstoy ever to settle down outside of Russia, as did Turgenieff. The interview lasted close on an hour, and was closed by Countess Tolstoy entering to take her husband to tea.

Another interesting article is contributed upon the German East African Railway.

THE NEW BOOKS.

"THE CRISIS"—THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.*

THE haphazard, purposeless writer would never be attracted to a task of such proportions as Mr. Churchill outlined for himself when he undertook what was to be the first attempt of any writer to employ in a large way the causes, the incidents, and the controlling personalities of the Civil War for purposes of fiction. To weigh the opposing influences at work North and South, to measure the interests involved, to analyze the motives that contended for the mastery,—these were some of the obligations implied in the contract.

There are many novels for which history serves as a kind of "background;" in "The Crisis" it is the very fabric of the story itself. As the narrative proceeds, the rush of great events, the emerging of leaders, and the gradual revelation of a nation's destiny command more and more of the reader's attention, until the individual fortunes of the hero and heroine seem subordinated—and properly so—to the fortunes of their country.

In the choice of scene and selection of materials for his story, Mr. Churchill has shown rare powers of discernment and discrimination, which cause us to wonder at times whether, after all, his true vocation is not that of historian rather than of novelist. It was historical, more than literary, insight that guided him unerringly to the real theater of the Civil War—the Mississippi Valley. The historical sense led him to see there sharply outlined the underlying causes of the conflict standing forth in their nakedness. He saw the descendants of the Virginian Cavalier and the son of New England Puritanism meeting on that ground and claiming it, the one for slavery, the other for free labor. He saw, too, the "squatter-sovereignty" following of Douglas and that larger element which, when the shock of war came, stood first of all for the Union—the element "racy of the soil" out of which grew Lowell's "first American." Nor did he overlook those foreign-born immigrants in our central West and Southwest who, with rare devotion, gave all they had, even to life itself, for an adopted nationality.

In the city of St. Louis, where all these currents of Americanism met in the decade before the war, lived Colonel Carvel and his daughter Virginia, and there they worthily sustained the traditions of a noble Southern ancestry. Thither came, a few years before the war, young Stephen Brice and his mother, representatives of New England conservatism and good breeding—for Stephen shattered all the preconceptions of the planter aristocracy by appearing as a Yankee gentleman, an anomalous character in those days in the South; and Mrs. Brice was every inch a lady. There is another type of Yankee in the story—Eliphalet Hopper, the grasping, "call'ating," mercenary, soulless wretch, whom none of the Southerners depicted by Mr. Churchill approaches in despicable villainy; and then

there is Judge Whipple, the austere, reserved, high-minded fanatic,—men of his fiber are called "cranks" to day. The only close friend Judge Whipple had in St. Louis before Stephen Brice came was Colonel Carvel—Colonel Carvel, who stood for everything that Judge Whipple opposed and detested, who gloried in the South and her institutions, and, when the time came, fought for them. Virginia Carvel is a true daughter of the South, and if there are difficulties in the way of her marrying Stephen Brice, the reader is not dismayed. He knows that somehow the obstacles will be surmounted, that destiny will have her way. This is a matter quite beyond Mr. Churchill's control.

Other characters come and go as the story proceeds,—the silent, diffident "Captain Grant" who sold firewood in St. Louis in those days before the war; the "Major Sherman" who was president of a St. Louis street-car line, and finally the uncouth figure of the rail-splitter President, whose homely political philosophy permeates the book and almost woos the reader away from the story itself. "Abraham Lincoln loved the South as well as the North," says Mr. Churchill; "The Crisis" makes us feel that this was so. It becomes quite evident, as we read on, that Lincoln is the author's hero, whatever place we assign him in the story. The unique personality of the martyr President seems to dominate the book. At one time or another the leading characters come under its mysterious spell. It is from Lincoln that Stephen Brice, the cultured Bostonian, receives the new gospel of Western Americanism and democracy. To Virginia Carvel at last comes the revelation that this patient burden-bearer is laden with the sorrows of her own people—the sons and daughters of the Southland.

The strength of "The Crisis" is not in the spectacular element. It is a war story without very much war in it; the melodramatic features are pleasantly absent. The account of the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Freeport is more actual and effective than a battle scene in the average war story—and that debate meant vastly more than many a battle. So of the book as a whole it may be said that it deals with causes rather than with outward results. Mr. Churchill has taken his work seriously; he has followed up a bold conception with a thorough and virile execution that commands our respect. There is not a dull or lifeless page in the book. The reader's interest is held by the theme itself, not by any artifice of plot or literary device of any sort. The question how far the historian's materials may be legitimately employed by the novelist is a question for the critics to wrangle over. Whatever their decision may be (if they ever reach a decision), Mr. Churchill is to be congratulated on the achievement of his purpose. He has solved the problem in his own way, to the general satisfaction, we venture to say, of his readers. More clearly than any other story-writer of his day, he has pointed out to us what the fathers fought for and what the present generation is to live for,—the heritage of sound and true Americanism.

*The Crisis. By Winston Churchill. With illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy. 8vo, pp. 522. New York: The Macmillan Company \$1.50.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL, DESCRIPTION, AND
EXPLORATION.

The Bolivian Andes. By Sir Martin Conway. 8vo, pp. 403. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.

The famous mountain-climber, Sir Martin Conway, gives in this volume a record of his climbing and exploration in the Cordillera in the years 1898 and 1900. Apart from the new information furnished by the author concerning the unexplored heights of the Andes, this book gives many facts of commercial interest regarding the rubber industry, the gold mines of the region, and other industrial matters. It is a book to be depended upon for the freshest and most readable account of the little-known country which has come so late within the scope of this English explorer's efforts.

The New Brazil. By Marie Robinson Wright. Large 4to, pp. 450. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Son. \$10.

Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright has written an encyclopedic account of the history and resources of Brazil. The work gives special attention to the commercial and industrial features of the country, and is believed to be the first work on Brazil published in English since the transformation from empire to republic. The author has made extended journeys in Brazil, covering thousands of miles and requiring nearly two years for completion. The book is profusely illustrated with photographs.

Compilation of Narratives of Explorations in Alaska. 4to, pp. 856. Washington: Government Printing Office.

This volume, compiled under the direction of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, embraces in narrative form the records of various expeditions made to Alaska under the direction and control of the United States army, beginning with that of Lieutenant Raymond in 1869, and closing with those of Abercrombie, Glenn, and Richardson in 1899. This report is the most comprehensive that has thus far been undertaken by the Government with reference to Alaska, and for a long time to come it is likely to be the most useful reference work dealing with this portion of our national domain. Numerous maps and illustrations accompany the text.

In Tibet and Chinese Turkestan: Being the Record of Three Years' Exploration. By Captain H. H. P. Deasy. 8vo, pp. 420. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.

An important addition to the recent literature of Oriental travel has been made by Captain Deasy, late of the Queen's Lancers, who presents the public with a record of his journeys and explorations in Tibet and Chinese Turkestan. Other writers have acquainted us with some of the difficulties to be encountered by any one who ventures into this wild region, and Captain Deasy's tale of adventure is no exception to the experiences of all recent travelers in that portion of the globe. What gives his book special value is the fact that his explorations were conducted in a methodical manner, and covered a period of three years. Among the illustrations of the volume are numerous photographs of the scenery and people.

With the Tibetans in Tent and Temple. By Susie Carson Rijnhart, M.D. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

Mrs. Rijnhart gives an account in this book of her four years' residence on the Tibetan border, and of a journey into the far interior of the country undertaken in 1898. The pathetic feature of this journey is the fact that of the little party that started Mrs. Rijnhart herself is the sole survivor, her husband and little son having perished. Mrs.

Rijnhart has incorporated in her narrative many facts concerning the customs and social conditions of the Tibetan people.

Nigeria. By Charles Henry Robinson. 12mo, pp. 223. New York: M. S. Mansfield & Co. \$2.

In this volume the Rev. Charles H. Robinson describes that portion of Africa which has only recently been made a part of the British empire. It is doubtful whether the full significance of the Anglo-French treaty of 1898, recognizing Great Britain's claim to Nigeria, has been yet fully appreciated by the world at large. This treaty definitely acknowledges a British protectorate over the whole of the territory dominated by the great Hausa-speaking race, having a population of probably 25,000,000, of whom about 15,000,000 speak the Hausa language. Apart from the British possessions in India and Burma, there is no native state now within the limits of the British empire which can compare in population, size, and importance with this protectorate of Nigeria.

Every-Day Life in Washington. By Charles N. Pepper. 8vo, pp. 416. New York: The Christian Herald. \$1.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper, the author of this work, who follows a method of his own, has succeeded in preparing a readable and instructive description of the federal capital. Mr. Pepper's text is enlivened by countless allusions to the personalities of Washington's public men, while in the matter of illustration quite as much attention has been paid to people as to buildings and natural scenery. Among the topics treated are many which are wholly outside the scope of the ordinary guide-book, but which are not for that reason less pertinent to the requirements of the American tourist and sight-seer.

The Tenth Island: Being Some Account of Newfoundland. By Beckles Willson. With an Introduction by the Rt. Hon. Sir William Whiteway, K.C.M.G., and Some Remarks on Newfoundland and the Navy by Lord Charles Beresford, C.B. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. \$1.50.

Americans desirous of informing themselves on the resources of Newfoundland will find an interesting account of the people, politics, problems, and peculiarities of that country in "The Tenth Island," by Mr. Beckles Willson. It is not always remembered even by Englishmen that Newfoundland was the first of England's colonies, nor, as we are reminded by Mr. Willson, that Newfoundland's fisheries formed the foundation of England's naval greatness. In recent years the railroad-building and other operations initiated by Mr. Robert Reid have attracted world-wide attention, and the island seems to be just entering on a new era of commercial and industrial growth.

Australasia, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand. (The Temple Primers.) By Arthur W. Jose. 24mo, pp. 172. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents.

This compact little book in the series of "Temple Primers" gives the most essential facts relating to the history, resources, and prospects of England's Australian colonies. The chapters on "The Political Mechanism," "Self-Government," and "Social Development" are especially suggestive to American readers.

The Niagara Book. By W. D. Howells, Mark Twain, Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler, and others. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

In this volume the Falls of Niagara are described by W. D. Howells, Mark Twain, Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler, and other well-known writers, each from his own point of view. The book is not, strictly speaking, a "guide" to the falls.

but it should be read by every intending visitor to the great cataract, and in this "Pan-American" season there are likely to be more such visitors than ever before.

NATURE-STUDY.

Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts. By Mabel Osgood Wright. 12mo, pp. 358. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

The aim of this book, both in text and in illustration, is to present the wild flower in its native environment,—in other words, the flower with the landscape as a setting. The author's treatment is from the artistic rather than the strictly scientific point of view. The illustrations of the work consist of a series of photographs made by the author and Mr. J. Horace McFarland. Several of the full-page pictures printed with dark backgrounds are singularly effective.

Insect Life: An Introduction to Nature-Study. By John Henry Comstock. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

In the new edition of Professor Comstock's manual of insect-study, several colored plates have been introduced. These, together with the many original illustrations engraved by Mrs. Comstock especially for the work, serve to convey a vivid notion of the various species described. Professor Comstock's book has long had a place of its own as an aid to teachers of nature-study in public schools, to students of higher schools, and to others interested in outdoor life.

Moths and Butterflies. By Mary C. Dickerson. 8vo, pp. 344. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.50.

This is an untechnical work designed as a guide for the study of moths and butterflies during the summer months. It identifies by means of photographs from life forty common forms, in caterpillar, chrysalis or cocoon, and adult stages. The book makes clear the external structure adapting the creature to its life, and describes and illustrates the changes in form from caterpillar to chrysalis and from chrysalis to butterfly. A child's observation of nature may be profitably directed by the judicious use of this very suggestive volume.

Mosquitoes: How They Live; How They Carry Disease; How They Are Classified; How They May Be Destroyed. By L. O. Howard. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.25.

Recent endeavors to mitigate the mosquito scourge in certain parts of our country have met with more or less ridicule in the newspapers. It is not generally understood that these crusades have really been measurably successful, and that they are based upon purely practical and rational principles. It has been declared by one enthusiast, indeed, that there is no more reason for enduring the mosquito plague than for allowing the smallpox to ravage communities as it did before the discovery of vaccination. Dr. Howard informs us in the introduction to his valuable treatise that work against mosquitoes is being undertaken everywhere by individuals and communities. It is for this reason that Dr. Howard has written out in this volume what is known about mosquitoes from the biological point of view, from the medical point of view, and from the practical side. Dr. Howard points out to physicians how the different kinds of mosquitoes can be distinguished, indicating characteristic habits of the breeding-places of those forms which spread malaria and yellow fever. A full exposition is given of the remedial measures to be employed in mosquito-ridden neighborhoods.

SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

Social Control: A Survey of the Foundations of Order. By Edward Alsworth Ross. 12mo, pp. 463. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

In this work, Professor Ross seeks to determine how far the order that we see about us is due to social influences. This social order, however, cannot be explained without taking into account the contribution of the individual, and it is therefore part of Professor Ross' task to distinguish the in-

dividual's contribution from that of society. Having done this, he proceeds to bring to light what is contained in this social contribution. Professor Ross has been engaged in the studies resulting in this book during the past six years, having made extended research both at home and abroad. Portions of the studies have already been published in the *American Journal of Sociology*, and have won the highest praise of American specialists in the field of social psychology, resulting in an invitation to Professor Ross to deliver a series of lectures on the subject at Harvard University during the coming year.

Government, or Human Evolution: Individualism and Collectivism. By Edmond Kelly. 12mo, pp. xv+608. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

Mr. Kelly's second volume on government is devoted wholly to the subjects of "Individualism" and "Collectivism," meaning by the latter term the method by which social justice may be promoted. Collectivism as an ideally perfect state of society forms no essential part of the collectivist programme as studied by Mr. Kelly, although in the explanation of what collectivism is he has found it necessary to explain the ideal collectivist state. Having started in his investigations with an admittedly strong bias in favor of individualism, Mr. Kelly has so far revised his opinions as to discard much of Herbert Spencer's philosophy while still seeing in socialism not a few economic fallacies. In other words, his effort is "to preserve the care for the individual which distinguishes human from pre-human evolution on the one hand, and to recover the care for the race—for the community—which man in departing from nature seems unwisely to have neglected."

A Treatise on the Rights and Privileges Guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. By Henry Brannon (Judge of the Supreme Court of West Virginia). 8vo, pp. 562. Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson & Co.

Treatises on the Constitution always find readers in this country within or without the legal profession. Judge Brannon, of the West Virginia Supreme Court, rightly regarding the Fourteenth Amendment as the most important of all the additions to the American Constitution, has written a volume giving a detailed exposition of the personal rights guaranteed by this amendment, considering also its various bearings on State action and the relations of States to the federal government. The scope of Judge Brannon's discussion includes such topics as the restrictions that may be imposed upon monopolies and trusts, the power to restrain by injunction, strikes and boycotts, the subject of exclusive charters and grants by States and municipalities as fostering monopolies, the rights of neutralization and expatriation, the power of the United States to acquire, hold, and govern foreign territory, and many other incidental and cognate subjects.

Introduction to the Study of the Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes, and of their Social Treatment. By Charles Richmond Henderson. 12mo, pp. 397. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.50.

Although this volume is nominally the second edition of a book some time out of print, it is almost entirely a new book. It is the result of more than a quarter-century of experience and study of the classes of which it treats. Mr. Henderson has been a close observer of those classes, of society's methods of dealing with them, and of the organized work of European countries in their behalf. His book is a systematic study of the causes and consequences of insanity, pauperism, crime, and kindred evils. It contains the latest authoritative data concerning these problems.

Substitutes for the Saloon. By Raymond Calkins. 12mo, pp. 397. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.30.

This is the third volume issued by direction of the Committee of Fifty for the Investigation of the Liquor Prob-

tem. The purpose of this body has now become so well known to the public that it hardly requires explanation. It was organized in 1893 "to secure a body of facts which may serve as a basis for intelligent public and private action." It has proceeded to collect and collate such data, and among the results of its work are two volumes entitled, respectively, "The Liquor Problem in Its Legislative Aspects" and "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem." The present volume is issued under the direction of a special committee appointed from the Ethical Sub-Committee, which, as originally constituted, was made up of Prof. Francis G. Peabody, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, and Prof. William M. Sloane. (Mr. Warner's death occurred after the committee began its labors.) The problem approached by Mr. Calkins is that of the saloon; and the single aspect of that problem which is considered is the contribution of the saloon to sociability. In this connection there is a full discussion of club life as related to the saloon as a social center, and of the various substitutes offered for the saloon, such as lunch-rooms and coffee-houses, social clubs and athletic associations, settlements, reading-rooms, gymnasiums, etc. The cities selected for special study were San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, New Haven, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Memphis. The volume represents a vast amount of inquiry devoted to this single aspect of the problem of temperance reform.

Tenement Conditions in Chicago. Report by the Investigating Committee of the City Homes Association. Text by Robert Hunter. 8vo, pp. 208. Chicago: City Homes Association.

The City Homes Association of Chicago is endeavoring to establish small parks and playgrounds, and one or more municipal lodging-houses on the model of those in New York and Boston, and to secure better tenement-houses. As a first step toward better housing conditions in Chicago, the association has prosecuted an investigation of tenement conditions, and the results of this investigation are now given to the public in the form of a report by the association's committee. Districts were selected as showing the worst sanitary and housing evils, and these districts were thoroughly studied by the committee. In the work of enumerating the tenement-house population of these districts, Dr. Frank A. Fetter, formerly of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and now of Cornell, served as director, and furnished the committee with a statement of the actual conditions found, together with maps, diagrams, and statistical tables. The report as now submitted not only shows the result of the inquiry, but also compares the conditions in Chicago with those elsewhere. It is illustrated from photographs.

The Jew in London: A Study of Racial Character and Present-Day Conditions. By C. Russell and H. S. Lewis. 12mo, pp. xxxi—238. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

These studies of "The Jew in London" were undertaken at the suggestion of the Toynbee Trustees. The writer of the first essay, "The Jewish Question in the East End," is Mr. Russell, an Oxford graduate, who spent a year in and about Whitechapel visiting the homes and clubs and meeting-places of the Jews. Mr. Lewis, who presents another view of the same subject, is himself a Jew, a Cambridge graduate, and an Oriental scholar. In several official capacities he has come into close and various contact with the Jews of the Whitechapel district. The problems discussed in this volume are "The Social Question," "The Industrial Question," and "The Religious Question." Under the first head, the mingling of the Jewish and Gentile population is considered; under the second, the question of economic conditions in maintaining or diminishing the unpopularity of the Jews; and under the third, the part of the Jewish religion in exercising an influence toward maintaining the tribal and exclusive character of Judaism. These

are all vital problems in the great cities of the United States as well as in London, and the book has a distinct value for American students.

Our Land and Land Policy. Speeches, Lectures, and Miscellaneous Writings. By Henry George. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. \$2.50.

This volume is made up of selections of miscellaneous written and spoken utterances of Henry George not otherwise appearing in book form. The essay on "Our Land and Land Policy" was originally published in 1871, when its author was only locally known in San Francisco as a newspaper writer. It contains the original idea of "Progress and Poverty." Only about a thousand copies of the original edition were sold. The present volume includes also essays on "The Study of Political Economy," "The American Republic," "The Crime of Poverty," "Land and Taxation," "Thou Shalt Not Steal," "To Workingmen," "Thy Kingdom Come," "Justice the Object—Taxation the Means," "Causes of the Business Depression," and "Peace by Standing Army."

Monopolies Past and Present: An Introductory Study. By James Edward Le Rossignol. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

In this volume, Professor Le Rossignol traces the history of monopolies back to ancient times, adducing as typical examples the hard bargain driven by Jacob with his brother Esau and the corner in food products manipulated by Jacob's wily son Joseph during the famine in Egypt. The author also states the problems connected with modern monopolies, and encourages the reader to work out solutions of his own based on a study of past and present conditions.

Talk on Civics. By Henry Holt. 12mo, pp. xxvi—493. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

In this volume, Mr. Holt has made a unique contribution to our politico-economic literature. While the discussion covers the whole field of civic relations, Mr. Holt's treatment of the subject deals with economic considerations far more than is customary in the ordinary text-book on "civics." Mr. Holt devotes a large proportion of his book to a discussion of property rights. This is followed by chapters on money, public works, charities, municipal government, and taxation, material under all these heads being arranged in the form of question and answer. The authorities largely followed by Mr. Holt in this treatise are among the experts in the discussion and treatment of the various problems considered, and his novel method has enabled him to utilize a great body of fresh and important data.

Taxation of Corporations in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. By Robert Harvey Whitten. (New York State Library Bulletin 61.) 8vo, pp. 194. Albany: University of the State of New York. Paper, 25 cents.

Dr. Robert H. Whitten, of the New York State Library, whose bulletins of comparative legislation are so widely used, has made a comparative study of the systems of taxation of corporations in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. This study has been published in a bulletin by the New York State Library, and will be found exceedingly useful by legislators and others interested in revising State laws dealing with corporations.

Domestic Service. By Lucy Maynard Salmon. 12mo, pp. xxvii—338. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

A second edition of Professor Salmon's valuable treatise on domestic service has been called for, and a supplementary chapter on the condition of domestic service in Europe has been incorporated. This chapter is based largely on inquiries made at various times during the past ten years of heads of households and housekeepers in England, France, Germany, and Italy. Features common to all these countries have been indicated, as well as some peculiar to each. It

may be well to remind our readers that the information which serves as the basis of Professor Salmon's book was obtained through a series of blanks sent out during the years 1880-90. Three schedules were prepared,—one for employers, one for employees, and one asking for miscellaneous information in regard to the Woman's Exchange, the teaching of household employments, and kindred subjects. These inquiries resulted in a body of information such as had never before been gathered in this country by any agency, public or private.

Municipal Accounting: A Comprehensive Treatise on the Subject of Municipal Accounts, Illustrated by Specimens of Improved Forms of Books and Reports. By F. H. Macpherson. 8vo, pp. 46. Detroit: The Book-Keeper Publishing Company. \$3.

A book which should prove helpful to financial officers of municipalities has been compiled by Mr. F. H. Macpherson, a member of the Ontario Institute of Chartered Accountants. Mr. Macpherson treats the whole question of municipal accounts in a concise but comprehensive manner, illustrating his points by specimen forms. The book includes also tabular computations showing the interest-earning power of stocks and bonds.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Story of My Life. By Augustus J. C. Hare. Vols. III. and IV. 8vo, pp. 672-611. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$7.50.

Mr. Augustus John Cuthbert Hare, throughout the sixty-seven years of his life, has had acquaintance with a remarkably large number of interesting and gifted people,—not merely people of title and social position, but the class of people who write entertaining letters, tell good stories, and have seen the world. Mr. Hare himself is best known in the United States as the author of "Walks in Rome," "Cities of Northern and Central Italy," "Venice and Florence," and other books of Italian travel and description. In all the 1,300 pages of the two volumes before us, covering the last thirty years of Mr. Hare's life, comparatively little of the author's personality is revealed. The volumes derive their chief interest from the correspondence of the author's notable friends.

The Hall of Fame. By Henry Mitchell MacCracken. 12mo, pp. 292. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, who, it will be remembered, contributed to the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for November of last year the first authorized account of the selection of names for the Hall of Fame of the New York University, has prepared, with the authorization of the University Senate, an official book as a statement of the origin and constitution of the Hall of Fame and of its history up to the close of the year 1900. Popular interest has demanded such a work as this, and Chancellor MacCracken has wisely appended brief biographical sketches of the twenty-nine personages selected in 1900 by the electors. An appendix contains judgments of the Hall of Fame by editors of important journals and magazines.

Ulysses S. Grant. By Walter Allen. (Riverside Biographical Series.) 16mo, pp. 153. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

A good brief biography of General Grant has been contributed by Mr. Walter Allen to the "Riverside Biographical Series." Like most of the biographers of the great commander—and their name is legion—Mr. Allen is chiefly concerned with his hero's military career, giving comparatively little space to General Grant's record in civil life subsequent to the close of the Civil War. In his view, the acceptance of the Presidency was a mistake; Grant's place was never in politics.

Stevensoniana: Being a Reprint of Various Literary and Pictorial Miscellany Associated with Robert Louis Stevenson, the Man and His Work. 12mo, pp. 94. New York: M. F. Mansfield. \$1.50.

Under this title much interesting material associated in one way and another with Robert Louis Stevenson has been collected. An essay by Stevenson on "Books Which Have Influenced Me" is a characteristic personal revelation. Several critical essays are reprinted from the English literary journals.

Remembrances of Emerson. By John Albee. 12mo, pp. 154. New York: Robert G. Cooke. \$1.25.

While Mr. Albee makes no claim to long or intimate personal acquaintance with Emerson, his "Remembrances" are interesting as revealing Emerson's influence on the young men of his time. It was as a student and disciple that Mr. Albee first came in contact with the Concord philosopher.

The Passing of the Great Queen: A Tribute to the Noble Life of Victoria Regina. By Marie Corelli. 16mo, pp. 89. New York: Doid, Mead & Co. 50 cents.

Victoria: Maid, Matron, Monarch. By "Grapho" (J. A. Adams). 12mo, pp. 252. Chicago: Advance Publishing Company. 50 cents.

SOME NEW HISTORICAL WORKS.

Civil History of the Government of the Confederate States. By J. L. M. Curry. 12mo, pp. 318. Richmond, Va.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company. \$1.25.

Dr. Curry's exposition of the character and motives of the secession of the Southern States forty years ago is of the highest importance as testimony and as history. The only fault to be found with his latest book is its brevity. Dr. Curry was himself a member of the first Congress of the seceding States, which, acting as a constitutional convention, prepared the organic law of the Confederacy, organized the new government, and set its wheels in motion. This little volume,—in which he tells us of the causes of secession, the organization of the Confederate government, its financial and diplomatic operations, and its foremost men,—while very informal in its method and arrangement, shows no marks of carelessness or inaccuracy. Dr. Curry's acceptance of the results of the war have been as complete as if he had legislated and fought on the Northern side instead of the Southern. With the new order of things he holds that a fundamental revolution has come about in the nature of our government. Under the Constitution as it originally was he defends without a single misgiving both the logic and the statesmanship of the secession movement. It is to be hoped Dr. Curry may give the country his personal memoirs in great detail. His recollections of men and events are of surpassing interest, and ought not to be lost.

The Diplomatic History of the Southern Confederacy. By James Morton Callahan. 12mo, pp. 304. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.50.

Dr. Callahan, whose previous studies in American diplomatic history have appeared in several volumes,—one or two of which have first taken form in lectures at the Johns Hopkins University in an annual course known as the Albert Shaw Lectures on Diplomatic History,—now gives us a systematic and valuable statement of the attempts of the Southern Confederacy to gain European support, this volume also being the outcome of another course of lectures at Baltimore. Dr. Callahan's studies have been thorough and impartial, and have omitted no available sources of information, while large use has been made of the United States Government's accumulation of Confederate diplomatic correspondence.

The May-Flower and Her Log, July 15, 1620-May 6, 1621, Chiefly from Original Sources. By Azel Ames. 4to, pp. xxii-375. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$6.

By an unfortunate error of the press, the expression "Log of the *Mayflower*" has been applied to the recovered original manuscript of Bradford's "History of Plimoth Plantation." As a matter of fact, the real log of the *Mayflower's* voyage, if it ever existed, has been hopelessly lost. The daily happenings of the voyage, however, were recorded by the participants in one way and another, and have been handed down through all the years, until at last it has been thought best to collect them and present a true journal of the experiences of the Pilgrim Fathers. This labor has been patiently performed by Dr. Azel Ames, and the results are presented in the volume before us. As antecedent to the story of the voyage, Dr. Ames gives a full account of the ship itself and of her consort, the *Speedwell*; of the difficulties attendant on securing them, of the preparations for the voyage, of the so-called "merchant adventurers" who had a large share in sending them to sea, of their officers and crews, and of the various incidents that led to the final consolidation of the passengers and lading on the *Mayflower* for the belated ocean voyage. Dr. Ames has succeeded in unearthing many important facts regarding the equipment of the *Mayflower*, the accommodations enjoyed by her passengers, and various details relating to both passengers and crew. The list of *Mayflower* voyagers has been prepared by Dr. Ames with great care and by consultation with many original authorities. Members of the Pilgrim Society and other descendants of the *Mayflower* company will find Dr. Ames' book a repository of virtually all that is known concerning their ancestors. The volume is the result of fifteen years of painstaking study, and embodies the ripest results of modern historical investigation on an important episode in Colonial history.

China and the Allies. By A. Henry Savage Landor. Two vols. 8vo, pp. xxvi-382, xxv-446. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$7.50.

The fullest account that has yet appeared of the disturbances in China, from the outbreak of the Boxer insurrection to the arrival of Count von Waldersee, has come from the pen of the famous Oriental traveler, Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor. Mr. Landor's narrative of the horrible outrages perpetrated on the missionaries and other foreigners in the summer of 1900 is perhaps all the more vivid and sympathetic because of the author's own experiences in years past among the Buddhist Lamas of Tibet. No traveler from the Occident has a better comprehension of the Asiatic attitude toward foreigners than has Mr. Landor. His study of Chinese conditions is intelligent and convincing; and while he believes that mistakes have been committed on the part of some of the American and European missionaries, he indulges in no wholesale condemnation of their methods, and is far from attributing the Boxer uprising to any special antipathy toward missionaries. It was, in his view, an anti-foreign rather than an anti-missionary movement. Most of the pictures accompanying Mr. Landor's narrative are from photographs, several of which were taken during the active hostilities.

History and General Description of New France. By Rev. P. F. X. De Charlevoix, S.J. Translated from the Original Edition and Edited, with Notes, by Dr. John Gilmary Shea. With a New Memoir and Bibliography of the Translator, by Noah Farnham Morrison. Six volumes. Vol. I., 4to, pp. xiv-286. New York: Francis P. Harper. \$3 a volume.

Dr. John Gilmary Shea's translation of Charlevoix's history of New France appeared in 1866, and as only 150 sets were ever sold, the work is now very rare. For that reason, the new edition, of which the first volume has just come to hand, will be eagerly welcomed by historical students. Besides giving a full history of Canada down to 1740, Charlevoix gives in detail the early history of Maine, Vermont, New

Hampshire, New York, and the States of the middle West, and Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. Charlevoix wrote in 1740, after having spent many years in Canada mingling with the survivors and descendants of those whose actions are described. He had access to the official archives at Quebec and Paris. These facts have given his "New France" a superiority over any contemporary work.

The Old Plantation: How We Lived in Great House and Cabin Before the War. By James Battle Avirett. 12mo, pp. 202. New York: F. Tennyson Neely Company. \$1.50.

The author of this work is a son of one of the largest planters and slave-owners of eastern North Carolina before the war. His aim has been, not to present any argument in defense of the Southern planter in his home life, but to picture that life as he saw it. Such pictures of plantation life from the Southern point of view are not many, and they should be welcomed by the younger generation, North and South.

The Early Empire Builders of the Great West. By Moses K. Armstrong. 8vo, pp. 456. St. Paul, Minn.: E. W. Porter. \$1.25.

The author of this work began his frontier life west of the Mississippi at the age of eighteen years, nearly half a century ago. As early as 1868, he published an "Early History of Dakota Territory." The present volume is a reprint of that work, together with other pioneer sketches of early adventures, Indian wars, overland journeys, and other incidents of the early history of Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

STUDIES IN RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

The Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews. By Lyman Abbott. 8vo, pp. 408. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

In the preface to this volume, Dr. Abbott describes the new school of biblical interpretation to which he himself belongs as "scientific, because in the study of the Bible it assumes nothing respecting the origin, character, and authority of the Bible, but expects to determine by such study what are its origin, character, and authority; literary, because it applies to the study of Hebrew literature the same canons of literary criticism which are applied by students of other world-literature; evolutionary, because it assumes that the laws, institutions, and literature of the ancient Hebrews were a gradual development in the life of the nation, not an instantaneous creation nor a series of instantaneous creations." Dr. Abbott tells us that he has written this book for a double purpose: "First, to tell the reader what is the spirit and what the methods and the general conclusions of this school respecting the Bible; and, second, to show that these do not imperil spiritual faith,—that, on the contrary, they enhance the Bible for the cultivation of the spiritual faith." Students of literature will find Dr. Abbott's chapters on "Hebrew Fiction," "A Drama of Love," "A Spiritual Tragedy," and "A Collection of Lyrics" especially suggestive. In other chapters the historical and theological aspects of the subject are fully discussed, and the law, politics, drama, philosophy, and folk-lore of the ancient Hebrew people are subjected to careful analysis.

The Social Life of the Hebrews. By Edward Day. (The Semitic Series.) 12mo, pp. 255. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

In the "Semitic Series," edited by Prof. James A. Craig, of the University of Michigan, a volume on "The Social Life of the Hebrews" has been written by the Rev. Edward Day. The life which the people actually lived, their manners and customs, their occupations and diversions, their literature and education, their laws and institutions as they developed, are especially brought out. Attention is given to the clan and family, to the social significance of sacrifice, and to the part played by religion. The time covered is from the settlement of Canaan to the monarchy.

A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible. By Richard G. Moulton. 12mo, pp. 374. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.25.

It should be explained that this little book is not an abridgment of Professor Moulton's work on "The Literary Study of the Bible;" the purposes of the two books are entirely distinct, the larger work being intended for students of literature, while the present shorter work is addressed to the general reader. No theological position whatever is taken by the author; the content of the Bible from the literary side only is emphasized. Professor Moulton presents its lyrics, ethics, dramas, its histories, philosophies, and rhetoric, in a vivid and attractive manner. Appendices contain material adapted to the needs of teachers and advanced students, but the body of the work, as we have said, is a purely popular exposition.

The Religious Spirit in the Poets. By W. Boyd Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Religion in Literature and Religion in Life. By Stopford A. Brooke. 12mo, pp. 59. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

The Bishop of Ripon gives concrete examples of the interrelation of religion and poetry, taking especially the "Vision of Piers Plowman," Spenser's "Faerie Queene," Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus," Shakespeare's "Tempest," Milton's "Comus," and Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." Dr. Stopford A. Brooke delivered, in 1899, two lectures in the three chief university cities of Scotland; they attracted wide attention, and have been revised by the lecturer for publication in book form. In a more summary way he covers much of the same ground as the Bishop of Ripon.

The Book of Genesis in the Light of Modern Knowledge. By Elwood Worcester. 8vo, pp. 572. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$3.

Dr. Worcester hopes that his book will find a place with the reading public "between technical handbooks which are instructive, but which nobody reads, and mere popular effusions which are read, but which do not instruct." Dr. Worcester has devoted a large part of his book to a discussion of the various flood traditions. He holds that the flood myths of mankind are the product of many factors, and that among these were mythical and naturalistic elements.

The First Interpreters of Jesus. By George Holley Gilbert. 12mo, pp. 429. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

Under this title, Professor Gilbert analyzes the teaching of Paul, the teaching of the minor writers, and the teaching of John. It is Professor Gilbert's aim to set forth the moral and religious views which these ancient Greek writings contained. "It is not to defend these views. It is not to show their harmony or lack of harmony with the revelation of Jesus or with the teachings of the Church in subsequent ages. The solitary question with which we here approach these documents is the question of fact—What do they teach?"

The New Epoch for Faith. By George A. Gordon. 12mo, pp. xvii—412. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Gordon's book is an optimistic interpretation of modern religious conditions from the point of view of progressive theology. The doctrine of evolution and the movement in the direction of higher criticism, so far from being a bugbear to Dr. Gordon's faith, are regarded by him as most hopeful signs of religious development. The chapter-headings indicate the scope and character of the book: "Things Assumed," "The Advent of Humanity," "The New Application of Christianity," "The Discipline of Doubt," "The Return of Faith," "The New Help from History," and "Things Expected."

Theology at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century. Essays on the Present Status of Christianity and Its Doctrines. Edited, with an Introduction, by J. Vyrnwy Morgan. 8vo, pp. xlv—544. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.50.

In this volume the present status of Christianity and its doctrines are discussed by men of all creeds and of no creeds. Following the introductory chapter by the editor there is an essay on "Christianity at the End of the Nineteenth Century," by Mr. Frederic Harrison. The distinct conceptions of sovereignty and love as the fundamental idea in Christianity are set forth by Dr. Henry A. Stimson, of New York, and Dr. Frank Crane, of Chicago. Two chapters on "Evolution and Its Relation to Man and Religion" are contributed by the Very Rev. H. Martyn Hart and Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch. "Scripture Inspiration and Authority" are discussed by Dr. A. C. Dixon and Dr. S. D. McConnell. Prof. Henry Preserved Smith and Prof. Meredith O. Smith write on "The Old Testament in the Light of Higher Criticism." Such topics as "Divorce and Remarriage," "Christian Science," "The Place of the Church in Modern Civilization," and "The Religious Condition of the Anglo-Saxon Race" are treated by eminent authorities.

The Evolution of Immortality. By S. D. McConnell. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

Dr. McConnell's book is chiefly a development of the argument for a conditional immortality—i.e., an immortality not natural to man, but achieved through good conduct in this life. The immortality thus attained is not understood by Dr. McConnell as eternal life, but as the power to exist for a longer or shorter period after death. In support of his main thesis, Dr. McConnell has written an interesting and suggestive book, which will doubtless stimulate discussion.

The Church (Ecclesia). By George Dana Boardman. 8vo, pp. 221. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Dr. Boardman presents the subject of "The Church" in three chief topics: First, "The Church as a Primitive Society;" second, "The Church as a Modern Problem;" third, "The Church as a Divine Ideal." Under the second of these heads Dr. Boardman discusses "The Mission of the Church," "The Modern Problem in Church Membership," "The Modern Problem of Baptism," "The Modern Problem of the Lord's Supper," "Church Creeds," "Church Worship," "Church Polity," "Church Unification," and other topics of practical interest to the modern church.

What Is the Matter with the Church? By Frederick Stanley Root. 12mo, pp. 188. New York: The Abbey Press. \$1.

The Rev. Frederick Stanley Root's criticisms of the church of to-day are roughly indicated by some of the chapter-heads in the book: "Wanted: A Society for the Decrease of the Ministry;" "The Capture of the Church by Commercialism;" "The Obtuseness of the Church to Changed Conditions;" "The Responsibility of Divinity Schools for Existing Church Conditions;" "The Wage-Earner's Opinion of Existing Church Conditions;" "Christianity in Relation to the Idle Rich and the Idle Poor," and "Practical Christianity." In the concluding chapter are reprinted the opinions on the subject-matter of the book contributed by well-known clergymen to the New York Sunday World. These opinions have reference chiefly to the question of the overcrowding of the ministry. Mr. Root's own conclusions are, on the whole, optimistic, although he is frank in stating the dark side of present-day conditions.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

A History of the United States. By Allen C. Thomas. 12mo, pp. 590. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

Professor Thomas has enlarged and to a great extent rewritten his history of the United States for higher grades. The new edition is printed entirely from new plates, has

been newly and fully illustrated, and contains many new maps. The author devotes much the greater part of the book to events that have occurred since the adoption of the Constitution in 1789. The period of discovery and colonization is treated with as much fullness as is needed to show clearly the origins of the people and of their institutions. Emphasis is placed on the political, social, and economic development of the nation, rather than on the details of battles and other spectacular events, which formerly occupied so much valuable space in school histories. The illustrations are realistic and numerous, and the portraits are from authentic sources. The maps are particularly designed to indicate territorial changes and growth.

Historical Jurisprudence. By Guy Carleton Lee. 8vo, pp. 517. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

Dr. Lee has recognized the fact that the United States has been behind other countries in the study of jurisprudence, and has planned this treatise on the subject with reference to the needs of elementary students as well as of trained lawyers and publicists. It is a curious fact that the science has received more attention in South America than on our own continent. Dr. Lee's treatise is, perhaps, the first North American text-book of the subject. While the work is based on original research, the author has of course availed himself of the results that have been achieved by European investigators. In successive chapters he treats of the law of Babylonia, of Egypt, of Phœnicia, of Israel, of India, of Greece, and of Rome while the concluding chapter is devoted to early English law.

The New Basis of Geography: A Manual for the Preparation of the Teacher. By Jacques W. Redway. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

In the "Teachers' Professional Library," edited by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. J. W. Redway contributes a volume on "The New Basis of Geography," designed as a manual for the preparation of the teacher. This volume interprets the mutual relation of geographical environment on the one hand and economic development on the other. Dr. Butler defines this conception of geography as "a bridge over which to pass backward and forward from the study of man's habitat to his activities and his limitations, and back again."

Europe and Other Continents, with Review of North America. By Ralph S. Tarr and Frank M. McMurtry. 12mo, pp. xx—574. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

The third book of the "Tarr and McMurtry Geographies" is devoted to "Europe and Other Continents, with Review of North America." Recognizing the fact that what the pupil has learned about the United States often fades from his memory while other countries are being studied, the authors have endeavored, while studying the physiography, climate, and industries of foreign lands, to keep alive the interest of their readers in the corresponding features of the United States. Accordingly, in approaching the physiography of South America, the physiography and climate of Europe, the subject of grazing in Argentina, the subject of mining in Great Britain, etc., the corresponding situation in our own country is reproduced at some length. There are also included in the text scores of brief comparisons with the United States; and the last section of the work is entitled "The United States in Comparison with Other Countries."

First Years in Handicraft. By Walter J. Kenyon. 12mo, pp. 124. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.

This handbook contains a series of exercises devised for the training of pupils of from seven to eleven and twelve years of age, who have outgrown the employments of the kindergarten but have yet to attain the growth qualifying them for forms of handicraft common in the grammar

grades. The author also believes that many will find this book full of suggestions for rainy days in the nursery. The book is intended to show children how to make useful things with a ruler, pencil, and scissors, either at home or at school.

The Working Principles of Rhetoric, Examined in Their Literary Relations and Illustrated with Examples. By John Franklin Genung. 12mo, pp. xiv—676. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.55.

This volume is based on Professor Genung's "Practical Elements of Rhetoric," a book written nearly fourteen years ago, which has been an acceptable text-book in many colleges and high schools. The author has intended the present treatise as a sort of "laboratory manual," so to speak,—both a text-book and a book of reference.

Comrades All. Annual. Number 1, Easter, 1901. Edited by W. T. Stead, Mielle, and Martin Hartmann. 8vo, pp. 76. London: Review of Reviews. Paper, 25 cents.

There are still many teachers of French and German who, though recognizing the value of foreign correspondence for their pupils, do not know how to benefit by the system of international correspondence which has been organized by Mr. W. T. Stead in England, M. Mielle in France, Professor Hartmann in Germany, and others. From the letters received by us from time to time asking for information upon the system, we are led to believe that *Comrades All*, the organ of the association, will be of service to many teachers of modern languages. This interesting annual, printed in English, German and French, contains full, clear rules for the management of scholars' correspondence; and American teachers who think of trying this excellent way of developing an interest in the study of French and German should procure a copy. The annual costs 25 cents, and is published in London at the office of the *Review of Reviews*, the staff of which will be glad to assist teachers to obtain the names and addresses of suitable French or German correspondents for their pupils.

The Historical Development of School Readers, and of Method in Teaching Reading. By Rudolph R. Reeder. (Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology, and Education.) 8vo, pp. 92. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

Noting the comparative lack of modern treatises on the history of educational methods in this country, Dr. Reeder has selected a single branch of the common-school curriculum and attempted to trace it through the successive stages of its development. The historical development of school readers and of early methods in teaching reading forms an interesting chapter in American educational history. Dr. Reeder found his chief difficulty in obtaining complete sets and editions of school readers. Taking such material as he was able to secure, he sifted out of the numerous series that which he deemed "original, of historic worth, and forward-reaching in its tendencies and results." It is to be hoped that the publication of Dr. Reeder's very interesting study may lead to the collection of many American text-books of historic interest which are doubtless stowed away amid the rubbish of old houses throughout New England and the Eastern and middle Western portions of our country. The first part of Dr. Reeder's treatise describes the early primers, the "Horn-Book," Noah Webster's "Spelling-Book" and "Reader," and the school readers of the present century. The second part takes up early methods, describing the alphabet method, the word method, and the various phonic and phonetic methods employed in American schools. Dr. Reeder's monograph affords good proof of what he asserts in his preface, that "the details of an educational development, without a parallel in its conception and progress among other nations and systems, are of great interest." There is certainly abundant material for a series of such monographs as this.

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 China in Arms: A Standing Army of 10,000,000, C. D. Bruce, USM.
 Future in China, E. H. Conger, NatM.
 Hart, Sir Robert, and the Boxer Movement, C. A. Stanley, MisH.
 History and Development of China, J. Barrett, NatGM.
 Jurisprudence, Chinese, Wu Ting-Fang, ALR.
 Mentality, Chinese, C. Letourneau, RRP, May 15 and June 1.
 Missionaries and the Chinese Troubles, C. Piton, BU.
 Missionaries, China and Our, M. D. Conway, OC.
 Missionary in China, H. C. Thomson, Contem.
 Poetry of the Chinese, W. A. P. Martin, NAR.
 Reform, Chinese People and, A. T. Piry, RDM, June 1.
 Christ and Modern Criticism, W. T. Davison, MRN.
 Christian Experience, Evidential Value of, T. H. Haden, MRN.
 Christian Science: Its Premise and Conclusions, A. Farlow, Arena.
 Christian Science: Its Relation to Some Present-Day Religious Problems, J. B. Willis, Arena.
 Christianity, Outlook for, W. Gladden, NAR.
 Church, Children of the, D. Atkins, MRN.
 Cities, Great, Probable Diffusion of, H. G. Wells, NAR.
 Coal Mine, Fighting Fires in a, P. Ridsdale, FrL.
 Collectivism in Classic Antiquity, H. Francotte, RGen, May.

- College Life, Girl's, Lavinia Hart, Cos.
 College Students, Alleged Luxury Among, A. T. Hadley and C. C. Harrison, Cent.
 College Training-Tables, W. Camp, Cent.
 College, Working One's Way Through, Alice K. Fallows, Cent.
 Colorado, Story of, E. Mayo, Pear.
 Comet, New, E. A. Fath, PopA.
 Comtism and Marxism, C. de Celles-Krausz, RSoc, May.
 Congressional Library, Mary Sewell, Ros.
 Consumption, Winning War Against, S. Baxter, AMRR.
 Cookery Books, My, Elizabeth B. Pennell, Atlant.
 Cornwall and York, Duke and Duchess of, Marie A. Belloc, Cass.
 Country Club and Its Influence Upon American Social Life, G. Kobbé, Out.
 Country Home in a Flat, F. J. Nash, JuneM.
 Crabbe, George, Some Memories of, W. H. Hutton, Corn.
 Cranes, Goliath, J. Horner, CasM.
 Creation, Account of, W. W. Martin, MRN.
 Cricket: the Lost Art of Catching, H. Macfarlane, MonR.
 Criticism and Aesthetics, Ethel D. Puffer, Atlant.
 Criticism, German—II., R. M. Meyer, IntM.
 Crocodile's First Cousins, J. Isabel, LeisH.
 Cromwell, Oliver, R. T. Kerlin, MRN.
 Cuban Convention, Work of the, A. G. Robinson, Forum.
 Currency Legislation, Recent, in the United States, D. M. Mason, BankNY, May.
 Daudet, Léon, C. Maclair, Nou, May 1.
 Daughters of the American Revolution: Annual Reports of State Regents, AMonM.
 Daughters of the American Revolution, Tenth Continental Congress of the, AMonM, May.
 Death, Babylonian and Hebrew Views of, P. Carus, OC.
 Declaration of Rights of 1789, A. Lebon, IntM.
 Delsartian Philosophy: The Body Beautiful, Mrs. L. D. Balliet, Wern.
 Deluge, Geology and the, G. F. Wright, McCl.
 Diaries, M. Dumoulin, RPar, May 15.
 Dietetics, Modern, Principles of—II., C. von Noorden, IntM.
 Dikes of Holland, G. H. Matthes, NatGM.
 Dog, Care of the, Adele W. Lee, O.
 Dow, Lorenzo, in Mississippi, C. B. Galloway, MRN.
 Dreyfus Case, Bertillon's Testimony in the, F. P. Blair, ALR.
 Duse, Eleanora, Youth of, L. Rasi, NA, May 1.
 Earth, Twelve Movements of the, C. Flammarion, Nou, May 1.
 Eclipses of the Sun: What They Teach Us, D. P. Todd, PopA.
 Education:
 College-Entrance Requirements in English, F. N. Scott, School.
 College, Small, Opportunity of the, H. W. Horwill, Atlant.
 Colonial School Wood Tax, W. H. Small, Ed.
 Course of Study, Situation as Regards the, J. Dewey, EdR.
 Degree of Ph.D., Examination for the, W. F. Magie, EdR.
 École Libre in Paris, L. Mead, Gunt.
 Education, The New, E. Lavisse, RPar, June 1.
 English as the Vehicle of Expression, E. D. Warfield, Ed.
 English in Secondary Schools, A. Abbott, School.
 Foreign Schools, Notes on—II., W. S. Jackman, EdR.
 Gardens, School, H. L. Clapp, Ed.
 Grammar in the Elementary Schools, L. Owen, Ed.
 High School, Obligations and Limitations of the, C. F. Thwing, School.
 Ideals of the American School-Girl, Catherine I. Dodd, NatR.
 Indian Education, Evolution of, R. L. McCormick, NatM.
 Meanings, Science of, A. J. Bell, School.
 Medical Education, New Era in, Ed.
 Moral Selfhood, Development of, W. I. Crane, School.
 Music Teaching, Place of Imitation in, Helen Place, Mus, May.
 Philosophy Among Yale Graduates—II., E. F. Buchner, Ed.
 Primary Education, Pleasant, J. Baker, LeisH.
 Schoolhouse, Ideal, W. H. Burnham, WW.
 Science of Education, F. W. Parker, Kind.
 Superintendent, Modern City School, C. S. Moore, Ed.
 Technical Education, E. A. Fuhr, Cham.
 Tests on School Children, Suggestions for, C. E. Seashore, EdR.
 University, Encroachment of College on, S. E. Baldwin, IntM.
 Yale College Curriculum, J. C. Schwab, EdR.
 Edward VII., King: How Will He Govern? W. T. Stead, RPar, May 15.
 Egan, Maurice Francis, Teresa Beatrice O'Hare, Ros.
 Electric Trolley Transportation, H. Davis, JunM.
 Electrical Invention, Latest Triumphs of, J. S. Ames, AMRR.
 Electricity: How Niagara has been "Harnesses," W. C. Andrews, AMRR.
 Electricity in the House, E. de Ghélin, RGen, May.
 Electricity, New Things in, T. C. Martin, JunM.
 Elliot, Hugh, the Soldier-Diplomatist, Georgiana Hill, Gent.
 Encyclical on Christian Democracy Analyzed, Cath.
 England: see Great Britain.
 England: An Old Coaching Road from Southampton to London, W. Hale, O.
 England: British Ducal Houses, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Mun.
 England, Summer Holidays for City Dwellers in, W. T. Lead, RRL.
 England: Tutbury and Its Associations, W. Andrews, Gent.
 English Language, B. Matthews, Harp.
 Ericsson, Captain John, Recollections of, E. P. Watson, Eng.
 Europe, How to Travel in, W. J. Rolfe, Crit.
 Expansion, Literature of, C. A. Conant, IntM.
 Family Budgets—III., G. Colmore, Corn.
 Farmers, Teaching at Home, J. Craig, WW.
 Faust Problem: What Was the Homunculus? M. Earll, PL.
 Financial World, "Morganeering" in the, W. R. Lawson, Natk.
 Fish Lore, Barbara C. Finch, Gent.
 Folk-Rhymes, Some Further, A. L. Salmon, Gent.
 Forest Reservations, Our, J. W. Tounmey, Pops.
 Forester and His Work, P. W. Ayres, Out.
 Forestry, Russian Imperial, A. Anderson, Pear.
 Foster, John, H. W. Mable, Bkman.
 France:
 Associations, Law of the, from the Point of View of Ordinary Lay Associations, E. Rostand, RPP, May.
 Catholic Party, Liberal, P. Pottier, Nou, May 1.
 English View of France, E.-M. de Vogüé, RDM, June 1.
 Eros in French Fiction and Fact, Fort.
 Forest Domains, Colonial, L. Girod-Genet, RRP, May 15.
 Fortresses, French, Classification of, Nou, May 15.
 Great Britain and France, General Treaty of Arbitration Between, T. Barclay, Fort.
 Impressions of France, G. Hanotaux, RDM, May 15.
 Pedagogy in the Army—II., A. Veuglaire, BU.
 Franchise Legislation in Missouri, F. L. Paxson, Annals, May.
 Game Preserves, American, M. Foster, Mun.
 Gardening, R. V. Rogers, GBag.
 Gardens, Reverie of, L. H. Bailey, Out.
 Gardiner, Samuel Rawson: An Appreciation, G. L. Beer, Crit.
 Genius, British, Study of—III., H. Ellis, PopS.
 Germany:
 Agrarians in Modern Germany, T. Barth, RPar, June 1.
 Education, Commercial, in Germany, X. Torau-Bayle, RPar, May 15.
 German Empire, New, J. P. de Guzman, EM, May.
 Kaiser's Speeches and German History, K. Blind, Forum.
 Relations with England, R. Temple, Deut.
 Gillespie, Mrs. E. D., "Book of Remembrance" by, Jeanette L. Gilder, Crit.
 Girl, American School, Ideals of the, Catherine I. Dodd, NatR.
 Glasgow International Exhibition, A. G. McGibbon, AJ.
 Gold Mining in Western Australia—V., A. G. Charleton, Eng.
 Golf, Game of, Wern.
 Golf in Thule, A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Bad.
 Gorky, Maxime, Russian Novelist, M. Reader, BU.
 Gould, Helen Miller, J. P. Coughlan, Mun.
 Government, Free, American People and, C. C. Bonney, OC.
 Great Britain: see also Transvaal.
 Africa, British East, Trade and Administration in, E. J. Mardon, MonR.
 Army Medical Reform, W. Hill-Climo, USM.
 Army Officers, Training of, PMM.
 Army Reform, Sidlights on, W. E. Cairnes, Contem.
 Army, Standard of Strength for the, R. Giffen, NineC.
 Capital, National, Sir Robert Giffen on the Expenditure of, BankL.
 Church and Creed in Scotland, Future of, W. Wallace, Fort.
 Coal Duty, D. A. Thomas, Fort.
 Conscription, Radical's Plea for, NatR.
 Coronation, Next, L. W. V. Harcourt, NineC.
 Coronation of an English Monarch, Some Curious Facts About the, J. De Morgan, GBag.
 Economic Decay of Great Britain—II., Contem.
 Economic Position of Great Britain, H. Morgan-Browne, Contem.
 Education Bill, E. L. Stanley, Contem; E. Gray, Fort; T. J. Macnamara, NineC.
 England: What Should She Do to Be Saved? W. J. Corbet, West.
 France and Great Britain, General Treaty of Arbitration Between, T. Barclay, Fort.
 Franco-British Peace, Conditions of, P. de Coubertin, Fort.
 Germany, Relations with, R. Temple, Deut.
 Gibraltar, Offers to Surrender, W. F. Lord, NineC.
 Housing Question and the Savings Banks, H. W. Wolff, West.
 Indian Civil Service as a Career, C. Roe, NatR.
 Industrial Situation, British, American View of the, J. P. Young, Forum.
 Irish Landlords, Expropriation of the, D. S. A. Cosby, West.
 Judicature, English, Century of—IV., Van V. Yeeder, GBag.

- Marriage-Rate, English, J. H. Schooling, Fort.
Mediterranean, Great Britain in the, W. Vernon, Fort.
Officers and Men, Relations Between, E. Childers, MonR.
Pessimism, British, A. Carnegie, NineC.
Policy of Grab—Jingo or Pro-Boer, F. W. Tugman, West.
Recruiting Question, A. H. Lee, NineC.
Roman Catholic University Problem, T. E. Naughten, West.
Rural Education, Mr. Rider Haggard and, R. R. C. Gregory, Long.
South Africa, England's Next Blunder in, S. Brooks, NatR.
South Africa—Some False Analogies, E. B. I. Müller, Fort.
South African War, Astounding Revelations About the, West.
Trade, British, Outlook for—II., H. E. Roscoe, MonR.
Unionist Discontent, Causes of, NatR.
Universities, Pressing Need for More, E. H. Starling, NineC.
Volunteer Force, R. F. Sorsbie, USM.
War Office, Field Guns Ordered by the, MonR.
Greece: A Caravan Tour of the Peloponnesus, J. I. Manatt, Chaut.
Greek Women in Modern Literature and Art, H. A. Haring, Chaut.
Guam, Missionary Work in, MisH.
Guiney, Louise Imogen, Work of, Helen T. Porter, PL.
Hague Conference, Second Anniversary of the, W. T. Stead, RRL.
Hall, Count de Saporta, RDM, May 15.
Haliburton, Robert Grant, G. T. Demson, Can.
Harnack's "What Is Christianity?" T. L. Healy, Cath.
Harvard-Yale Regatta, First (1852), J. M. Whiton, Out.
Health Conditions in Scandinavia, F. L. Oswald, San.
Health, Noise and, J. H. Girdner, Mun.
Hesketh, Lady, and "Johnny of Norfolk," Catharine B. Johnson, MonR.
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, T. Bentzon, RDM, June 1.
Holland, Dikes of, G. H. Matthes, NatGM.
Homestead Law, H. Teichmüller, ALR.
Horse-Racing: The English Turf, W. H. Rowe, O.
Horses, Wild, Breaking, Str.
House of Commons, L. A. Atherley-Jones, NineC.
Hypnotism, Reciprocal Influence in, J. D. Quackenbos, Harp.
Ice Carnival of Caranac, F. A. Talbot, Str.
Immortality and Reason, A. E. Gibson, Mind.
Imperialism, S. C. Parks, Arena.
India: Old and New Times on the Borderland, Black.
Indian Education, Evolution of, R. L. McCormick, NatM.
Industrial Betterment, H. F. J. Porter, CasM.
Influenza as a Factor of Recent Mortality in Chicago, San.
Insurance Bank, Belgium's Government, C. L. Roth, Annals, May.
Interest, Historic Change in the Character of, G. Gunton, Gunt.
Inventors, American Women as, Elizabeth L. Banks, Cass.
Invertebrates, North-American—XIV., C. W. Hargitt, ANat, May.
Investment, Trade, and Gambling, MonR.
Irish Question, G. Smith, NAR.
Iron and Steel Making, Competition in, E. Phillips, Eng.
Irrigation, Early, IA, May.
Irrigation in Peru, IA, May.
Isthmian Canal, Population and the, L. M. Haupt, Lipp.
Italian Literature and the Soul of the Nation, G. Barzellotti, NA, May 18.
Italy: Groberti and Crispi, C. Gloda, NA, May 16.
Italy: Humbert, King, Monument to, A. Hildebrand, NA, May 18.
Jesus and the Rabbinical Teachers, W. J. Beecher, Hom.
Jesus' Teaching, Idealism, and Opportunism in, D. A. Walker, Bib.
Jockey, Making of a, A. Sangree, Ains.
Kindergarten: Does the Critic Misinterpret Froebel? F. Eby, Kind.
Kindergarten, Some Misconceptions of the, Laura Fisher, KindR.
Kindergartners, Colored, Call from the South for, Kind.
Knox, Attorney-General Philander C., GBag.
Korea and the Koreans, R. E. Speer, FrL.
Labor, British Organized, Experience of, F. Brocklehurst, Eng.
Labor Coalitions of 1830-1848, H. Hauser, RSoc, May.
Labor Legislation in France, W. F. Willoughby, QJEcon, May.
Law, Rewards of the, W. O. Inglis, Mun.
Literary Address, H. W. Mabie, Mod.
Literature, Comparative, Science of, H. M. Posnett, Contem.
Literature, Tendences in, Dial, May 16.
Literature: Use of the Ugly in Art, Katherine Merrill, PL.
Locomotion in the Twentieth Century, H. G. Wells, NAR.
London, American Society in, R. N. Crane, AngA.
London: British Museum, F. M. Kettenus, AngA.
London, Disappearing, W. Sidebotham, LeisH.
London, Society of American Women in, Mrs. H. Alexander, Str.
London: Will It Be Suffocated? H. W. Wilson, NatR.
Lumbering: From Forest to Saw Mill, S. E. White, JunM.
Machine Designing, Discrepancies of Precept in, L. Allen, Eng.
McKenzie, Rev. John W. P., G. C. Rankin, MRN.
Malaria-Germ, G. N. Calkins, PopS.
Marlborough, John, Duke of, W. F. Fauley, Bkman.
Marshall, Chief Justice, and Judge Story, Friendship Between, A. Moses, ALR.
Marshfield, Massachusetts, and Its Historic Houses, Ruth A. Bradford, NEng.
Maxim, Sir Hiram, C. Roberts, WW.
Mechanical Engineering, Progress and Tendency of—II., R. H. Thurston, PopS.
Medical Science, Limits of, A. Weichselbaum, Deut.
Ménard, Louis, P. Berthelot, RPar, June 1.
Mexico of To-Day—II., J. N. Navarro, NatGM.
Militarism, Curse of,—a Symposium, YM.
Missions:
Carey, William, Metropolitan of India on, R. Shindler, Hom.
Cesarea, Turkey, Hospital at, MisH.
China and Our Missionaries, M. D. Conway, OC.
China, Outlook in, W. S. Ament, MisH.
Guam, Opening of, MisH.
Moody, William Vaughn, Poetry of, W. M. Payne, Dial, June 1.
Moonshiners, Raiding, S. G. Blythe, Mun.
Morgan, J. Pierpont, and His Work, E. C. Machen, Cos.
Mound-Opening, Romance of, J. P. Gann, Cham.
Müller, Max, at Oxford, Atlant.
Municipal Ownership, J. Martin, WW.
Municipal Programme, H. E. Deming, Annals, May.
Municipal Trading in Great Britain, P. Ashley, QJEcon, May.
Municipalities in Rhode Island, S. A. Sherman, Annals, May.
Music: Commodious Conservatory Buildings, Mus, May.
Music, Programme, Development of, E. B. Hill, Mus, May.
Musical Memories of Imperial Paris, H. B. Fabiani, Mod.
Mutiny, Great, Tale of—VI., W. H. Fitchett, Corn.
Nation, Blood of the—II., In War, D. S. Jordan, PopS.
National Preservation, Elements of, G. W. Super, MRN.
Nations, Rivalry of—XXXIII.—XXXVI., E. A. Start, Chaut.
Negro as He Really Is, W. E. B. DuBois, WW.
Negro, West Indian, H. L. Nevill, Cham.
New England Weather, E. T. Brewster, NEng.
Newfoundland: St. Pierre, the Remnant of an Empire, P. T. McGrath, PMM.
New Testament, Twentieth Century, E. A. Allen, MRN.
New York, Girl Colonies in, Alice K. Fallow, Ains.
New York, Housing Question in, P. Escard, RSt, May 1.
New York, Restaurants for Women in, Anna S. Richardson, Home.
New York's Horticultural Garden, D. R. Campbell, Home.
New York's Law Dispensary, G. Richardson, JunM.
Niagara Falls, Development of the Water-Power of, W. C. Andrews, AMRR.
Norseman, Ancient, Physique of the, Krin, May 15.
Northwest, Wonderful, H. A. Stanley, WW.
Noses, Minds and, L. Robinson, Black.
Nurseries in City Stores, Rheta C. Dorr, JunM.
Oratory, G. F. Hoar, Scrib.
Ohio Canal, With Bicycle and Camera on the, H. M. Albaugh, Mod.
Oil-Fields, New, of the United States, D. T. Day, AMRR.
Old Testament Interpretation, Outlook for, W. G. Jordan, Bib.
Original Package Doctrine, Latest Phases of the, S. Miller, ALR.
Owens, John E., Recollections of, Clara Morris, McCl.
Pacific, Passages from a Diary in the, J. La Farge, Scrib.
Pater, Walter, W. Mountain, PL.
Palestine, Modern, Food and Its Preparation in, E. W. G. Masterman, Bib.
Paraclete and the Human Soul, W. Elliott, Cath.
Pan-American Exposition:
Art at the Exposition, C. Brinton, Crit.
Artistic Effects of the Exposition, E. Knauff, AMRR.
Color Scheme at the Exposition, Katherine V. McHenry, BP.
Midway of the Exposition, W. M. Lewis, Home.
Paintings at the Exposition, Grace W. Curran, Mod.
Pan-American on Dedication Day, W. H. Hotchkiss, AMRR.
Sculpture, Story of the, Regina Armstrong, Bkman.
Triumphs of the Exposition, M. Mannerling, NatM.
Pennsylvania and South Africa, H. Hodgkin, West.
Periodic Law, J. L. Howe, PopS.
Petty, Sir William, the Father of English Economics, W. H. Mallock, NatR.
Philanthropy, Prescient, Dial, June 1.
Philip II., Secret Service of, A. Upward, Pear.
Phillips, Stephen, Conversation with, W. Archer, Crit, PMM.
Philippines: The Manila Censorship, H. Martin, Forum.

- Photography:
 Agfa-Reducer, C. H. Bothamley, PhoT.
 Backgrounds, Dark, and Simplicity, WPM.
 Developers, Some of the Modern, F. C. Lambert, APB.
 Handwriting Expert, Photography's Aid to the, W. J. Kinsley, PhoT.
 Hunter, Camera, F. M. Chapman, O.
 Hunting Wild Beasts with the Camera, A. G. Wallihan, Frl.
 Kodak, Limited, and the English Trade, APB.
 Light and Shade in Photography, Harriet Sartain, WPM.
 Lightning, Photographing, R. H. Sigler, PhoT.
 Palladium Toning, J. Joé, APB.
 Panoramic Photographs, T. Yalding, WPM.
 Photo-Telegraphy, PhoT.
 Pictorial Photography, A. H. Wall, WPM.
 Pictorial Photography, American, at Glasgow, A. C. MacKenzie, BP.
 Portraiture, New Light for, WPM.
 Portraiture, Pleasing in, E. K. Hough, PhoT.
 Sun as a Painter in Water-Colors, Cham.
 Sun's Corona, Methods of Photographing the, H. W. DuBois, APB.
 Sunset Photography, W. E. Bertling, PhoT.
 Piano, Sympathetic Resonance of the, W. S. B. Mathews, Mus, May.
 Pigeon, Homing, as Letter Carriers, Kathleen G. Nelson, JunM.
 Plant Life Underground, T. Dreiser, Pear.
 Plants and Animals, Introduced, Spread of, Cham.
 Plutarch, Inner Life of, H. N. Fowler, Chaut.
 Poe, Edgar Allan, Fifty Years After, E. W. Bowen, Forum.
 Poetry: Place It Ought to Have in Life, P. Stapfer, RRP, June 1.
 Polar-Sea, Voyage of the, Duke of the Abruzzi, PMM.
 Polish Martyrs in Prussia, A. Potocki, RRP, June 1.
 Politics, Romance and Realism in, C. Benoist, RDM, May 15.
 Pony, Child's, How to Choose a, F. Trevelyan, Cos.
 Pope and the Temporal Power, R. de Cesare, NAR.
 Porto Rico, Financial Problems of, T. S. Adams, Annals, May.
 Possum—a Wicked Brother to the Pig, Martha McC. Williams, O.
 Preachers, Education of, S. D. McConnell, WW.
 Presbyterian General Assembly, Out.
 Prices, How Trusts Affect, J. W. Jenks, NAR.
 Printed Page, Psychology of the, H. T. Peck, Cos.
 Printing of Spoken Words, F. Irland, AMRR.
 Protestantism of Christ, MonR.
 Protestantism, Romanism and, Comparative Growth of, in the Nineteenth Century, D. Dorchester, Hom.
 Prude, Psychology of the, C. Melinand, RRP, May 15.
 Pulpit, Preparation for the, J. Parker, Hom.
 Race Problem in the United States, G. Nestler-Tricoche, BU.
 Railway Alliance, C. H. Hull, IntM.
 Railway Rates, Reasonable, L. Vann, ALR.
 Récamier, Madame, S. G. Tallentyre, Long.
 Recreation, Communal, C. Charrington, Contem.
 Religion of a College Student, F. G. Peabody, Forum.
 Religion Without Dogma, E. Naville, BU.
 Religious Rights of Man, L. Abbott, Out.
 Rent Concept, Passing of the Old, F. A. Fetter, QJEcon, May.
 Ridiculous, Popular Observations Concerning the, J. C. Meredith, West.
 Riis, Jacob A., Autobiography of—VII., Out.
 Rolling Mill Practice, American and British, W. Garrett, CasM.
 Roman Question and Mgr. Ireland, RasN, May 1.
 Romanism and Protestantism, Comparative Growth of, in the Nineteenth Century, D. Dorchester, Hom.
 Rook-Shooting, C. J. Cornish, Corn.
 Roosevelt, Theodore: The Sportsman and the Man, O. Wis-ter, O.
 Rostand, M., Plays of, Eveline C. Godley, NatR.
 Rowing: Racing Eight, E. Warre, Bad.
 Rowland, Prof. Henry A., the Great Physicist, AMRR.
 Russia and Her Internal Problem, Fort.
 Russia in the East, A. N. Benjamin, Mun.
 Russia of To-day—VI., Finland, H. Norman, Scrib.
 Russia Fair at Nijni Novgorod, F. J. Zeigler, Lipp.
 Russian Nihilism of To-day, A. Cahan, Forum.
 Sand, George, F. M. Warren, Chaut.
 Saving, Function of, E. Böhm-Bawerk, Annals, May.
 Scales, Short Weight, F. Foulsham, LeisH.
 Scandinavia, Health Conditions in, F. L. Oswald, San.
 Science, Pure, Plea for, H. A. Rowland, PopS.
 Scotland, Student Life in, H. A. Kennedy, LeisH.
 Scotland: The Passing of the Clans, J. F. Fraser, JunM.
 Scottish University, J. G. Hibben, Scrib.
 Sea Depths, Lowest, Life in the, F. Ballard, YM.
 Sea, Forgotten Heroes of the, J. R. Spears, JunM.
 Seals, Massacre of the, F. Chester, JunM.
 Senate in Our Government, Place of the, H. L. West, Forum.
 Servant Question in Social Evolution, Anne L. Vrooman, Arena.
 Seven, Curious Facts Regarding the Number, P. Carus, OC.
 Shakespeare and the Earl of Pembroke—II., Mistress Fitton, Black.
 Shakespeare and Patriotism, S. Lee, Crit.
 Ship-Yard, Mechanical Equipment of the, J. H. Biles, Eng.
 Smith, George M., L. Stephen, Crit.
 Smoke from a Great City, C. H. Benjamin, CasM.
 Social and Political Conference, National, E. Pomeroy, Arena.
 Social Elements, Developing, H. G. Wells, NAR.
 Social Engineer, W. H. Tolman, CasM.
 Sonnets and Sonneteers, W. T. Hale, MRN.
 South, Industrial Awakening of the, Leonora B. Ellis, Gunt.
 Spain, Neo-Catholicism in, A. Godfernaux, Nou, May 15.
 Spain, Treaty with, Revelations of a Senate Document on the, S. Webster, NAR.
 Spiritualism, Religion and, H. F. Kiddle, Mind.
 Squirrels, Skirmish with the, E. W. Sandys, O.
 Star, New, and Its Discoverer, R. de Cordova, Str.
 Stead, William T.: A Journalist with Twenty Century Ideals, B. O. Flower, Arena.
 Steam Generation, Actual Efficiency in, A. Bement, Eng.
 Steam, Superheated, E. H. Foster, CasM.
 Steamships, Ocean, S. A. Wood, Ains.
 Steel, Center of the World of, W. Fawcett, Cent.
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, Unpublished Chapter in the Life of, H. W. Bell, PMM.
 Stillman, William James—"An Earlier American," W. D. Howells, NAR.
 Stock, Watering of, BankNY, May.
 Strikes and Compulsory Legislation, J. Jaurès, RSoc, May.
 Strikes, Arbitration, and Syndicates, A. de Mun, RefS, May 16.
 Sunspots and Rainfall, N. Lockyer, NAR.
 Surnames, English, E. Whitaker, Mac.
 Susquehanna Frontier, A. C. Buell, BB.
 Swamp Notes, H. W. Morrow, O.
 Tacitus: How He Became an Historian, G. Boissier, RDM, May 15.
 Tammany's Success, Secrets of, G. Myers, Forum.
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 Taxation, Utilitarian Principles of, R. S. Guernsey, San.
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 Zoo, Feeding Time at the, F. E. Boddard, PMM.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N. Y.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Gunt.	Guntton's Magazine, N. Y.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
AD.	Art and Decoration, N. Y.	Int.	International, Chicago.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	IntM.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Art.	Artist, London.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	JunM.	Junior Munsey, N. Y.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	Krin.	Kringsjaa, Christiania.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	L.H.J.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
CasM.	Cassell's Magazine, N. Y.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Mod.	Modern Culture, Cleveland, O.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MonR.	Monthly Review, N. Y.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
		NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.		

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

August
1901

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



The Steel Trust and the Strikers

The Editor, in the "Progress of the World"

The Recent Great Railway Combinations

By H. T. Newcomb, Editor the *Railway World*

Cuba's Industrial Possibilities

By Albert G. Robinson

Governor Taft and Our Philippine Policy

By Raymond Patterson

A Sketch of John Fiske

By John Graham Brooks

A Great Citizen,—James E. Yeatman

Mosquitoes as Transmitters of Disease

By Dr. L. O. Howard

The Gaelic Revival in Ireland

By Thomas O'Donnell, M.P.

The Artist Colony in Darmstadt

By J. Q. Adams

Nearly a Hundred Timely Pictures and Many Other Interesting Topics of the Month.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

Vol. XXIV. No. 139.

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Price 25c. (\$2.50 a Year.)

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PRESIDENT KRÜGER AND THE LATE MRS. KRÜGER AT PRETORIA.

(Mr. Krüger has been in Europe for some months, but Mrs. Krüger remained in the well-known presidential cottage at Pretoria, where she died suddenly of pneumonia on July 20, at the age of sixty-seven, with many relatives surrounding her. She was the mother of sixteen children, and it is said that more than thirty of her sons and grandsons are still fighting in the Boer cause.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

XIV.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1901.

No. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

July 4, 1901, must always be a notable date in the history of the Philippine Islands, for on that day Judge Wil-
ft was inaugurated as the first Ameri-
governor. This was in accordance
ecutive order issued by President Mc-
June 21. The Philippine Commission
perseded, and Judge Taft remains its

Its functions will be those of a legis-
advisory council. We publish else-
valuable article by Mr. Raymond Pat-
Washington, who, by the way, was a
mate of Judge Taft, and whose infor-
ot merely as to the man himself but
the policy of the United States Gov-
hat Judge Taft is to carry out, may
relied upon. In his inaugural address,
t was able to make a good report of



GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR.

(Who sailed on July 4, having turned over his authority to Judge Taft.)



A REAL FOURTH OF JULY AT LAST.
From the Journal (Minneapolis).

progress toward pacification. He said that of twenty-seven provinces that had been organized, five were to remain for the present under the control of their respective military governors on account of the existence in them of a certain measure of insurrectionary activity. There were sixteen other provinces entirely free from insurrection, in which the commission had not yet found the time to organize a civil administration. The situation as a whole seems to be well in hand, and it is to be worked out in detail province by province. Judge Taft says that the most hopeful sign is the universal desire for education. Meanwhile, some hundreds of American schoolmasters are on their way to aid in the work. It has been decided to give the English and Spanish

languages equal status in the court proceedings, and this has been embodied in an amendment to the judicial code. Important improvements have been made in the government of Manila, and a city charter similar to that of Washington, D. C., has been provided. The policy of extreme leniency and conciliation continues to be followed in the Philippines, even in the face of considerable provocation to greater severity. It is the desire of Judge Taft and his colleagues to allay suspicion and hatred, and to make the Filipinos feel that the American administration is destined to be a salutary one. General Belarmino, who commanded in Albay province, surrendered with about 250 men early in July, following the action of General Cailles, who, on June 24, had surrendered with about 600 men. General Chaffee is now in military command of the Philippines, General MacArthur having sailed for home after the ceremonies on July 4.

For the first time since 1781, a period of 120 years, the month of June passed away without a single death from yellow fever in the city of Havana. This item of news illustrates perfectly the serious grounds upon which we have constantly insisted that the United States could not be allowed to sacrifice the substance of things to the shadow. It would be sheer folly to withdraw from Cuba without making sure that the new sanitary régime will be maintained. What the intelligent people of Cuba really want is stable and efficient institutions; and most of them know very well that their only chance to have these blessings lies in the close oversight of the United States. Thus, the conditions imposed by the Platt amendment are now looked upon in Cuba with general satisfaction, and most of the extremists have already become reconciled. General Gomez, on the occasion of his visit to the United States in July, told President McKinley of his satisfaction in the acceptance of the Platt amendment, and did not disguise his belief that annexation must be the ultimate destiny of Cuba. Everybody, however, has accepted the view that Cuba must first assume the responsibility of self-government. The convention at Havana, meanwhile, has been finding it very difficult to agree upon the details of an election law. The Conservatives are afraid of unqualified universal suffrage, under existing conditions of nationality and race. Our navy has been giving theoretical and practical study to the question of the best locations for United States naval stations on the Cuban coast. Toward the eastern end of Cuba it is understood that Guantanamo on the south side, and Nipe Bay on the north, have been

chosen by the Navy Department, while Havana has been selected at the western end, and Cienfuegos on the south coast. Our navy department, by the way, has now purchased the famous floating steel dry dock that Spain bought in England, and that was towed to Havana three years ago. Apropos of the present fortunate freedom of Havana from yellow fever, it is to be noted that the greatest attention has been given by our medical authorities to the theory that yellow fever is propagated by mosquitoes; and a successful warfare against this pestilent insect has been carried on, chiefly by means of petroleum on pools of standing water. On the relation of the mosquito to disease, we present elsewhere a valuable contribution from a high scientific authority, Mr. L. O. Howard, of Washington. Havana has no smallpox at present, and is talking of protecting itself against New York and New Orleans, where smallpox is persistent this year. General Wood has been ill with typhoid, but his convalescence was announced last month.

End of the
Porto Rico
Tariff.

The special session of the Porto Rico Legislature which was called for July 4 carried out the programme that had been anticipated. Governor Allen's message reviewing the revenue conditions was read, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that Porto Rico is now capable of self-support apart from the special tariff provisions, and asking President McKinley, in pursuance of the terms of the Foraker act, to proclaim free trade.



LETTING DOWN THE BARS.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

proposed that this should take effect on , that being a legal holiday in Porto commemorating the arrival of the American on three years ago. The appropriations o Rico for the coming year fall a little \$2,000,000, and the assured revenue ly cover the expenditures. Professor er, Treasurer of Porto Rico, arrived in ork on July 15 on vacation, and made a statement that presented Porto Rican ns in a very favorable light. Governor ft San Juan on July 13 to place the Rican resolution of July 4 officially be- McKinley. Governor Allen feels that accomplished the mission that took him Rico, and he will not return. It is not who will succeed him, although it has ought likely that the appointment may r. William H. Hunt, who now holds the secretary of the island government. It rumored last month that Professor Hol- who has shown such aptitude in dealing finances of Porto Rico, would be invited ome corresponding work in the Philip- Governor Allen returns to an apprecia- monwealth, and the Republicans of Mas- ts will pay him deference and honor; e Administration at Washington will also s be glad to utilize his services if an im- occasion should offer.

Taking the country at large, the o present is decidedly an off year in politics. Next year we shall have gressional campaigns and many impor- te elections. This year only five States ernors, these being Massachusetts, New Virginia, Ohio, and Iowa. It is ex- hat the Republicans will carry four of ates, and that the Democrats will, as rry Virginia. As a rule, the conven- l be held late and the campaigns will be By far the most interest will center in o contest, and there both parties have air nominations and the campaign has In the Republican convention, held late Senators Hanna and Foraker were the at figures, and harmony prevailed out. The convention unanimously re- d Governor Nash, and indorsed Mr. for another term in the Senate. The ration of Governor Nash is generally led, and the contest will be waged upon rather than State or local questions. o Democratic convention was held on and its principal business was the over- g repudiation of proposals to reaffirm the City platform and to express renewed

confidence in William J. Bryan. Last year those propositions furnished the chief rallying- point of the Ohio democracy; this year they could secure only six votes in a body of 950 dele- gates. And this happened in the face of strenu- ous injunctions on the part of Mr. Bryan that allegiance to the Kansas City platform should continue to be the test of true democracy. The platform as adopted makes no reference to the recent past of the party, and ignores the silver question. Col. James Kilbourne was nominated for governor by acclamation. He is a Columbus manufacturer, and, like his neighbor and personal friend, Governor Nash, is a man of high charac- ter. The platform in several of its provisions bears marks of the strong mind and radical opin- ions of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland. These provisions have to do with the granting of franchises in cities and the better public super- vision and more complete taxation of steam and electric railroads and "public-service" corpora- tions. Both Ohio platforms are against so-called "trusts." The Democratic document says: "We demand the suppression of all trusts and a return to industrial freedom." The Republican platform says: "Combinations which create monopolies and control prices or limit production are an evil which must be met by effective legislation vigor- ously enforced." The Republicans, however, "recognize the right of both labor and capital to combine when such combinations are wisely ad- ministered for the general good." The Demo- cratic platform demands a thorough revision of the tariff, and declares that the protective sys-



THE DONKEY: "I've got rider and saddle off at last."
From the *Leader* (Des Moines).



COLONEL JAMES KILBOURNE.
(Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio.)

tem fosters trusts; while the Republican platform extols the Dingley tariff law and declares that the Republican policy "has made the farmer and laborer more prosperous than ever, and no legislation should be permitted which will imperil the interests of either." The Republican platform, however, comes out strongly in favor of reciprocity treaties. One platform expresses pride in our achievements in the Philippines, and the other denounces the Republican colonial policy. The situation in Ohio is chiefly significant, not for the manner in which issues are drawn between Republicans and Democrats, but rather for the complete elimination of Bryanism from influence in Democratic councils. The same tendency to drop Mr. Bryan is visible in the Democratic party in various other States, while the free-silver issue is apparently as dead in this country as it is in Europe.

*New York's
Municipal
Issues.* More important on many accounts than all the State elections to be held this year is the tremendous contest that will be waged for control of the municipal government of New York City. Whatever excuses or apologies for Tammany Hall a certain

easy-going class of respectable citizens was once accustomed to make, there are few such expressions heard in these days. The Tammany administration is at low ebb in almost every branch of the municipal service, and the sense of the community is one of disgust and abhorrence. Yet Tammany has so marvelous a ramification of power and influence that its opponents must lay aside all differences and unite firmly and in good faith in order to bring the defeat of Tammany within the range of possibilities. The prospect for union is at present very favorable. A somewhat absurd incident of Tammany administration this summer has been the mysterious authorization granted to a private individual to occupy favorite portions of the public parks with chairs, for which the public had to pay a rental fee in place of the free benches which had been removed to less desirable locations. The protests of the public took a form so practical that this catch-penny innovation had to be abandoned, especially since the police department declined to incur odium by putting itself at the service of men trying to collect nickels from citizens who refused to pay money for occupying vacant chairs in public parks. A real principle was at stake.

*Great Gifts
to the City.* Necessary conditions having been complied with last month, the public library system of New York City will

begin at an early day to realize the benefits of Mr. Carnegie's gift of more than \$5,000,000 for sixty-five branch libraries. Work is progressing rapidly upon the great underground rapid-transit railway, and the contractors are some months ahead of schedule time with this stupendous undertaking. From the New York standpoint, one of the most important items of last month's news was the announcement that the late Mr. Jacob Rogers, the well-known locomotive manufacturer, who died on July 2, had left almost the entire amount of his property to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. While the value of his estate is not yet determined, it is supposed that the museum will receive not less than \$5,000,000. The Metropolitan Museum contains the most important art collections to be found in this country; but when compared with the great European collections its inadequacy is painfully apparent. However useful the establishment of sixty-five branch libraries may be to the plain people of the city of New York, this particular gift of Mr. Carnegie's has not much concern for the American people as a whole; but Mr. Rogers' bequest has the highest national significance. New York has become the American center of art influence and study, and the whole country is directly interested in the upbuilding of the Metropolitan

Museum. From small beginnings its collections have within a comparatively short time grown to have a money value of perhaps ten or twelve million dollars. But the museum has had great need—which the Rogers bequest will supply—of a large endowment fund to enable it to take advantage of favorable opportunities for acquisition, and to develop in a systematic fashion.

Boer Extremities Revealed. The leniency of the American policy in the Philippines is in marked contrast with the growing severity of the English policy in South Africa. They have begun to hang men for treason in Cape Colony, and the policy of burning Boer homesteads in the two republics has been carried on relentlessly. The mortality among the women and children in the reconcentrado camps has been at a distressingly high rate. But that the stubborn persistence of the Boers defies all calculation, the further duration of the war would seem almost impossible. On July 11, by a surprise at the village of Reitz, the British came very near capturing President Steyn, who, in his hairbreadth escape, left his effects behind him, including his recent correspondence. Lord Kitchener dis-

covered and made public among other things a certain correspondence between President Steyn and State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal. Reitz took the ground that further resistance was useless, pointing out the privations and sufferings of the Boer troops, their continual surrender in small companies to the English, the gradual exhaustion of the ammunition supply, and the evident uselessness of counting any further upon some form of European intervention. Mr. Steyn, in reply, would not countenance any thought of giving up the struggle, and expressed continued hope that help might come from Europe. Neither Steyn nor Reitz can be accused of any lack of personal courage and tenacity. Both are men of education and great intellectual ability, and both have followed the fortunes of the war with desperate energy ever since it began. Steyn was president of the idyllic little republic of the Orange Free State, over which England did not pretend to have any suzerain authority. His opposition to England has been more determined, if possible, than that of any other leader in the Boer movement. Mr. Reitz was the author, just before the outbreak of the war, of a powerful historical *résumé* of England's



THE SEVEN YOUNGER SONS OF SECRETARY REITZ: FOUR OLDER SONS BEING IN THE BOER ARMY WITH THEIR FATHER.

relations with the South African Dutch. Mr. Reitz, by the way, is the father of a very large family of boys, the four eldest of whom are with him fighting, while seven younger ones are with their mother, presumably at Pretoria. This bit of information accompanies the photograph of the seven younger Reitz boys, which we reproduce at the bottom of the preceding page.

In England, the principal topic, apart from the heat, which has been almost unprecedented there, has been the paralyzed condition of the Liberal party. The Liberal leaders came together rather tamely on July 9 in response to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's demand that they should either approve or repudiate his further leadership of the party in the House of Commons. The result was that they indorsed his leadership, while virtually agreeing to continue their disagreements as to matters of vital policy. Lord Rosebery criticised this action with great frankness. He holds that the South African war once having broken out, there was nothing to do as loyal citizens but to support it until it had reached a successful conclusion. He would have had the Liberals take a large view of the duty and destiny of the British empire, and would have attacked the Conservative ministry on the ground of its bungling and in-



LORD ROSEBERY.



THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

(With her son, the young Duke of Albany, and her daughter, Princess Alice.)

efficient methods, shown—first, in the bad diplomacy that helped to bring on the war, and, second, in the bad management which had made the war so protracted and costly. The good-natured and much-esteemed Campbell-Bannerman has placed himself in a sort of neutral position respecting the South African policy that is not well calculated to afford a rallying-point for a great party. The only formidable and efficient element of opposition to the Conservative party at the present moment is furnished by the Irish Nationalists in Parliament, who are frankly pro-Boer. It is plain enough that there can be no effective revival of the Liberal party until the South African war is a thing of the past and a new set of issues can be taken up. Lord Rosebery's private affairs as well as his political attitude have claimed their share of attention in the English newspapers during the past few weeks. It is reported that he is soon to marry the Duchess of Albany, the widow of Prince Leopold. Lord Rosebery is fifty-three, and has been a widower eleven years. His wife was the only child of Baron Meyer de Rothschild. Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, married Princess Helena of Waldeck in 1882, and died in 1884, leaving two children, a son and a daughter.

A Great Topic in France. The present French cabinet, which was expected to survive only through the Exposition period last fall, has disappointed its enemies and surprised its friends. It dates from June 23, 1899, and is, therefore, now well entered upon its third year. The average life of a French ministry has been



PREMIER WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, OF FRANCE.

six months or less. Probably the most important measure for which M. Waldeck-Rousseau's ministry will be remembered in the future is the so-called associations law. This enactment is analogous in many respects to the laws of our States which permit and regulate the establishment of religious, charitable, educational, and other non-commercial societies and organizations, authorizing them to hold property, prescribing the general method of their administration, and setting limits upon the range of their activities. This French act has generally been described as a measure for the expulsion of certain clerical orders of monks and nuns and the confiscation of their great landed properties. In form, however, the law merely sets forth the terms under which associations may lead a local existence in France. There are certain religious orders which have always been within the pale of the law, and there are certain others which, especially in the past twenty years, have grown very rapidly, but which have lacked legal status. Among these, the most important are the Jesuits,

the Assumptionists, the Dominicans, and the Carthusians. The Jesuits, particularly, have been multiplying their educational institutions, and have now a large number of colleges. The influence of these orders, as well as the control of them, has been of a foreign character, and has been so out of sympathy with French republicanism that it has at times lent itself to political plots in league with the enemies of the present régime. Henceforth, religious orders controlled by foreigners will not be allowed to exercise the important functions of landholding and education in France. If there are any matters of essential concern to the community at large which lie within the proper sphere of the state to supervise, one must surely include among them the holding of lands and the carrying on of educational activities. The people of France have felt that the religious orders were attempting to undermine the republic by alienating the young through the influence of schools, and that they were improperly increasing their power by the accumulation of lands held in perpetuity, in connection with the monastic establishments. The associations bill as finally passed is not one of harsh confiscation, and due provision will doubtless be made for all members of the dissolved associations.

French Expansion Ideas. Through a statement of M. Delcassé, the foreign minister, made in the French Senate, the republic has served notice,—not rudely or in a threatening way, but deftly, yet with frankness,—that the republic is deeply concerned with the future of Morocco. The exact statement was that "France watches with singular interest, which none can dispute with perfect legitimacy, all the passes to Morocco." Rightly or wrongly, the French hold fast to the idea that territorial expansion is a mark of progress, and that France can only keep up with the rest of the world by extending her outside burdens and responsibilities. It will be a very long time before France recovers from her almost morbid sensitiveness on the loss of her prestige and status in Egypt, and it is the evident determination of French public men of all parties to preserve the nominal independence of Morocco until such a time in the future as may render it opportune for the French, on some pretext of keeping order, to send thither an expedition. How to turn an expeditionary movement into a temporary occupation, and how to turn a temporary occupation into a permanent one, the example of England in Egypt has sufficiently indicated, and Russia is setting a like example in Manchuria. There would seem no good reason why France should not be allowed by the gen-

eral consent of Europe to enter upon large schemes of political and economic development in the north of Africa. For this work the French have the requisite ambition, and also the engineering and administrative talent.

The future of Morocco is naturally associated in the minds of European statesmen and diplomatists with the control of the Strait of Gibraltar. By one of the ironies of history, the natural order of things is so reversed that the English own the mighty fortress on the Spanish side of the passage, while the Spaniards own the corresponding "Pillar of Hercules" on the African side,—that is to say, on the extreme northern tip of Morocco. And this African fortress of Ceuta is the best-defended military stronghold in the possession of the Spanish Government. Of late, the English have been constructing docks and carrying out other great improvements at Gibraltar; and the Spaniards have been inclined to take it rather amiss and to mount modern batteries at Algeciras which would command the English docks. All this has led to a revival in Spain of the talk of a cession of Gibraltar by the English to the Spanish in return for Ceuta. At present it is nothing more than talk.



ENGLAND AT THE STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.—AN ATTITUDE OF PAINFUL SUSPENSE.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The accompanying cartoon, which we reproduce from a very recent number of *Kladderadatsch*, the foremost politico-humorous paper of Germany, represents England in the act of stepping across the strait from Gibraltar to Ceuta, where France and Russia are lurking with a scheme for trapping Mr. Bull. Herr Brandt, the artist, does not make it quite clear what the scheme is; but that, of course, may be supposed to be the secret of the Franco-Russian alliance. Both France and England have within the past few weeks been devoting an immense amount of discussion to the question of naval strategy as relates to the Mediterranean. The French are concluding that it is a mistake to keep their fleet in two main divisions, and that their Channel Squadron might as well be consolidated with the Mediterranean squadron, where their interests center. English experts, on the other hand, have raised an alarm over the defects of their own Mediterranean fleet as tested by rigid modern standards. Rightly considered, there is no possible reason why France and England should be continually discussing their naval armaments as if each were seriously intending to pounce upon the other. No two countries in the world ought to get along more amicably than England and France. But for permanent peace and good will, the English must be a little more generous, and must allow France a larger share in the coveted task of exploiting and developing Africa.

As we have pointed out more than once, nothing could be more futile and misleading than the current English talk of dying nations and living nations. The English once had a reputation for steadiness of judgment; but of late they have indulged in many wild generalizations from scanty data. A year or more ago, even the prime minister of England had the curiously bad taste to speak in public about dying nations with unmistakable reference to France and Spain. Just now, because American commerce has been attaining some of that development which it was perfectly obvious years ago to all well-informed observers that it must attain in due time, the English have been publishing almost countless articles forecasting their own swift decline. The truth, of course, is that there are no signs whatever that point to the decline either of England or of France. Neither country was ever before so prosperous or so well assured of a happy future as at the present time. If England's foreign trade should fall off somewhat relatively, there would be ample opportunity for all surplus population in the great English-speaking colonies of Canada, Australia, and South Africa. Moreover, England and

Ireland are not closely tilled ; and a gradual rearrangement of the land system, with due encouragement of agricultural science, might within a single generation easily quadruple the agricultural output of the British Islands. Nor is there any ground whatever to assume that the French are upon the rapid road to extinction. It is true that of late their native population has been at a standstill,—that is to say, the births and deaths in a given year are about equal. The deaths, indeed, have been a little more numerous than the births, and the difference has been made up by immigration from Italy and other neighboring countries. But it does not in the least follow, as has been assumed, that some mysterious cause which has checked the growth of French population is to continue uninterrupted until the race disappears.

Some Population Data. Twenty years hence, totally new economic and social conditions may prevail in France, and the birth rate may once more begin to exceed the death rate by a steadily increasing margin. This is much more likely to happen than the contrary. Perhaps no population in the world is growing as rapidly as the French-Canadian part of Canada, where families of from fifteen to twenty children are not infrequent and the average would seem to be well above ten. Conditions are such in Canada that a large family is a benefit rather than a detriment to the parents. The latest English statistics show that the relative decline of the birth rate in England is now at a higher rate than in France. The average yearly death rate throughout England has declined to 18 per thousand of the population, while the birth rate has fallen to 29. Some twenty-five years ago, the English death rate was 21, and the birth rate 35. Some alarmists in England have jumped to the conclusion that the English birth rate will go on declining until fifty years hence it will be no greater than the death rate. But such predictions have no basis whatsoever. Conditions in the United States are to some extent disguised by the greatness of the volume of immigration. If the old American stock of New England and the other Eastern States of the North had been left without reinforcement from Europe, a more alarming decline of population would be shown than in France. It is very possible, however, that this generation may have been working out conditions under which the world can make greatly increased populations welcome and comfortable a half-century hence. We have just begun to guess at the possibilities of future agriculture. The Italian population grows apace, and the surplus is leaving Italy for the United States,

not so much because Italy is overcrowded as because agricultural and industrial conditions in the southern half of the peninsula and in Sicily are so unfavorable. In two of the smaller countries adjacent to France—namely, Belgium and Switzerland—there is a better organization of economic life, and an equable growth of population without any large overflow. The new Belgian census shows that the population of that small country is now a little more than 6,800,000. Twenty-five years ago, it was about 5,300,000. The rate of gain in the last decade has been a little higher than in the three or four decades preceding. Belgian emigration and immigration have been almost exactly balanced.

Reassurance of Smaller Powers. The Spaniards are a hardy and vigorous race, and France should cultivate their friendship on all occasions.

It would be the part of a broad statesmanship in France to encourage the republican tendencies of Italy, Belgium, and Spain with a view to the future establishment of a close league, or Latin union, of the French, Spanish, Italian, Swiss, and Belgian republics. Such a league would make for safety, harmony, and peace, and would serve as a useful counterbalance against the two aggressive empires of the present day, these being England and Germany. While profoundly abhorring England's war of extinction against the two South African republics, the small European powers like Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and the Balkan states have, nevertheless, derived for themselves great reassurance from the events of the South African war. Even Spain,—which, with its population of only about 18,000,000, must be ranked among the small countries,—has undoubtedly found a good deal of hope for the future in the circumstances under which she lost Cuba, a hopefulness still further stimulated by the spectacle of the unexpected resisting power of the Boers. The Cuban episode on its military side has been brought freshly to our minds by the visit to this country last month of General Gomez. With a small army, poorly organized, but acting chiefly upon the defensive, avoiding pitched battles, and deliberately playing the game of delay, General Gomez was able to produce a complete state of deadlock against the Spanish army in Cuba of 200,000 regular soldiers, and it was this deadlock which had brought Spain to a position that merely required American armed intervention as a matter of form. No ministry or dynasty in Spain could have surrendered Cuba directly to the insurgents without producing an instant revolution at home. Thus, the action of the United States helped Spain to accept a situation created by the patriots.

*Some Results
of the
Boer War.*

The Boers, quite regardless of what the outcome may be, are affording an even more notable object-lesson in showing how small peoples, using modern rifles and fighting irregularly from cover, may check-mate great European armies. Now the Spaniards, remembering the stubbornness and the valor shown by them when their country was invaded in the Napoleonic wars, readily see that they are at least secure in their own country. If Cubans, Boers, and Filipinos could make so much trouble for invading armies, how impossible it would be for one of the great military powers to conquer the Spaniards on their own soil! Thus, the greatest present value of the Boer war to the world at large is the way in which it serves as a warning against war, illustrating as it does the doctrines of M. de Bloch, who says that the old art of warfare has been rendered quite obsolete by the invention of the long-fire, repeating rifle and smokeless powder, by virtue of which a dozen farmer-boys behind a rock or a fallen tree may cut a battalion to pieces before their whereabouts can be located. The Swiss are no longer so much concerned as they were a few years ago by the general growth of militarism in the great countries around them. They are quite confident that they can maintain their independence under almost any circumstances that could well arise. Belgium, Holland, and Denmark,—each of which for reasons of its own has been apprehensive on account of the ambitions of greater neighbors,—are all of them feeling that the independence and neutrality of small powers will be respected at least in the first half of the twentieth century. One of the immediate results of recent object-lessons, particularly the South African one, has been the reduction of the term of compulsory military service in France from three years to two. This tendency to shorten the military term will, of course, become general throughout Europe, with great economic advantage. One of the most important reasons for the large flow of European immigration to this country has been the desire to get away from the universal military system. In a very interesting lecture that M. de Bloch recently delivered in London on the lessons to be derived from the Transvaal war with regard to militarism and army reorganizations, it was declared that military service as required to-day is absurd, and that the sacrifices made on the Continent to support conscription, into which it has even been proposed to drag England, are unnecessary. It was also shown that the theatrical spectacles called maneuvers are in no way related to real warfare. We, of course, found this out in our Santiago expedition and have confirmed it in the Philippines.

*M. de Bloch's
Views.*

This distinguished Russian authority declared that the results of the Transvaal war were not due to defects in the British army. The most remarkable feature of the war, he observed, was the constant impossibility of determining the enemy's position. He further remarked that the boasted German methods of attack, under similar circumstances, would



M. JEAN DE BLOCH.

(Russian imperial councillor and foremost authority on modern warfare.)

have broken down just as certainly as the English methods broke down at Modder River, at Magersfontein, and at Colenso, where massed frontal attacks in close formation were undertaken and failed utterly, although the British largely outnumbered the Boers. M. de Bloch went on to say that the method which the British ultimately adopted under Lord Roberts in South Africa was wholly different from any that military authorities had previously regarded as correct. To quote Lord Roberts himself, "When I went to South Africa I laid down the rule that the files were not to be closer than six paces when advancing to the attack. That was very soon altered to ten, and then to twenty." M. de Bloch continued to enforce the idea that the first lesson of the South African war was that the essential was invisibility. Guns, lances, and belts had been painted khaki, the British troops had abandoned their showy

uniforms, and the officers had laid aside their swords and carried carbines. M. de Bloch criticised the German army for still maintaining gorgeous uniforms, and declared that at German maneuvers one was amazed at the prodigies performed by the military tailor with cloth, leather, and steel. M. de Bloch's purpose was to show that the English army is not necessarily to be criticised in comparison with the foremost Continental armies, and, on the other hand, that the Boers are not to be extravagantly praised for any exceptional military or personal qualities. His point was that the results in South Africa are wholly due to smokeless powder and long-range, quick-firing rifles, which involve dispersion and invisibility to a degree unheard of formerly, and to the possibility of putting a larger number of cartridges at the disposal of the riflemen. What M. de Bloch undertook to prove in general was that progress in the art of war, of late, has been so great that the new improvements "tend to stultify themselves by producing a deadlock in the realization of the objects of war."

The Growth of Nationality Sentiment Under the British Flag. Everything that M. de Bloch said was meant to point out the relative superiority of the attitude of defense.

He noted the fact, evident just now in all parts of the world, that there is a great revival of the sentiment of nationality. Thus, it is not alone the Dutch communities of South Africa that object to being submerged in the sweeping tide of Anglo-Saxondom, but everywhere, even within the lines of established empires, old race elements are awakening to a new era of self-consciousness and self-assertion. The Welsh were never more ardently attached to their own language, literature, and traditions than they are just now; and there can be no doubt of the realization in the early future of their cherished project of a Welsh university. Especially remarkable is the movement in Ireland for the revival of the old national language, the Erse or Gaelic. There are a good many thousands of Irishmen, perhaps several hundred thousand, who can speak the old language, and thousands are now studying it under the encouragement of the Gaelic League. Some weeks ago, a new member of Parliament, Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, arose in his place in the House, and tried the experiment of making a speech in Gaelic. It was decided by the Speaker, Mr. Gully, that no other language but English is now in order in the House of Commons. The incident attracted much attention, however, and *à propos* of it we publish elsewhere this month a plea for the survival of the Gaelic language from the pen of Mr. O'Donnell himself. On this topic the

reader will find a very amusing interview between Mr. William Archer and the novelist, Mr. George Moore, in the July number of the *Critic*, Mr. Moore having become a most ardent convert to the idea that the Gaelic language must be revived as a vehicle for Irish literature. It will not be strange to find in the proposed new Catholic university of Ireland well-established chairs of the Gaelic language and literature. The old language of the Highlands is not likely to be made the object of a public crusade or propaganda; but even Scotland clings tenaciously to national and racial ideals, and the very terms of Mr. Carnegie's great gift to the Scottish universities, with its purpose to remove pecuniary obstacles from the pathway of aspiring youths seeking to carry on university studies, were so framed as to differentiate Scotland sharply from the rest of the island of Great Britain.

A Voluntary Empire. The Canadians and Australians show no tendency to lose their distinctiveness, but, on the contrary, their differentiation is becoming more pronounced; and within the Dominion itself the French-Canadian race cherishes more than ever its own language and customs. The British empire of the future cannot hope to be held together by force, in view of the military developments that are now so favorable to independent movements and defensive operations. Thus, if Canada or Australia desired to cut loose, it would never pay England to try, as Spain tried in Cuba, to hold an unwilling colony by force. By the new census, there are about five million Canadians and about four million Australians. Since it is seriously taxing the resources of the British empire to subdue a mere handful of Boers, it is not conceivable that any attempt would ever be made to oppose by force a Canadian or Australian assertion of independence. Recognition of this fact does not, of course, weaken the British empire, but quite the contrary; because it makes it certain enough that no British policy will be pursued that could harm the great colonies or outrage their sensibilities. Never, indeed, has the British empire been so harmonious and happy in its interior relationships as it seems to be just now; and inasmuch as the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, has had to endure much harsh criticism, it is doing him only bare justice to admit that his comprehension of imperial problems in general has been almost unrivaled in modern English history. Last month, for instance, under his auspices, a notable gathering of British empire leaders assembled at London upon a matter of high interest and consequence, and in a spirit of entire harmony.

*Organizing
an Imperial
Court of
Appeals.*

The crown is obviously the central point in the British empire. Canada and Australia do not admit that the English Parliament has the slightest authority over them directly or indirectly, but they acknowledge their allegiance to the British crown. Appeals from colonial courts have always been taken, not to the House of Lords, which is the high court of appeals for the United Kingdom, but to the sovereign direct, who refers them to the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council. At the time of the discussion of the new constitution for the Australian Commonwealth, last year, the Australians objected to the judicial committee of the privy council as not constituting a tribunal of enough efficiency and dignity to serve as the court for the final decision of questions arising under the interpretation of Australia's new federal constitution. Mr. Chamberlain finally compromised the matter with the Australians by promising to reorganize the judicial committee in such a way as to make it really a great imperial supreme court for the adjudication of matters referred from all the British colonies and dependencies. The conference last month was called in pursuance of Mr. Chamberlain's promise, with representatives from the principal colonies. Thus, Mr. Mills, Canadian minister of justice, represented the Dominion; Justice Hodges was sent from Australia; and Mr. Rose-Innes, attorney-general of Cape Colony,—the most popular public figure in South Africa,—appeared for that troubled portion of the empire, while India and various smaller countries were also represented. Doubtless a plan will have been devised to erect a really distinguished court of appeals, which, when properly housed at London, will have great prestige. It is announced that the King's coronation will occur in June of next year. It is further reported that the royal title is likely to be changed so as to recognize the sovereignty of King Edward over Canada, Australia, and the empire at large. This would seem natural enough, in view of the fact that the British sovereign, although commonly called King or Queen, has, in fact, a wider imperial sway than any other monarch. There are many reasons why Edward should be commonly called Emperor rather than King, and perhaps no very good reasons why he should not.

*The Best Kind
of Fighting
Man.*

The enviable position assumed in the South African war by all the volunteer colonial contingents, whether Canadian, Australian, or South African, illustrated exceedingly well M. de Bloch's repeated statement that the old-fashioned European army training does not make the most effective modern sol-

dier. What is needed under new conditions is a large measure of individual initiative; and the colonial volunteers possessed this in a much higher degree than some of the best-drilled regiments of the British army. The regular army of the United States has a high merit by modern tests, largely because of the material from which it has been recruited, and also from the circumstances under which it has been doing frontier service in small and scattered detachments. Our prevailing conditions of life in this country develop an unusual degree of self-reliance in young men, and as a rule the young American learns to use firearms. M. de Bloch points out the fact that the modern rifle and smokeless powder give a wholly new importance and meaning to guerrilla warfare, and that on this account it will be increasingly difficult to bring wars to a decisive conclusion. The natural capacity of Americans for this kind of warfare is so great that no conceivable combination of military powers could successfully invade the United States. These principles, as they come to be generally perceived, must have the most profound bearing upon the early future of military organization and methods in Europe, and they must also be allowed to have their bearing upon our own methods. Mere drilling and old-fashioned tactics, while undoubtedly useful in themselves as a matter of training and discipline, are no longer the things by virtue of which a nation is going to win or lose battles. High spirit, intelligence, vigor, and adaptability in the individual man will count for more than anything else; and it is necessary, first of all, to maintain those ideals of American life and democracy according to which the great object of institutions like ours is to maintain equality of conditions and promote universal education and prosperity. This means true education as the national safeguard.

*Our Proposed
"Aldershot."*

Secretary Root, whose conduct of the War Department has been so remarkably able and successful, went last month to Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas, with some very interesting plans in view. He was to look over the grounds at Fort Riley in order to decide just what changes might be needed to establish there a great national camping-ground, where the militia of the States could from time to time come into contact with regiments of the regular army, and where drills and maneuvers on the large scale might be practised, and military education advanced. There is already at Fort Riley a cavalry school and an artillery school; and at Fort Leavenworth, about a hundred miles distant, there is an infantry and cavalry school which has within the past twenty years developed into a large military institution,—a

port of post-graduate school for young officers who have left West Point. Mr. Root is planning further developments which will be of almost incalculable value to the country. We do not need a large army, but rather a militia system capable of providing a large force on short notice in time of need, with officers thoroughly prepared for their work. Mr. Root's plans are making toward this end. Our military experience of the past three years, while not requiring vast enlistments or armaments, has placed us in a position where the Government and the army feel themselves equal to almost any possible emergency. Thus, we have not at any time in our history been in a more secure position as respects the prospect of continued peace with all nations. There is not a cloud on our horizon line.

Arbitration the Only True Solution. M. de Bloch points out what he considers the demonstrable fact that France and Russia have prepared themselves invincibly for resistance on their own soil, and that logical attack would come from Germany and her allies on the supposition of a great European war. He is by no means sure that feelings of prejudice, passion, and enmity may not even yet precipitate the European conflict, although he does not see how such a struggle between the great military powers could result decisively either way. He holds, in short, that war is becoming more and more impossible, and that arbitration offers the only way out. The protracted discussion of indemnity details among the representatives of the powers at Peking may even yet throw certain phases of the Chinese question into the hands of the Hague tribunal for adjustment. It has been our view from the beginning that the whole Chinese problem subsequent to the necessary relief of the ministers at Peking should have been turned promptly over to the Hague tribunal. The powers have selected men of high standing to represent them on that august board, and it is amply capable of dealing with a great proportion of the questions now pending between nations. The death of ex-President Harrison left a vacancy which Mr. McKinley must fill by appointment, and it is reported that a State judge of high standing may be selected. Mr. Holls, who was secretary of the American delegation at The Hague, has been appointed by two Asiatic governments—namely, Siam and Persia—as a member of the arbitration tribunal. It has a glorious future before it.

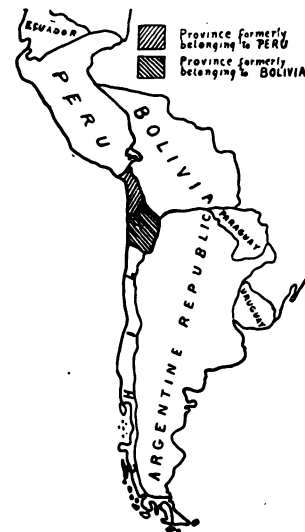
Arbitration and the Pan-American Conference. The subject of arbitration is one that has been under greater discussion in the republics of South America in the past few weeks than in Europe or at Peking. This

is because of the approaching Pan-American Congress to be held at the City of Mexico in October. One of the principal topics set down in the tentative programme for that conference is the arbitration of differences between American republics. The announcement of this topic led to a demand by at least three South American powers that its limits should be exactly defined. Chile, for example, was willing to take up the question of an inter-American arbitration treaty, to apply to the settlement of such differences only as should arise after the treaty was negotiated and signed. But Peru and Bolivia were not willing to have anything to do with the discussion of an arbitration plan, unless its object should be to provide means for the settlement of existing and pending disputes that might threaten peaceful relations, as well as for the adjustment of future differences. All this, of course, is not a mere academic discussion on the part of our South American friends, but a strictly practical affair.

The Trouble Between Chile and Her Neighbors.

To quote Mr. Cleveland's famous dictum, "it is a condition, not a theory," that confronts these South American powers, and it is one of primary importance. Chile has been an aggressive and relatively successful power. She is the only South American country that has developed a strong naval force. It is now about eighteen years since Chile, as a result of a successful war against Bolivia and Peru, deprived Bolivia of her maritime provinces and thus cut her off wholly from access to the sea, while also taking from Peru her southernmost coastwise district. When the treaties of peace were signed, however, there was no absolute cession of these provinces. It was merely

agreed that Chile should hold them for ten years,—that is, until 1894,—at which time the inhabitants of the provinces were to determine by vote to which nation they should permanently belong. Naturally, Chile has been reluctant to run the risk of losing possession; and the vote has never been taken. Many Chileans had moved into the provinces in ques-



tion, and the Bolivians and Peruvians held that the Chileans were not entitled to participate in the election. It is not necessary to go further into the details of what has become a highly complicated matter. The main situation is clear enough. Chile is in possession, and has a superior army and navy; and she feels that arbitration could bring her no gain and might bring her some loss. The Peruvians, on the other hand, believe that arbitration would result in their getting back the lost territory. Each side to this controversy has tried to get the United States to adopt its view of the scope of the arbitration plan to be discussed at the City of Mexico. Our Government has declined to commit itself, and prefers to leave it to the conference itself to deal with the question in its own way. At first it was announced that Chile would not under any circumstances attend the conference. Subsequently, however, Chile was reassured and decided to come; whereupon Peru took offense and proposed to stay away and to keep as many of her neighbors at home as possible. There is a good deal of rivalry between the Argentine Republic and Chile. A long Andean frontier separates them, and they have had difficulties in deciding about the ownership of certain valleys. Chile is the most peculiarly shaped of all independent countries. The South American boundary lines, indeed, are far from being scientific, and are likely to undergo more than one readjustment in the future. Since the people of all these republics speak the Spanish language and are of a common origin,—excepting only Brazil, which is Portuguese,—it would seem probable that the future tendency would be toward federation into larger states.

The Conference in Mexico. The conference in Mexico next October could not well do anything that

would have a direct bearing on the dispute between Chile and Peru, except by consent of both those powers. But there are several useful purposes that this conference may serve, and all the American republics ought to be represented there. The people of the United States have no selfish objects to gain, and their principal desire must be to promote good relations and a friendly feeling all around. It is especially important that the South American people should be under no misapprehension as to the great value to them of the Monroe Doctrine. They made heroic efforts to achieve their independence seventy-five years ago; and at a moment that was very critical for them, the United States came forward and proclaimed itself their champion. Otherwise Spain would have had the coöperation of the great Continental powers in

the attempt to recover control of South America. These republics have everything to gain by cultivating close and friendly relations with the United States. And we must lose no chance to prove this. We hold that the European colonial system should not be reestablished on this side of the Atlantic. But for this position as firmly maintained by the United States, the European powers would undoubtedly attempt to divide South America and cut it up among themselves. It is equally true that the South American republics ought to sympathize wholly with the people of the United States in their desire to keep the proposed isthmian canal under exclusively American auspices and control. All the aspirations of the United States are thoroughly compatible with the best interests of the Latin-American republics, and our citizens should make good use of every opportunity to have the South Americans understand this truth. One of the subjects to be discussed is the improvement of trade conditions in the western hemisphere. It is to be hoped that reciprocity treaties, steamship lines, and all other means may be encouraged for the radical increase of commerce between the United States and South America.

Our Supply of Horses for South Africa. As the South African war has advanced to its later stages, the infantry regiments have become comparatively useless, and the demand for well-mounted troopers has become imperative. Of the English soldiers now in South Africa probably 75,000 out of about 200,000 are operating on horseback. This African campaigning is so hard upon the animals, whether used for mounting troops or for trans-



LOADING MULES AND HORSES AT NEW ORLEANS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.



AMERICAN HORSES ARE FACING JUST NOW, IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WINTER.
(British soldiers in the Stromberg mountains during a blizzard.)

g supplies, that it has been difficult to supply horses and mules fast enough. The principal recruiting field has been the southern part of the United States, and the chief of shipment has been New Orleans. It is reported last month that the United States had already supplied the British army in South Africa with 100,000 horses and mules, and that an additional 50,000 would now have to be purchased. The price has steadily advanced, and the purchasing agents find the supply is equal to the demand.

A few years ago, the general introduction of the electric trolley system in cities and the prevalent use of bicycles had a large falling off in the market for horses, which accordingly became very

With one accord the horse stock-raisers dropped breeding as unprofitable, the consequence that at once before any one could realize it, the supply of good horses had fallen below the demand. This circumstance, even with such incidents as the purchase of horses on a large scale for South Africa, made horse-raising once again a very profitable industry. Nobody can safely pre-

dict how soon the rapidly increasing use of automobiles for various purposes will affect the horse market somewhat as the trolley car did a few years ago. The present season has witnessed a remarkably rapid increase in the use of self-propelling vehicles in all parts of the United States. In Europe, they are used chiefly for pleasure, and speed seems to be the great object. World-wide interest was attracted, for instance, by the recent automobile race from Paris to Berlin. In this country, high speed is not so much desired in automobiles as sound and practical qualities that will fit a machine for steady use, whether as a family vehicle, a public cab, or a delivery wagon.

*Successful
Airship.*

The French are giving more attention than any other people at present to various kinds of new inventions. Thus, they are developing submarine boats as an adjunct of their navy with great zeal and with entire success; and their latest achievement has been the construction of an airship that could be successfully controlled. M. Santos Dumont, a young man who was born in Brazil, but who has been working in France for some years on the problem of airships, is the envied inventor.



M. FOURNIER WINNING THE RECENT AUTOMOBILE RACE FROM PARIS TO BERLIN.

A year ago a French petroleum refiner offered a prize of 100,000 francs to the first inventor who should be able to start an airship in the St. Cloud neighborhood, circle it three times around the Eiffel Tower, and then return to the starting-point, at an average speed of not less than thirteen miles an hour. The balloon of Santos Dumont is a long cylindrical affair, from which is suspended a slight elongated car containing a four-cylinder motor of sixteen horse-power. In returning from the Eiffel Tower, which he successfully circled on July 13, this inventor met with some mishaps. Doubtless many improvements will have to be made. But there seems no doubt that there has now been invented a mechanism for propelling and steering a balloon irrespective of the direction of the wind.

*A Fair Bargain
Between Labor
and Capital.*

When Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, came to New York last March seeking to avert a threatened strike in the bituminous coal districts of Pennsylvania, he was able to make at least a *prima facie* showing of two things. First, that there were many vexatious anomalies and actual grievances among the Pennsylvania miners in respect to wages, hours, frequency of payments, company stores, methods of weighing and screening coal, etc. And, second, he was able to show that the miners were at last all organized, and that he could fairly claim to speak as their representative. He was not in a threatening mood, or in unseemly haste as to the remedying of the grievances of the anthracite workers, palpable as they were. But he sought to obtain some recognition of the union of the workers as the initial point for future amicable conferences, with a view to the gradual correction of unsuitable conditions and the ultimate establishment of the plan of yearly agreements on wage scales,—a plan that had been successfully introduced in the principal bituminous coal regions. If Mr. Mitchell had not been able to point confidently to the fact that for the first time in their history the anthracite-coal miners were thoroughly and completely organized, it is hardly to be supposed that he could have made much impression upon the financiers who now dominate the policy of the coal-carrying roads, and who through these roads are in control of the anthracite mines.

*The Men Are
Keeping Their
Bargain.*

The tacit understanding between Mr. Mitchell and the United Mine Workers on the one hand and the capitalists who control the anthracite business on the other was that wages should be maintained for a year by the employers, and peace should be kept and strikes averted by the union. Next

spring, according to this understanding, an open and direct method of negotiation may be adopted. Last month men employed in connection with the engines at anthracite mines went out with a pretty clear case of grievance, pally in the nature of excessive hours expected to succeed in stopping the engines, thus in bringing mining operations to a halt. For a few days the strike succeeded in stopping many important mines. These firemen, however, are not members of the United Mine Workers, but are a separate body. They have been upon the passive, though not, of course, the active, aid of the United Mine Workers. This, however, they failed to receive. The strike came to a quick conclusion through the firm opposition to it of Mr. Mitchell. The presidents of the district organizations of mine workers, who were determined to support the strike, had no regard for the spirit as well as the letter of the understanding that they were to do their best to keep industrial strife out of the anthracite districts during the coming year. Their opinion, affords a good illustration of the need of an enlightened way of regulating the relations between labor and capital.

*The Steel
Trust and Its
Labor Policy.*

When the great amalgamation of steel interests was brought about, and the United States Steel Corporation—commonly known as the "Steel Trust"—was formed some months ago, we pointed out on these pages that the general extension of the union principle among the workmen in the steel mills of this great corporation was not attempted by labor leaders. But the corporation did not shape its labor policy in this way, and so it happens that the country has been subjected to the disturbance of a strike. For purposes of operating its steel trust has kept distinct the organization of the chief constituent elements of which it is formed, as, for example, the American Steel Company, the American Steel Hammer Company, and the American Tin Plate Company. These three great companies had themselves formed only very recently through the amalgamation of what had been a number of independent companies and firms. So the steel mills belonging to these independent companies and firms had been so-called union mills, and it is to say, had employed and recognized the union principle. Longing to the Amalgamated Association of Steel, and Tin Plate Workers, while there had been non-union mills. In many of the steel mills, it is asserted, the employed men were not in their places only upon signing an agree-

the union. When the great amalgamations were formed, such as the American Tin Company, it seems to have been thought that conditions would be assimilated throughout properties of each so-called "trust;" and nearly all of the mills were on the union it was expected that the others would be zed also. But the huge amalgamation of companies into the existing United States Corporation was brought about before most m were old enough to have had a single experience in dealing with the labor prob- The strike ordered by President Shaffer Amalgamated Association to take effect on 5 was confined at the beginning to those of the United States Steel Corporation that cluded in three of its subsidiary companies ely, Sheet Steel, Steel Hoop, and Tin Plate. Amalgamated Association officials had met representative officials of those three com- to agree upon wage-scales for the coming

They found it possible to agree that the ized workers in the Tin Plate mills should id at such and such rates, and were also o arrange the scales for Sheet Steel and Hoop. President Shaffer and the associ- officials were, of course, directly represent- ly those mills that were on the union basis. , however, seem to have comprised a major- the mills. When the scales had been agreed the representatives of the workmen asked representatives of the employers to agree that me wage scales should apply to the mills were not on the union basis. This was d by the representatives of capital, and inference broke up. Thereupon, President r ordered a strike of Amalgamated Asso- n men employed by the United States Steel ration in the three subordinate companies ere engaged in the conference.

sue in Steel he. The extent of this strike and its outcome could not be foretold as we went to press; nor were the principles e entirely clear. The representatives of the yers proceeded to make their statements to ewspapers; and those statements without ion, in so far as they came to our notice, ed that their refusal to accede to President r's demand was due to their obligation to t the non-union men in their employ against ranny of the association. The newspapers, as a general rule, declared that Shaffer manded of the steel trust that it discharge n-union workmen. It was quite generally d by the so-called conservative newspapers r York and other Eastern cities that the yers were asked to undertake a compulsory

unionizing of certain mills against the wishes of the existing body of non-union men. Almost invariably these same newspapers declared that the Amalgamated Association was perfectly free to go into all these mills and unionize them, in so far as the employers were concerned. President Shaffer's explanations were somewhat dif-



MR. THEODORE J. SHAFER.

(President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Workers.)

ferent. He sought to convey the idea that the non-union men were absolutely forbidden to join the union. What the employers had already agreed to as a reasonable scale of prices for the iron and steel workers in the union mills ought, said President Shaffer and his colleagues, to be the standard of pay for others engaged in the same work. This, it was believed, would produce a uniformity and harmony of conditions that would make for the avoidance of future trouble. But the really important thing that President Shaffer and his colleagues say that they asked "was that the men be released from the contracts now binding them to belong to no labor organization and be allowed to join the association without being discharged."

The "Half-and-half" Policy.

It was perfectly obvious, even to the casual looker-on, many weeks ago, that the Amalgamated Association was preparing to urge this point upon the attention of the United States Steel Corporation. The point was vital from the men's point of

view, and sooner or later it was bound to come up. Such questions have to be dealt with as matters of large policy. The details of wage-scales ought, of course, to be left to the officials of the subordinate companies to work out with the representatives of labor; but the fundamental points of principle must in due time be considered by Mr. Morgan and the directors of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Lincoln said of the United States that this country could not permanently live half slave and half free. And some men say that the United States Steel Corporation cannot succeed permanently in its present policy of trying to carry on its mills on the plan of half union and half non-union. In the end, they say, it must be one thing or the other, irrespective of the results of last month's strike. Some of the statements given to the press on the morning of the 15th by the representatives of the companies to the effect that they had merely been protecting their non-union men from the tyranny of the Amalgamated Association were brought into question later in the day when it was discovered that certain non-union men themselves were disposed to join the striking union men and walk out of the mills. It seemed to be the fact—though the truth about such things is not always easy to obtain—that some, at least, of the non-union mills would have been unionized in very short order if the workmen had been allowed to have their own way. Everything in the situation made it hard to believe that there would have been any strike if Mr. Shaffer had allowed time for a more thorough investigation and discussion.



DISINTERESTED OBSERVER: "You fellows would make more headway if you pulled the same way."

From the *Leader* (Des Moines).

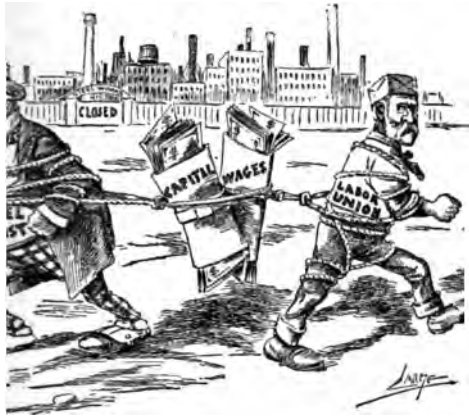
An Unjustifiable Strike.

A strike is too extreme a remedy to be resorted to, except after all other recourse has failed for the relief of a serious practical grievance. It is therefore, that Mr. Shaffer was wrong in precipitating a strike. There was no practical grievance whatever. Mr. Shaffer's point was not properly before the conference. The strike was in anticipation of possible future grievances as if one country should make war on another in time of profound peace, on the ground that another country would not sign a permanent arbitration treaty as anticipatory of possible disputes. It may, however, be turned out that a strike will bring the deeper point at issue and clearly to the attention of the impotent like Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who alone attempted to adjust such issues. The strike was about to be precipitated in the anthracite last spring was only averted, it is said, by the interposition of Mr. Morgan. The men were not properly and responsibly organized. They had no conferences with the presidents of the companies running the iron and steel roads. They had sent respectful inquiries and they had not even been accorded the courtesy of an answer to their letters. Finally, there was a higher court, to which a case might have been made with better results. The conference that sat at Pittsburg was perfectly competent to deal with the question upon scales for the organized mills. The question whether or not those scales were applicable to the non-union mills was one of a general policy, and its answer should have been postponed for at least a year. From what we can learn, Mr. Shaffer is a man whose chief fault would seem to be a lack of patience and a disposition to act arbitrarily and precipitately.

What Is to Be the Trust's Permanent Attitude?

There is not involved on either side a question of strict right or wrong, but solely a question of wisdom and farsightedness in point of policy. If the United States Steel Corporation runs, the United States Steel Corporation must deal with organized labor, or it is the duty of the officials of the Amalgamated Association to deal with the steel trust. That President Schwab of the steel trust intends to reduce labor throughout all the properties of the corporation to the status of a Carnegie company's works, where, since the time of the Amalgamated Association in the memorable Homestead strike of 1892, labor unionism has not been permitted. Mr. Schwab's recent testimony before the Industrial Commission at Washington was not reassuring to the unionists. After the struggle of 1892 it would not have been feasible to permit unionism at the Carnegie mills and to forbid it at the United States Steel mills. The question is, Would it be found possible

e for the United States Steel Corporation l with a trade-union year by year in nego- of wage-scales for the majority of its mills sternly refusing the men the right to organ- other mills, or to be brought under the of the general wage-agreement? In short, ionists hold that the present attitude of pitalists is not one of stable equilibrium.



A DOUBLE TIE-UP.—From the *Herald* (Boston).

e watchful and suspicious minds of the leaders it is settled that the policy of steel corporation is to be hostile to labor organization, and that unionism is to be crushed when occasion offers. And certainly the organizations, one must admit, have some for this belief. It is not to be supposed the Amalgamated Association would survive and accept annihilation without making a stern fight for existence; and when the issue is itself in that light the question arises side is to choose the time for a fight. Mr. Shaffer has thought it better strategy to fight gradually, and we think him disastrously mis-

Whatever temporary truce may be patched however, the labor leaders will declare that can be only one of two permanent out-

Either labor organization must go to the completely, while the country looks on at phantom and unlimited organization of capital; else the principle must be recognized that organization is not only permissible, but a thing; and that where vast productive capacities under unified control, labor will have extensive organization.

ital, bor, is effy rial. After all, these men argue, it is not labor organization that is on trial at the bar of public opinion in the United States at the present time. The advantages and advantages of trade-unionism have been thor-

oughly discussed in all industrial countries for nearly a hundred years. But the monopolistic consolidation of productive capital is a very new phenomenon, and it was not only criticised and inveighed against in the political platforms of both great parties alike in the Presidential campaign of last year, but it is criticised and denounced also in the very latest State platforms, as, for instance, those adopted in Ohio last month. The only wonder was that the enormous steel corporation, with its alleged overcapitalization, could have been formed in an atmosphere of as much good temper and toleration as was shown by public opinion throughout the country. It was believed by many onlookers that the chief promoters of this great corporation would certainly acquaint themselves with the new and inevitable tendencies in the labor situation. Those men have had much to say to the country about a progressive age and wholly new ideas and methods in the organization of capital. They must not forget that in this country the trade-union idea is much more familiar and much less feared than the trust idea; and that everybody had taken it for granted that the big consolidated employers of labor would have to negotiate on fairly equal terms with the big unions.

The Political Aspects.

If, indeed, it must be one thing or the other in the end, it is likely to be "union." A localized employer may be able to fight down organized labor and put his shops or mills on the non-union basis; but it does not seem to us as if an employer on so vast a scale as the United States Steel Corporation could completely stamp out unionism, for the simple reason that the country itself would not endure the stupendous conflict that must necessarily be involved. The men who are in a position to fix the policy of the steel corporation as respects labor can also dictate that of a great part of the railway mileage of the country, and most of the coal-mining, not to mention other industries. It is not, therefore, to be supposed that the various railroad unions and other organizations would look on and see the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Workers defeated in a struggle that really meant life or death for organized labor in general. When strikes occur on a great scale and carry disturbance into widely separated regions, their political aspect has to be taken into account. The party that happens to be in power usually suffers most from labor troubles. Both great parties in this country claim to be the particular friends of organized labor. Mr. Shaffer and his colleagues were evidently relying a good deal last month upon the exigencies of politics.

Crops and Weather. It is well within the bounds of truth to say that through the greater part of July there was greater anxiety shown about the weather and its relation to the growing crops than about the theory or practice of trade-unionism and the possible damage to business interests of a protracted steel strike. Early in the season, the crop situation had appeared to be very bright; and it seems that, taking the country at large, the wheat crop has been successfully harvested and is one of the best in our history. But a cold and wet spring had given the corn crop a late start, and its development was dependent upon a proper adjustment of rain and shine in July. Unfortunately, there extended across the country for many days a vast area of intense and persistent heat and drought. In New York and the East, the excessively hot spell began late in June and lasted for about two weeks. Since weather records have been kept, no such spell of extremely hot and dry weather had been known in the early part of summer. The death rate in New York and many other cities was enormously increased by reason of the extreme heat. Tens of thousands of people from the tenement-houses slept night after night in the public parks, while other thousands slept on the Long Island beaches. In the West, the hot spell was still more protracted than in the East, and the thermometer was a good deal higher. While it was certain that the corn crop in Kansas and the Southwest at large had suffered greatly, no accurate estimate could be made of the extent of the damage. One of the most important functions of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the Western States has been to teach the farmers how to make the best of bad years. There are certain comparatively new crops, such as alfalfa, kaffir corn, field peas, and others, that are not so dependent as wheat and corn upon equable and normal conditions of heat and rainfall. The great agricultural West has been so prosperous for some years past that it has accumulated, so to speak, an insurance fund against a bad season or two. It has learned by experience that there must be lean years as well as fat years. It is not probable, therefore, that the prosperity of the West will be seriously affected by the partial failure of this year's crops.

End of the Northern Pacific Struggle. On July 18, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan announced his plan for making a permanent peace of the armistice declared on May 31 between the two factions attempting to control the Northern Pacific Railroad. The fight for control which had brought on the remarkable panic of May 9, and so uni-

versally unsettled the most important financial movements, had rested under the terms of a memorandum by which the Northern Pacific interests pledged themselves not to take advantage of their new ownership of the Burlington road to the disadvantage of the Union Pacific until Mr. Morgan should have tried his hand at straightening out the tangle. To do this, Mr. Morgan selected five new members for the Northern Pacific directorate, with a view to assuring all the railroads involved that the new owners of the Burlington would not use it to hurt the traffic of the Union Pacific and its allied roads, at the same time leaving sufficient strength in the board to Mr. Hill's Great Northern party to content them. Both sides expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied. In case there is a disagreement in the reconstituted board over matters that involve the conflicting interests of the Harriman group of roads on the one side and the Morgan-Hill group on the other, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is named as referee, and in his absence Mr. A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will act as substitute. This arrangement promises a true "community of interest" in the management of practically every railroad west of Chicago, except the Atchison, Rock Island, and Missouri Pacific, and will carry an important step further the remarkable movement in concentrating the ownership and management of our transportation routes so thoroughly discussed in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Mr. H. T. Newcomb.

Affairs at Peking. Later information caused it to appear that the indemnity question at Peking was by no means so near adjustment as the European and American public had been led to suppose a month or six weeks ago. It was not finally determined just how much China should pay, in what form she should make payment, nor yet by what means she should raise the money. It turned out that the demands of the powers were in excess of the 450,000,000 taels that China had accepted as the maximum. Presumably, the plan of distributing 4-per-cent. bonds to the claimant governments will be adhered to, although there has been much friction over the guarantee question. Finally, it is not yet agreed precisely how much China may increase her duties on foreign imports in order to obtain money with which to pay the foreign claimants. The whole business is a disgrace to Christendom. The final evacuation of Peking is announced for August 14, and extensive preparations have been making for the return of the Chinese imperial government. Our minister, Mr. Conger, sailed from San Francisco for China on July 17, and Commissioner Rockhill is to sail from China

ar future. It has been rumored that he turn to his former work in connection Bureau of American Republics, with ference to the Pan-American Congress meet in October.

Russia's influence in Chinese affairs seems to be steadily increasing. The Russian minister at Peking, M. de s now been transferred, and M. Paul as been appointed to take charge of affairs in China. For the most of the ng the past fifteen years he has been of the Russian embassy in London. ian of great talent and knowledge, and ved that his going to China helps to new epoch in the history of Russia's n in the far East. Everything in- ussia's permanent occupation of Man- nd of Mongolia also.



M. PAUL LESSAR.

The relations of the United States with China are likely to be very friendly in the future, since the Chinese Govern- ognizes the great moderation that the tates has advocated in the treatment of the powers. The Chinese minister to ry, Wu Ting Fang, delivered the Fourth oration last month at Independence Hall, elphia, and he spoke with much ability



Courtesy of the *North American*, Philadelphia.

MINISTER WU TING FANG DELIVERING FOURTH OF JULY ORATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

and show of friendly feeling. The Japanese have had an opportunity in the past month to express the peculiar friendliness they feel for the people of the United States, the occasion being the unveiling at Kurihama, on the Japanese coast, of a monument in memory of the landing of Commodore Perry on July 14, 1853. Admiral Rodgers, commanding the United States visiting squadron, was the guest of special honor, and the Viscount Katsura, prime minister of Japan, made a memorable address. Several other speeches were made by Americans and Japanese, in all of which the close relations existing between the two countries were dwelt upon. The subject of the greatest interest to the Japanese this summer is Korea, Japan being extremely jealous of the movements of Russia.

In Eastern Europe. The Emperor Francis Joseph has visited Bohemia this summer, and his visit has given rise to the rumor

that he will in the near future consent to the establishment of a separate Bohemian parliament at Prague, and that he will be crowned King of Bohemia, thus placing the Czechs on a footing in the empire somewhat similar to that of the Hungarians, and turning the dual monarchy into a triple one. There seems, however, to be no confirmation of this report. There is perpetual unrest in the Balkan states, and the Macedonian

question in one form or another is always under agitation ; but last month's news brings nothing of exceptional importance from that part of Europe. The news from Turkey that is most interesting to readers in the United States is that of the payment of practically the full amount by the Turkish Government of the sum that had been recognized as due on account of the destruction of American school property in Armenia. Mr. Straus had succeeded in getting the Sultan personally on several occasions to acknowledge the debt and promise to pay it. Mr. Lloyd Griscom, who was left in charge of our interests at Constantinople when Mr. Straus came home, is said to have made it his practice to call every Saturday at the Sublime Porte to press for payment of the claim. Mr. Griscom lately left Constantinople, having been appointed minister to Persia ; and Mr. Leishman, who was transferred from Switzerland to Turkey, seems for some reason to have found a way to get his hand into the Sultan's pocket. The Cretan National Assembly has been asking the protecting European powers to annex Crete to Greece ; but the powers have told the Cretans to let well enough alone. Prince George of Greece is administering the affairs of the island, and the connection of Crete with Turkey is now only theoretical.

Educational Notes.

The gifts to American colleges and universities announced in June were perhaps greater than at any previous commencement season. No exhaustive record of them has been made, but they would probably foot up \$15,000,000. With the one very notable exception of gifts aggregating \$5,000,000 for Washington University, at St. Louis, most of the large gifts have been bestowed upon institutions east of Ohio and north of Maryland. Brown University, as announced by us last month, has received gifts equivalent to \$2,000,000, and Harvard, among other new benefactions, is the recipient of a million dollars from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan toward its scheme of buildings for the medical department. President Hadley announced at the Yale commencement that the bicentennial fund of \$2,000,000 had been completed. The Rev. Dr. Richard C. Hughes has been appointed president of Ripon College. Rev. Charles L. White is chosen president of Colby College. The new head of Andover Theological Seminary is the Rev. Dr. Charles O. Day. At Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus has returned to the presidency of the Armour Institute of Technology. One of the most famous educators and scientists of this country, Prof. Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, died last month.

Obituary Notes.

Our obituary record this month contains a larger number of distinguished names than usual. We publish where an article from the pen of John G. Brooks on the late John Fiske, and some upon James E. Yeatman, the well-known philanthropist of St. Louis. Quite as versatile an author as Mr. Fiske, though not so well known at home, was the late W. J. Stillman, a greater part of whose active life was spent in various capacities in southern and eastern Europe. Charles Nordhoff was another well-known novelist and author, for a long time connected with the New York *Herald*. The Rev. Joseph Cook was at one time the most conspicuous platform speaker in the United States on religious and scientific subjects. General Butterfield, of New York, was a prominent veteran of the Civil War, and Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, was a public man of growing prominence. Adelbert S. Hay, son of the Secretary of State, who had served our Government as consul at Pretoria, returned in safety to his country only to meet death by a sad accident at New Haven while attending the reunion of his class.



THE LATE REV. JOSEPH COOK.



THE LATE SENATOR KYLE, OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

George E. Hay, son of the Secretary of State, who had served our Government as consul at Pretoria, returned in safety to his country only to meet death by a sad accident at New Haven while attending the reunion of his class. George E. Hay, son of the Secretary of State, who had served our Government as consul at Pretoria, returned in safety to his country only to meet death by a sad accident at New Haven while attending the reunion of his class.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From June 19 to July 18, 1901.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

June 21.—President McKinley's order establishing civil government in the Philippines and appointing William H. Taft the first governor is promulgated.

June 22.—General Chaffee is appointed military governor of the Philippines, relieving General MacArthur.

June 23.—General Cailles, the Philippine insurgent leader, surrenders with 650 men and 500 rifles; oaths of allegiance to the United States are taken.

June 25.—Ohio Republicans renominate Governor Nash.

July 4.—Civil government is inaugurated in the Philippines; Judge William H. Taft takes the oath of office as the first civil governor; General Chaffee succeeds General MacArthur as military governor.... The Porto Rican Assembly unanimously adopts a resolution providing for free trade with the United States and requesting President McKinley to issue his proclamation on July 25.

July 5.—Comptroller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes resigns his office in order to be a candidate for United States Senator from Illinois in 1903.

July 7.—A proclamation by President McKinley opening certain Indian reservations in Oklahoma to settlers on August 6, 1901, is made public.

July 10.—Ohio Democrats nominate James Kilbourne



THE LATE ADELBERT S. HAY.

for governor, adopt the resolutions on franchises, railroads, and corporation taxation advocated by Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, and, by an overwhelming majority, repudiate Bryanism.

July 11.—Governor Herried, of South Dakota, appoints Alfred B. Kittredge to the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Senator Kyle.

July 17.—Postmaster-General Smith issues orders placing restrictions on second-class mail matter.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

June 19.—The Nicaraguan Government accepts the resignations of the directors of three national colleges and closes the institutions.... A bill is introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath for compulsory insurance for employees in private service.

June 20.—The Belgian Chamber passes an anti-gambling bill.

June 21.—Mr. Hoshi Toru, the Japanese statesman, is assassinated.

June 22.—By a majority of 80 votes, the Italian Chamber of Deputies approves of the home policy of the ministry.



Photo by Fredricks, New York.

THE LATE GEN. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, OF NEW YORK.

June 23.—The management of the State post-offices throughout the Australian Commonwealth is transferred to the federal government.

June 24.—The trial of Count de Lur-Saluces for high treason begins before the French Senate at Paris.

June 25.—Don Jerman Riesco is elected President of Chile.

June 26.—The Count de Lur-Saluces is found guilty by the French Senate of high treason and is sentenced to banishment for five years.

June 28.—The Dutch Cabinet resigns in consequence of the loss of 13 seats in the elections....By a vote of 313 to 249, the French Chamber of Deputies adopts the associations bill....A royal proclamation announces that the coronation of King Edward VII. of Great Britain will take place in June, 1902.

July 5.—The Argentine minister of finance resigns.

July 8.—In the British House of Commons the education bill is attacked by members of both parties.

July 9.—A British Liberal conference adopts a resolution of confidence in the leadership of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

July 16.—The British ministry is defeated, on a question of minor importance, in the House of Lords, by a vote of 41 to 20.

July 17.—The Danish cabinet resigns.

July 18.—Earl Russell is arraigned before the British House of Lords on a charge of bigamy, pleads guilty, and is sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

June 19.—It is announced at Berne that most of the signatory powers, including the United States, have accepted an invitation to confer on a revision of the Geneva Convention....The documents covering the foreign relations of the United States in the war with Spain are published at Washington.

June 22.—The United States addresses a note to Russia on the sugar and petroleum tariff controversy.

June 23.—In consequence of the Russian ambassador's representation, the Sultan of Turkey agrees to send a commission to Macedonia to investigate the situation there and report.

June 26.—The United States receives from the Italian Government a statement that no export duty is paid on Italian sugar.

July 2.—Korea requests Japan to close the Japanese post-offices and withdraw the officials.

July 8.—United States Consul-General Stowe, at Cape Town, resigns.

July 10.—United States Minister Leishman obtains a final settlement of American indemnity claims against Turkey.

July 14.—American and Japanese warships take part in the ceremony of unveiling a monument to Commodore Perry, U.S.N., at Kurihama, Japan.

July 18.—The consul-general of Ecuador at Valparaiso, Chile, is assassinated.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

June 24.—Japan increases her indemnity demands about 8,000,000 yen on account of the depreciation 4-per-cent. bonds....General Gaselee, the British mander in China, arranges with the Chinese authorities for the administration of the city of Peking the time of evacuation arrives.

July 1.—The British and Japanese sections of the Chinese government are formally transferred to the Chinese....The British Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 474 to 71, passes supplementary credits amounting to \$18,000,000 to cover the expenses of the Chinese expedition.

July 4.—An agreement with the commander of French forces in Pao-ting-fu for the protection of foreigners in Shansi province is made public.

July 10.—Three thousand Chinese imperial troops defeated by the Allied Villagers' Society at Chichou, miles southeast of Pao-ting-fu.

July 11.—Li Hung Chang orders Gen. Ma Yu-Fu to take reinforcements to Chichou.

July 14.—General Gaselee, commander of the British Indian troops in China, leaves for England.

July 17.—It is announced that Japan has withdrawn her request for an increase of indemnity.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

June 20.—The Midland Mounted Rifles are overthrown at Waterkloof by the Boers, under Commandant Malan....Acting President Schalk-Burger of the Orange Free State, and President Steyn of the Cape Colony, issue a proclamation declaring that peace will be made and no conditions accepted by our independence and national existence or the interests of our colonial brothers shall be the price paid."

June 25.—A large Boer force under Commandant Malan and Smit attack Richmond, in Cape Colony, keep up the attack until dusk; they retire on the approach of a British column.

July 5.—Lord Methuen is engaged east of Zeeha, he captures 43 Boers, with ammunition, cattle and wagons.

July 11.—A post of the South African constabulary at Houtkop, northwest of Vereeniging, is attacked.



THE NEW IMPERIAL YACHT CLUB AT KIEL, OPENED BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

rs, who are repulsed, the British losing 8 killed and wounded....General Broadwood surprises the Reitz, capturing many officials of the Orange state; President Steyn narrowly escapes.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

9.—A great meeting is held in London to protest the methods of the Boer war.

20.—Emperor William of Germany unveils a monument to the Great Elector of Brandenburg at Potsdam.

23.—A flood in the Elkhorn River valley, in Virginia, causes much loss of life and property.

25.—The Leipziger Bank, in Germany, fails.

27.—The Seventh National Bank, of New York City, fails.

28.—The brokerage firm of Henry Marquand & Co., New York City, fails with heavy liabilities.

29.—M. Fournier wins the three-days' automobile race from Paris to Berlin, having covered the distance in 17 hours....The City National Bank of New York, is closed by order of Comptroller Dawes.

30.—The *Moniteur Universel*, of Paris, founded in 1789 and until 1871 the official organ of the French government, ceases publication....The assessment of New York City shows a total valuation of \$1,087,300,000.

31.—Intense heat prevails throughout the eastern central portions of the United States; the official thermometer at Philadelphia shows a temperature of 95 degrees; there are more than 200 deaths from the heat in New York City....Cornell wins the 'varsity football game on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie.

32.—The Kharkof Commercial Bank, of Russia, shows a deficit estimated at \$2,550,000.

33.—The Henley boat-race for the Grand Challenge Cup is won by Leander, which wins from the University of Pennsylvania by a length in 7:04 4-5....The Commercial Bank of Ekaterinoslaf, Russia, fails....The will of the late Jacob S. Rogers, of the Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J., nearly the largest estate in the state, estimated at more than \$5,000,000, is bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

34.—The twentieth annual international convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Workers opens at Cincinnati.

35.—The National Educational Association begins its annual session at Detroit.

36.—In a collision of trains on the Chicago & North Western railroad, about 100 miles east of Kansas City, 19 persons are killed and many injured.

37.—The University of Pennsylvania defeats the University of California in a boat-race at Killarney.

38.—Members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers go on strike.

39.—Stationary firemen in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania go on strike, compelling many miners to work.

40.—The Baldwin-Ziegler arctic exploring expedition departs from Tromsøe, Norway.

41.—The fifth international convention of the League of Nations is opened at San Francisco.

OBITUARY.

June 19.—Ex-Gov. Person C. Cheney, of New Hampshire, 75.

June 21.—Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, of the British navy, 73.

June 22.—James E. Taylor, the well-known artist and illustrator, 61.

June 23.—Adelbert S. Hay, former United States consul at Pretoria, 25....General von Schweinitz, 68....Rev. Dr. J. Aspinwall Hodge, of Lincoln University, Pa., 70.

June 24.—Rev. Joseph Cook, a popular lecturer on religious and scientific subjects, 63.

June 25.—Edward W. Hooper, treasurer of Harvard College for nearly a quarter of a century, 60.

June 26.—Joseph Ladue, founder of Dawson City, in the Klondike, 47.

June 28.—Sir Thomas Galt, of Toronto, 86....Theodore Sutton Parvin, founder of the Iowa Masonic Library, 84.



THE LATE PRINCE VON HOHENLOHE, OF GERMANY.
(From a snap-shot taken while the Prince was on a hunting expedition.)



PRESIDENT KRÜGER'S VILLA "CASA CARA," AT HILVERSUM, IN THE NETHERLANDS.

June 29.—Judge William A. Woods, of the United States Circuit Court of Indiana, 64.

June 30.—Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, a well-known clergyman, of Washington, D. C., 82.

July 1.—United States Senator James Henderson Kyle, of South Dakota, 47.

July 2.—Albert L. Johnson, owner and promoter of many street-railway enterprises, 40.... Jacob S. Rogers, former owner of the Rogers Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., 80.... Rev. Greenough White, until lately a professor in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., 88.... Paul Neumann, a prominent citizen of Hawaii, 68.... Dr. John Curwen, one of the oldest American specialists in mental diseases, 80.

July 4.—John Fiske, author and lecturer, 59 (see page 175).... George E. Leighton, a well-known lawyer and business man of St. Louis, 67.... John E. Tegmeyer, of Baltimore, one of the engineers who laid out the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 80.... Col. Julian Scott, the artist, 55.... Prof. Peter Guthrie Tait, of Edinburgh University, 70.

July 5.—Prince von Hohenlohe, former chancellor of Germany, 82.

July 6.—Prof. Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, 78.... William James Stillman, newspaper correspondent, author, and archaeologist, 78.... Representative J. William Stokes, of South Carolina.... Prof. Johannes Schmidt, the Indo-German scholar of Berlin University, 58.

July 7.—James E. Yeatman, of St. Louis, well known as a philanthropist, 83 (see page 186).... Pierre Lorillard, of New York, 68.

July 8.—Ashley B. Tower, a successful New York architect, 54.... Frederick D. White, son of the United States ambassador to Germany, 41.



THE LATE PROF. JOSEPH LE CONTE.
(Of California.)

July 9.—Ex-Congressman William H. Stone, of Missouri, 72.... Postmaster John F. B. Earhart, of New Orleans, 61.... Napoleon Le Brun, the architect, 80.

July 10.—Mrs. Martha Patterson, daughter of the late ex-President Johnson and mistress of the White House in the years 1865-66, 72.

July 12.—Dr. Federico Elizuriz y Echaurren, President of Chile, 51.... Robert Henry Newell ("Orpheus C. Kerr"), 65.... Ex-Gov. Richard E. Hubbard, of Texas, 67.

July 14.—Charles Nordhoff, newspaper writer and author, 71.

July 15.—Rev. Ezra A. Huntington, of Auburn Theological Seminary, 88.

July 17.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield, of New York, 71.... George Warren Wood, D.D., translator of the Bible into Armenian, 87.

July 18.—Horatio J. Sprague, United States consul at Gibraltar for more than fifty years, 78.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions have been announced for this month:

SCIENTIFIC.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Denver, August 24-31; the American Chemical Society, at Denver, August 26-27; the Economic Entomologists' Association, at Denver, August 22-23; the Geological Society of America, at Denver, on August 27; the Botanical Society of America, at Denver, August 24-31; the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, at Denver, August 23-24; the American Mathematical Association, at Ithaca, N. Y., August 19-26; the International Congress of Zoölogists, at Berlin, Germany, during the month.

REFORMATORY.—The League of American Municipalities, at Jamestown, N. Y., August 21-24; the National League Improvement Association, at Buffalo, August 12-14; the National Good Government League, at Buffalo, August 15-18; the National Total Abstinence Union, at Hartford, Conn., August 7-10.

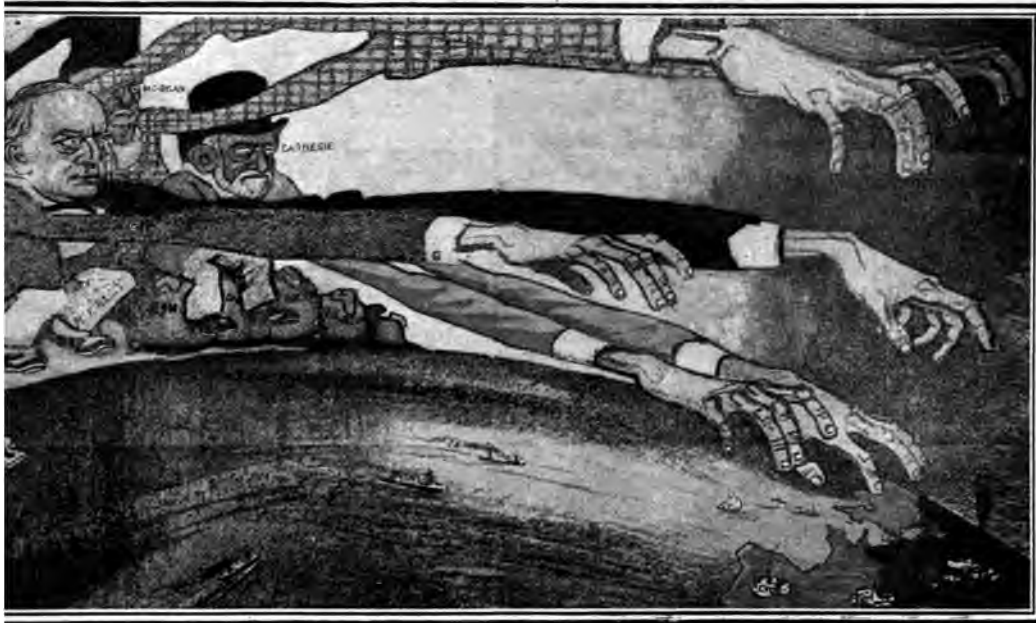
PROFESSIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.—The American Bar

Association, at Denver, August 25-28; the National Shorthand Reporters' Association, at Buffalo, August 15-20; the National Dental Association, at Milwaukee, August 6-10; the National Negro Business League, at Chicago, August 21-23.

PATRIOTIC.—The National Association of the Army of the Philippines, at Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 19; the National Spanish-American War Veterans' Reunion, at Baltimore, Md., on August 12; Daughters of Liberty National Council, at Boston, August 27-28; the Order of Scottish Clans, at Pittsburg, August 20-23.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The National Universalist Association, at Ferry Beach Park, Maine, August 1-12; the Weather Forecasters' convention, at Milwaukee, August 27-29; the American Legion of Honor, at Buffalo, on August 20; the National Fraternal Congress, at Detroit, Mich., August 26-31; the Lincoln Emancipation and Republican Leagues, at Philadelphia, August 22-23.

CURRENT TOPICS IN CARTOONS.



THE AMERICAN DANGER TO EUROPE.—From *Ulk* (Berlin).

J. P. MORGAN'S recent visit to Europe and his return home early last month were somehow the motive of a greater number of cartoons, European as American, than has ever appeared at any time about a man not holding public office or engaged in a political campaign. The European papers, especially Germany and Austria, are continuing to take a serious view of the danger of American competition in the industry of the Old World, as witness the cartoon *Ulk* reproduced on this page. An American cartoon on the other hand, seeks to call our attention to the aggressiveness of Germany in plucking the apple

of South American trade under the very nose of the somnolent Uncle Sam.



UNDER HIS NOSE.—From the *Times* (Minneapolis).



EASY STREET.

"Let's see; what'll I do with it next?"
From the *Journal* (New York).



WAR PLASTERS.

UNCLE SAM: "My plaster comes off to-day for good."
JOHN BULL: "And I am still sticking more on."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

We have collected some very cheerful American cartoons on this page. The first is a reminder of the fact that since the 1st of July American citizens have been relieved from various stamp taxes that were imposed by the war-revenue measure, the most familiar of these being the two-cent stamp on bank checks. The one-cent tax on telegrams and express receipts has also been dispensed with. John Bull meanwhile is pretty well plastered over with war-revenue stamps. The *Des*

IOWA: "That's our Dave."—From the *Leader* (Des Moines).

Moines Leader has a good cartoonist, who finds amusement in the idea that the Hon. David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House, for whom his fellow-citizens in the Hawkeye State have a feeling of affectionate familiarity, should have been hobnobbing with kings and dukes abroad. American public men have been welcomed in England this summer as never before.

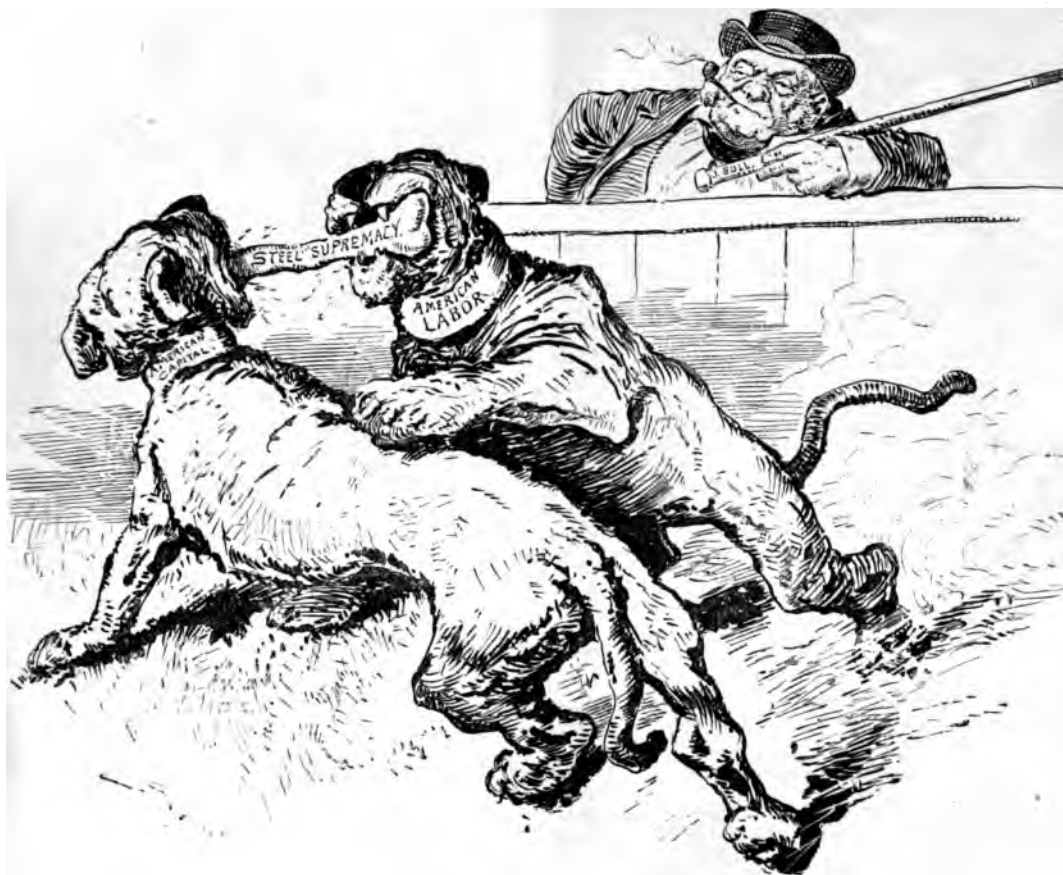
In a strong cartoon on the opposite page, Mr. Bush, of the *New York World*, reminds us that John Bull is looking on with some degree of complacency and satisfaction at the spectacle of the struggle between capital and labor in the American steel industry.



UNCLE SAM: "I don't believe they will come over as long as the watchdog is there."

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



THE INTERESTED SPECTATOR: "Sic 'em!"—From the *World* (New York).



A TEST OF STRENGTH.

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war."
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



LABOR'S DISTURBING DEMAND.

"Don't you think you might let me have a wing of that bird?"—From the *North American* (Philadelphia).



SURE THING.

"EASY BOSS" PLATT: "New York will furnish the next President."

ROOSEVELT
REED
ODELL
ROOT

— "I wonder if he means me!"

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

Congressman Babcock, of Wisconsin, has said that the tariff ought to be revised adversely to trusts, and much discussion has followed. Senator Mason, of Il-



A WARM ISSUE.

Joey Babcock's dog is stirring up plenty of excitement, anyway.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



SENATOR MASON IS MOVED TO WRITE AN URGENT NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT.—From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).

linois, is supposed to be disturbed by the candidacy of Comptroller Dawes for his seat. "Bart," of the *Minneapolis Journal*, has been exceptionally amusing and timely in his recent cartoon work, as shown by three of his cartoons on this page.



ANNEXATION.

CUBA: "Don't worry, old fellow. When we get our government well established, we'll annex you."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



HOW LONG?—From the *Veldt*.

Angel of Peace still knocks in vain at the door of Africa. Race feeling is further embittered by new policy in Cape Colony of dealing summarily with Boer sympathizers by court-martial. Several have already been hanged. These methods will not make Africa a comfortable place for John Bull (see the cartoon on this page).



BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

POSTER KITCHENER (to the Cape rebels): "Now, his new proclamation—it interests you; and remember, be carried out!"—From *Owl* (Cape Town).



THE IMPERIAL FARMYARD.

YORK: "Mustn't let those fowls fly into the next paddock, nohow."—From the *Bulletin* (Sydney).



JOHN BULL IN THE TRANSVAAL: "This house is so uncomfortable, and has cost me so much, and there is not even a chair to sit on."—From *Nebelspatter* (Zurich).



RUSSIA'S GUARANTEE FOR THE CHINESE LOAN.

THE CZAR (to the powers): "I guarantee that my good friend here will pay up promptly."
 LI HUNG CHANG: "Oh, Confucius! How he's pinching me!"—From the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

The alleged wiliness of the diplomatic methods of Russia forms a staple theme for the cartoonists of all other countries except France. It is evident that Russia's hold upon the Chinese situation grows stronger every day. Meanwhile Russia has been successful of

late in restoring her influence among the small States of Southeastern Europe. She dominates Serbia, and she is reported to have gained a fresh hold upon Bulgaria by helping Prince Ferdinand of that little country to obtain a loan from France.



JAPAN URGES CHINA TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER IN MANCHURIA.—From the *Bulletin* (Sydney).



"ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER."

(Russia and France conciliate Bulgaria by the familiar device of a loan.)—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE RECENT GREAT RAILWAY COMBINATIONS.

BY H. T. NEWCOMB.

(Editor *Railway World*.)

THE strong movement toward concentration of industrial control, which has operated in the United States since about the beginning of the year 1899, found expression during the earlier portion of the period mainly in connection with manufacturing enterprises. More recently, however, it has affected the railway industry, and there have been within a few months several very extensive combinations in the latter

Among the most notable are the acquisition of control of the Baltimore & Ohio system, which, according to the latest data furnished by the statistician to the Interstate Commerce Commission,* includes 3,608 miles of owned and controlled railway, and of the Long Island, with 419 miles, by the Pennsylvania; that of the Boston & Albany, 394 miles, the Lake Erie & Western, 350 miles, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, 2,335 miles, by the New York Central & Hudson River; of the Fitchburg, 458 miles, by the Boston & Maine; of the Central of New Jersey, 703 miles, by the Philadelphia & Reading; of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Leavenworth, 968 miles, and the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham, 277 miles, by the St. Louis & San Francisco; of the Mobile & Ohio, 688 miles, by the Southern; of the Southern Pacific, 1,400 miles, by the Union Pacific; and the joint acquisition of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1,000 miles, by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, which was followed by the acquisition of a large interest, if not of actual control, in the Northern Pacific in behalf of the Union Pacific. The Pennsylvania and New York Central & Hudson River have also jointly obtained control of the Chesapeake & Ohio, 1,457 miles, and the Norfolk & Western, 1,551 miles. The absorptions enumerated, not including the recent transfer of control of the Northern Pacific, the ultimate disposition of which is still uncertain, aggregate 28,655 miles, and include only a few more important of those that have taken place within a comparatively recent period. The Interstate Commerce Commission states in its latest

annual report that, "disregarding mere rumors, but taking account of well-authenticated statements, like that asserting a control by the New York Central in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and of the Pennsylvania in the Chesapeake & Ohio,* there were absorbed between July 1, 1899, and November 1, 1900, 25,311 miles of railway."

The commission's statement probably includes many smaller combinations than those enumerated by the present writer; and as about half of the mileage represented by the absorptions specifically referred to herein has been affected by those occurring after November 1, 1900, it is safe to say, accepting the commission's statement as accurate, that since July 1, 1899, the control of at least 40,000 miles of railway has been transferred to corporations owning other railway lines.

These facts cannot pass without occasioning some comment and inquiry. All public-spirited citizens will ask what the social and economic consequences of this movement are likely to be; they will wish to understand its causes, and to ascertain what further movement in the same direction is reasonably to be anticipated.

The history of railway development shows that a strong tendency toward consolidation in some form has always been a marked characteristic of that industry. None of the great railway systems was constructed by a single corporation or by persons working in a common interest or according to a single plan. The railways of the United States have mainly been constructed as short, detached lines, and these have been welded into systems by gradual processes of combination worked out slowly, in the face of popular prejudice, and over legislative obstacles, by persons who, though usually greatly in advance of their contemporaries in economic perception, have rarely seen how far the movements in which they have participated must finally lead.

The following statement shows, subject to limitations that will be explained, how the process of concentrating railway control has progressed.

*The mileage figures throughout this article are from the authority, and hence are those of June 30, 1899, the date of the latest report so far published. Though later figures might have been procured, there is no equally reliable authority, and definiteness seemed to be best served by referring to information of recognized accuracy.

*The commission is slightly in error here. The control of the Chesapeake & Ohio is held jointly by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railways, the holdings of the New York Central being the more extensive.

ITEMS.	OPERATED MILEAGE.					
	Over 1,000 miles.	600 to 1,000 miles.	400 to 600 miles.	250 to 400 miles.	Under 250 miles.	Total.
1867.						
Number of corporations.....	1	3	7	11	72	94
Aggregate mileage.....	1,153	2,252	3,440	3,189	7,183	17,216
Per cent. of total mileage.....	6.60	13.08	19.98	18.52	41.73	100.00
1882.						
Number of corporations.....	19	14	20	48	400	501
Aggregate mileage.....	35,950	11,179	9,807	15,730	24,814	97,479
Per cent. of total mileage.....	36.88	11.47	10.06	16.13	25.46	100.00
1882.						
Number of corporations.....	43	24	24	40	871	1,002
*Aggregate mileage.....	99,232	18,052	12,307	12,796	29,115	171,502
Per cent. of total mileage.....	57.86	10.53	7.17	7.46	16.98	100.00
1899.						
Number of corporations.....	44	24	24	43	1,071	1,206
*Aggregate mileage.....	109,405	18,498	12,068	13,206	26,082	169,259
Per cent. of total mileage.....	57.89	9.96	6.36	6.96	19.03	100.00

* Includes some mileage located in Canada but operated by corporations whose lines are principally in the United States.

TABLE SHOWING THE TENDENCY TOWARD CONCENTRATION OF RAILWAY MILEAGE.

The data in the foregoing statement for 1892 and 1899 are from the statistics compiled for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and include all railways reporting to the commission; those for 1867 and 1882 were compiled by the present writer, whose facilities permitted the inclusion of but 46.61 per cent. of the total railway mileage of the country for 1867, and of but 89.44 per cent. for 1882. It is believed that the complete data for those years would increase the proportions shown in the classes of smaller mileage. The foregoing statement, however, fails to show the full intensity of the movement toward centralized railway control, particularly for recent years, because it does not take cognizance of intercorporate contracts which do not affect operation, or of those practical consolidations which are effected by purchases of the control of different companies by the same individual or group of individuals. Both of these arrangements have become relatively more common than formerly, and the latter frequently takes place without being given formal and public, legal or contractual, expression. Thus, the forty-four companies indicated in the foregoing statement as each having operated 1,000 miles or more of railway in 1899 include the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad as separate companies, although, so far as the traveling and shipping public is concerned, they constitute essentially a single concern. Their absolute unity of interest is shown by the fact that though they have separate boards of directors,

nine of the thirteen directors of the Pennsylvania Company and eight of the thirteen directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis are directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Numerous similar corrections would be necessary to make clear the degree of concentration of railway control even up to June 30, 1899. For example, the table regards as separate corporations the New York Central & Hudson River, the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, which really make up a single system. If the attempt was to bring the list up to date, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis would have to be added. There are also other corporations that were controlled in 1899 by the Pennsylvania and New York Central companies which appear in other mileage groups. The following table presents an attempt to indicate the effect of their representation and that of the properties subsequently acquired, none of which, under present conditions and methods, would appear, even in a subsequent report, as consolidated with those companies in each class and upon the totals. For convenience, the Norfolk & Western has been regarded as a Pennsylvania property, and the Chesapeake & Ohio as belonging to the New York Central.

The obvious difficulty of the foregoing will excuse minor errors of detail, especially if, as the writer believes, they are all on the side of an understatement of the effect of the modifications proposed. To those familiar with the extent in which single interests now dominate properties

ITEMS.	All railways, as shown in report of statistician to Interstate Commerce Commission.	Pennsylvania lines included in foregoing.	New York Central lines included in foregoing.	Result of transferring Pennsylvania and New York Central lines to "1,000 miles and over" class.
1,000 miles and over.				
of corporations.....	44	5	5	36
te mileage.....	109,405	9,049	8,828	118,784
ent. of total mileage.....	57.69	59.06	73.91	62.64
600 to 1,000 miles.				
of corporations.....	24	3	1	20
te mileage.....	18,868	2,241	718	15,939
ent. of total mileage.....	9.96	14.63	6.01	8.40
400 to 600 miles.				
of corporations.....	24	2	1	21
te mileage.....	12,958	1,014	533	10,511
ent. of total mileage.....	6.36	6.62	4.46	5.54
250 to 400 miles.				
of corporations.....	43	5	3	35
te mileage.....	13,206	1,672	1,015	10,519
ent. of total mileage.....	6.96	10.91	8.50	5.55
Under 250 miles.				
of corporations.....	1,071	24	13	1,034
te mileage.....	36,082	1,346	850	33,886
ent. of total mileage.....	19.03	8.78	7.12	17.87
Number of corporations.....	1,206	39	23	1,146
Aggregate mileage.....	189,649	15,322	11,944	189,649
Per cent. of total mileage.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SHOWING THE RESULTS OF TRANSFERRING VARIOUS LINES REALLY CONTROLLED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CENTRAL TO THE "1,000 MILES AND OVER" CLASS.

maintain wholly separate operating organizations, and often even legally independent corporate entities, the fact that merely correcting the one or two systems raises the percentage of mileage in the class of corporations controlled over 1,000 miles each from 57.69 to 62.64, is very significant.

Further evidence of the situation so far attained as the result of the progress toward railroad systematization is afforded by a study of the composition of the boards of directors of the corporations appearing in the Interstate Commerce Commission's list as operating over 1,000 miles.

There are forty-four of these companies, including the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, all of which are entirely owned by the Union Pacific, and the Topeka & Santa Fé, which elects its board, their boards of directors have 545 members. Only 370 men, however, fill these positions. Two hundred and eighty-six of them sit on but one of the forty-three boards; 41 on two; 17, in three; 15, in four; 5, in five; 1, in six; 1, in seven; and 2, in eight.* Many of these directors are also members of the boards of companies not appearing in the

the data relate to January 1, 1901.

1,000-mile list. To take a by no means extreme instance; it appears that of the twelve members of the board of directors of the Missouri Pacific all but one are members of the boards of other companies, which operate at least 1,000 miles of line. The companies in this class which they assist in managing, and the mileage of each, appear in the following table:

Name of road.	Number of directors.	Number of directors who are also in the Missouri Pacific board.	Miles operated and controlled.
Denver & Rio Grande..	9	1	1,855
Illinois Central.....	13	1	4,648
Oregon Short Line.....	15	1	1,438
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	12	7	1,799
Texas & Pacific.....	17	9	1,492
Union Pacific.....	15	2	3,177
Wabash.....	13	3	2,321
Total.....	94	24	16,530

RAILROAD DIRECTORS WITH MANIFOLD DUTIES.

Though the Missouri Pacific directors obviously do not constitute a majority in the board of any of the lines shown, except those of the St. Louis,

Iron Mountain & Southern and of the Texas & Pacific, the fact that there is such a means of communication between these corporations cannot be unimportant. The reader must not infer, however, that this very obvious connection is the only manner in which one railway corporation controls another. It is not at all necessary that the person selected to represent one corporation or interest in the board of directors of a particular railway should also be a director of the controlling line, though at times this may be very convenient. One or more Missouri Pacific directors also serve in the boards of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Chicago & Alton, Central of New Jersey, International & Great Northern, St. Louis Southwestern, Little Rock & Fort Smith, Galveston, Houston & Henderson, Sedalia, Warsaw & Southwestern, Syracuse, Binghamton & New York, Kansas City Southern, and a large number of the smaller railways of the country.

The result so far achieved by the process under discussion is far short of the elimination of inter-railway rivalries. The railways have been formed into great systems, but no one of them wholly dominates in an extensive region. Any effort to group the different lines according to the interests controlling them must be, in a measure, unsatisfactory; for the great controlling interests frequently mingle in the same properties, while alliances that are effective in one section do not necessarily hold good in other regions. Generally speaking, however, it is true that a large portion of the railway mileage of the United States is now effectively dominated by a few compact groups of financiers and railway managers. The following summary is believed to be as correct as the circumstances permit:

VANDERBILT SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Boston & Albany.....	394
New York Central & Hudson River.....	3,092
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	920
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	1,594
Michigan Central.....	1,658
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	533
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	2,335
Lake Erie & Western.....	881
Chicago & Northwestern.....	8,048
Total.....	19,455

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	4,763
Baltimore & Ohio.....	2,686
Long Island.....	419
Western, New York & Pennsylvania.....	643
Pennsylvania Company.....	1,368
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	1,569
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.....	922
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus.....	205
Grand Rapids & Indiana.....	584
Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia).....	613
Total.....	13,772

MORGAN SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Central of New Jersey.....	708
Philadelphia & Reading.....	1,431
Lehigh Valley.....	1,363
Southern Railway.....	6,479
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific.....	338
Mobile & Ohio.....	688
Central of Georgia.....	703
Total.....	11,735

MORGAN-HILL SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Erie.....	2,410
Great Northern.....	5,288
Northern Pacific.....	5,090
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	7,740
Total.....	20,458

HARRIMAN SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Illinois Central.....	4,668
Chicago & Alton.....	844
Union Pacific.....	3,177
Southern Pacific.....	7,634
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.....	1,059
Oregon Short Line.....	1,438
Total.....	18,800

GOULD SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Wabash.....	2,321
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	247
Missouri Pacific.....	3,594
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	1,799
St. Louis Southwestern.....	1,380
Texas & Pacific.....	1,468
International & Great Northern.....	835
Denver & Rio Grande.....	1,653
Rio Grande Western.....	869
Total.....	13,795

CONTROLLED JOINTLY BY PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CENTRAL.

	Miles.
Norfolk & Western.....	1,551
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	1,457
Total.....	3,008

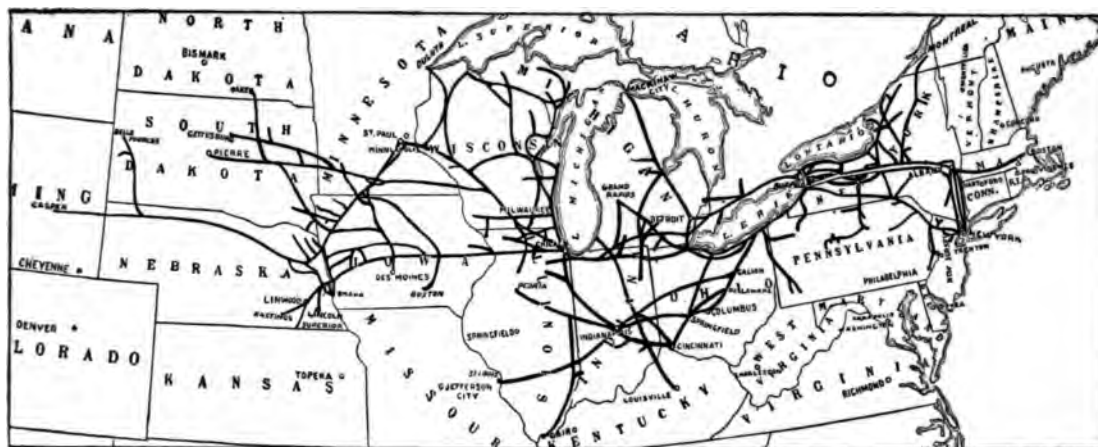
BELMONT SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Louisville & Nashville.....	3,158
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.....	1,189
Total.....	4,347

SEPARATE LINES (THE MORE IMPORTANT).

	Miles.
Boston & Maine.....	3,336
New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	2,047
Seaboard Air Line.....	2,379
Atlantic Coast Line.....	2,099
Plant system.....	2,507
Père Marquette.....	1,802
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	6,340
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	3,739
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.....	7,461
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	2,867
Colorado & Southern.....	1,149
Total.....	35,461

Any one at all familiar with railway finance will observe at once that absolute ownership is not the basis of the foregoing classification.



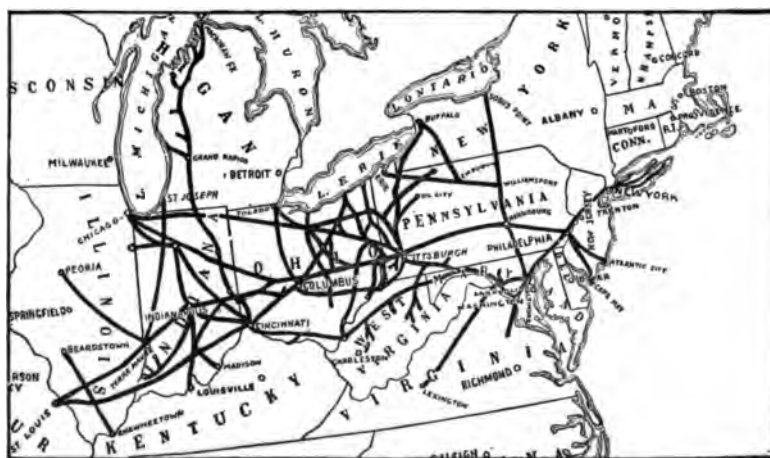
THE LINES OF THE VANDERBILT SYSTEM.

Thus, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western is put down as a Vanderbilt property, as it apparently is for operating purposes, although it is well known that a majority of stock is not held by the Vanderbilt family or those who usually act with it. Similarly, Northern Pacific and Burlington are put in the Morgan-Hill system, although it is doubtful where the actual voting control of the former now lies, and its possession might, under conceivable conditions, largely influence the disposition of the Burlington. Yet, circumstances indicate that although the securities of the Northern Pacific, recently purchased, may be retained by the Union Pacific interests, the operating control of that property will remain in the hands of those who have recently exercised it. It is most significant, however, that a reasonably satisfactory classification, according to the interests in control, shows that 105,370 miles of railway are distributed in eight groups, while the addition of eleven separate lines raises the total to 140,831 miles. Thus, 74.40 per cent. of the railway mileage of the United States is controlled by nineteen groups of investors, while between individual members of these groups, and sometimes even between entire groups, there are numerous minor alliances and well-recognized understandings.

Thus far has the process of centralizing railway control progressed in the United States up to the present time. What is the nature

of the forces which have produced this result; how far is the process likely to go; and what have been, and are hereafter likely to be, the social and economic consequences of such concentration?

The early railways constructed in the United States were short lines, much like the interurban trolley lines that are now becoming familiar to nearly every one who resides east of the Missouri River, though the former were not nearly as well constructed as the latter, nor was their equipment as costly or comfortable. The consolidation of such of these short lines as could be formed into through routes early became an economic necessity. Thus the main line of the New York Central, from Albany to Buffalo, is composed of ten lines which were united in 1853, while the line down the Hudson, from Troy to New York, was added in 1869, after it had been independently operated for eighteen years. The



THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM.



Photo by Davis & Sanford.

MR. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT.

services demanded by the public could not have been satisfactorily performed, or at a reasonable cost, had these lines remained separate. Later the Vanderbilt family, which has remained in control of the New York Central for three generations, acquired the control of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and it has been operated in harmony with the New York Central, making a through line to Chicago, for many years, although formal control has only recently passed to the New York Central corporation. The public appears to have learned that its interests are served by these consolidations of connecting lines, and, believing that they promote the efficiency of the facilities concerned, accords them its general approval. The only serious opposition comes from railway men themselves, those who serve one line being always unwilling to permit a rival to absorb a line which connects with both at a common terminus.

The public attitude toward consolidation among lines which connect the same regions, or which connect different supplying regions with a common market, is quite different. Here the public is swayed by the strong prejudice in favor of anything to which the term "competition" can be applied, and it thinks it sees in the existence of rival lines a guarantee against excessive charges, the efficiency of which,

in the public view, is not diminished by the fact, now well established, that the existence of such lines often indicates a wasteful and unnecessary permanent investment of capital, while their maintenance of an active rivalry for traffic entails wasteful methods of operation, large expenditures for purposes not connected with efficiency of service, and discrimination against intermediate points, if not against many classes of patrons. Yet in the face of popular prejudice, and overcoming many legislative obstacles, the work of combining so-called "competing" lines has proceeded without substantial interruption. The addition of the New York & Harlem Railroad to the New York Central in 1873 was an example of this kind, as was the later acquisition in the same interest of the Michigan Central; Canada Southern; New York, Chicago, & St. Louis; West Shore; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg; and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. The purpose of this form of combination is to promote the efficiency of the railway facilities by securing harmonious operative and administrative methods, to obviate the otherwise unnecessary expenditures entailed by competition, and to protect local trade and traffic from unjust discrimination in favor of points served by two or more railways. This process of combination was proceeding naturally, and with neither undue speed nor undesirable sluggishness, when,



A. J. CASSATT.

(President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.)



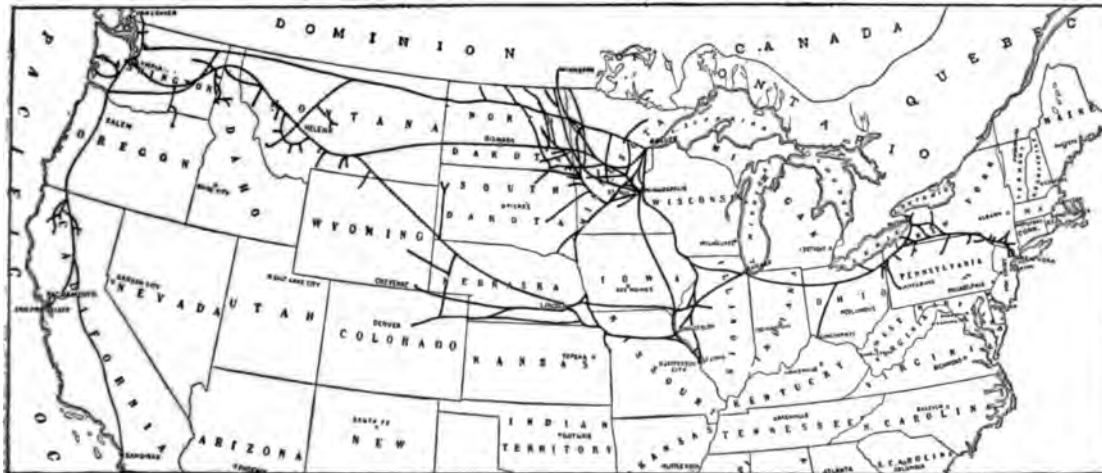
TERRITORY OF THE MORGAN SYSTEM.

the United States had contracted among themselves in regard to the distribution of traffic for which there was strong competition, and this practice had aided in the maintenance of reasonable rates, had protected intermediate points to some extent from the burden of unjust discriminations against their traffic, and had made unnecessary some of the worst wastes of competitive railway operation. The law of 1887 made this practice illegal, however, by its fifth or "anti-pooling" section, and by thus forcing the readoption of wasteful and otherwise undesirable methods gave a strong stimulus to the natural tendency toward combination. Yet the latter could not be effected at once; there were great legal difficulties in many cases, financial obstacles in others, and the prejudices of many prominent railway men to be overcome as well. The clearest-headed railway men set to work to devise means

in 1887, the provisions of the interstate commerce law were first put into operation.

From 1870 to the end of 1886, the railways of

for still obviating the dangers to the public and to railway investors arising out of the fifth section of the new law, and conceived the plan of forming



TERRITORY OF THE MORGAN-HILL SYSTEM.

great associations in which railway officers could meet, discuss transportation conditions, reconcile divergent views and conflicting interests, and formulate reasonable schedules of rates. In this they received the express approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission as at first organized, and have probably at all times had the commendation of the most judicious and intelligent members of that body. Proceedings brought under the anti-trust law of 1890 against one of these associations on the ground that the agreements effected under its jurisdiction were "in restraint of trade" were decided favorably to the carriers in all of the lower federal courts, but on a final appeal to the United States Supreme Court a decision was given by a bare majority which took the surprising ground that the railways had no more right to agree to maintain *reasonable* rates than to agree to observe an *unreasonable* schedule. This decision being reaffirmed in the Joint Traffic Association case, the railways were left with no means of protecting either themselves or their patrons, and a period of unprecedented and widespread rate demoralization at once ensued. The Interstate Commerce Commission acknowledged itself powerless to control the situation, railway managers found themselves plunged in an abyss of mutual distrust, and in the face of traffic which overtaxed the facilities available for its carriage the closing months of 1898 were characterized by the wildest rate-cutting, the most exasperating discriminations against intermediate points and the smaller shippers, the most general violation of positive statutory regulations, and the most extraordinarily disorderly and revolting condition of railway affairs known to the present generation of railway managers. At first this situation was accompanied by a feeling of hopelessness that was apparently shared by those in charge of railway properties and by the national and State officers who had been charged with the duty of exercising supervisory functions in connection with the railway industry. That any remedy which did not involve legislative action could be devised was, at the outset, generally regarded as impossible, and yet it was certain that immediate or even early legislation could not be secured. Out of this condition of necessity it was almost inevitable that something in the nature of a remedy should be evolved, unless American ingenuity had been wholly exhausted.

Among the first indications of a hopeful nature was a letter from Hon. John K. Cowen, then, and until within recent weeks, the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a man whose resourceful intellect had already devised the plans which were then producing the financial and physical rehabilitation of that great



MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

property. This letter, addressed to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, pledged the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to the



MR. JAMES J. HILL.

advance of the statutory requirements concerning the promulgation of changes in rail-charges, and promised the assistance of the officers of that company to the commission in detecting and punishing violations of the law by rival lines. This was justly regarded as of great importance, because one of the great difficulties which had attended the efforts of the commission to secure the observance of published schedules had been the difficulty of establishing legal evidence, facts known to all,—a difficulty that was believed to have grown out of the reluctance of officers of one line to testify concerning violations of law on the part of the officers of rival companies. That such a letter should have been written by a prominent railway officer to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission was evidence, to those best informed, of a significant change in the relations between that body and the railway corporations. The policy of the commission for several years prior to the accession of Hon. Martin A. Knapp as chairman had not been one which had encouraged railway officers to rely upon its impartiality as an arbitrator between those corporations and the traveling and shipping public. Addresses from railway men, intended to establish a system of coöperation for the enforcement of the law, had been repelled, and they had come to feel that the commission had chosen the position of

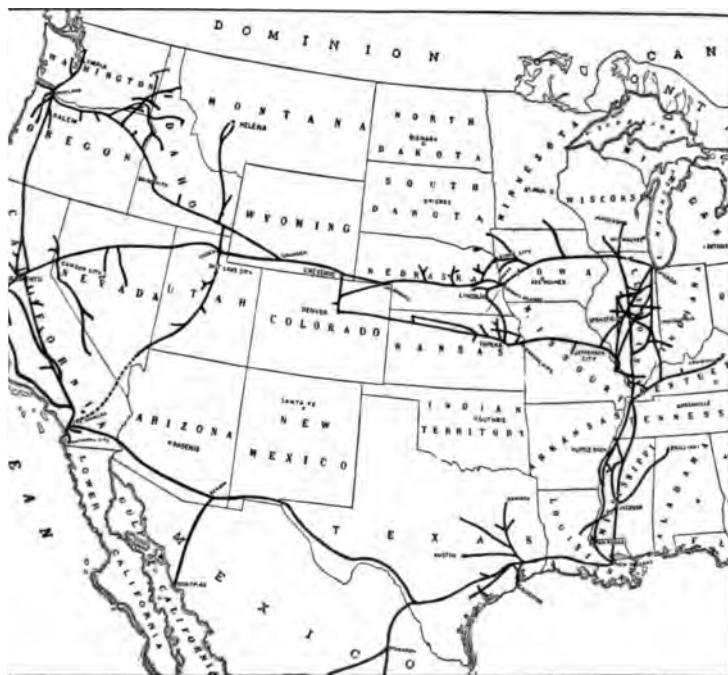


HON. JOHN K. COWEN.

attorneyship for railway patrons instead of that of a judicial board, fairly weighing and impartially deciding the controversies coming before it. Prior to the date of Mr. Cowen's letter, the atti-

titude of the commission under the forceful leadership of Mr. Knapp had done much to dispel this idea, but the letter itself was the first public expression of the more desirable situation. It indicated the willingness of the more advanced leaders of the railway world, typified by Mr. Cowen, to accept the principle of public railway regulation; to manage their properties in accordance with its spirit, and to avail themselves, for the protection of their stockholders, of the public regulative agencies of legislative creation.

Having attained, under this wiser leadership, the confidence of the carriers, the commission was itself in a position, as soon became evident, powerfully to aid in the restoration of conservative methods. It was able,



MAP OF THE HARRIMAN SYSTEM.

in the interest of those who suffered from violation of the law, including both shippers and carriers, to interpose its influence in such a way as to benefit both. This was accomplished by means of a series of conferences between the commission and the presidents and principal traffic officers of the leading railways. These conferences were called by



MR. E. H. HARRIMAN.

the chairman of the commission, and had for their object, not the maintenance of any particular schedule of rates, but the observance of whatever rates should be promulgated in legally issued schedules.

As the result of the better feeling on the part of railway officers, their determination to restore



Photo by Pach.

MR. GEORGE J. GOULD.

something like order in railway rates, and the aid thus accorded by the commission, the situation during the early part of 1899 was quite satisfactory, and the chaotic conditions of 1898 seemed

to have disappeared. Nevertheless, it was felt that the situation depended upon the continuance of the fortunate traffic conditions of 1899 and the maintenance of mutual confidence and unusual self-control on the part of railway managers. It was evident, indeed, that the Interstate Commerce Commission itself did not believe that the continuous and general enforcement of the law could be insured by the methods then available. The happy result of the plans adopted was regarded as in a large degree fortuitous rather than attributable to their inherent strength.

The competition of the Eastern carriers of bitu-



TERRITORY OF THE GOULD SYSTEM.

ous coal had been for years one of the best points in the railway situation. The principal bituminous-carrying roads had seen rates decline with continuous rapidity until they were the lowest in the world, and had made it almost impossible to secure the maintenance even of the very low rates officially projected. In order to carry at the lowest rates, they had introduced the most economical operating methods which their officers could devise; they had improved their road-beds by laying heavier rails, increasing the radii of curves, and grading grades; and had introduced most powerful locomotives and steel cars of light weight and great capacity, which permitted the highest proportion of paying to dead weight in their trains. Yet it was seen that the decline in rates could not be limited by the economies which might be introduced, and that something must be done to prevent the permanent impairment of capital invested.

It was just about the time that this unhopeful situation was fully realized, two men, who previously had been preparing for the responsibilities attending the leadership of great industries in less prominent capacities, were advanced to positions of the highest importance in the railway world. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt became *de facto* head of the great Vanderbilt system, Mr. A. J. Cassatt the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The latter promptly and publicly broke the traditional reserve of the Pennsylvania presidency by calling in person on the other, and thus establishing relations which permitted intercorporate negotiations of an important character. Together these gentlemen devised the method of securing for the properties in their respective shares in the proprietorship of their companies. In pursuance of this plan, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania both became purchasers of considerable blocks of the shares of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western railways. In this way they came to possess a dominating influence in those corporations. There was thus a "community of interest" in the bituminous coal traffic, which attracted the interested carriers from rate delinquency, and their patrons from the uncertainties and discriminations which it involves. The Pennsylvania became a purchaser of more Chesapeake & Ohio securities, and thus a "community of interest" between those companies was established. The term which was thus introduced into railway parlance was properly applied to these operations of which it was fairly representative, but it has subsequently been applied in every form of arrangement by which one railway becomes interested in another, whether the

interest is large or small, and to those in which the same persons, or groups of persons, become owners of the securities of different roads until it has lost all definiteness.

It must not be forgotten, however, that this unusual rapidity of movement toward centralized control would not have been practicable had ordinary conditions prevailed in other industrial fields. Railway conditions were the cause; but the cause required its suitable occasion in order to operate in such an unusual degree. The almost marvelous prosperity of American industry furnished the requisite conditions. The people of the United States came into the control of a vast and wholly unprecedented fund of capital, and they naturally sought for means for its investment. It therefore became unusually easy to dispose of new securities, and thus railway corporations were enabled to secure, much more readily than at any previous time, the funds for purchasing the securities of their competitors. Such an operation as the purchase of substantially the entire capital stock of the Burlington, by the issue of the joint 4-per-cent. bonds of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways, at the ratio of \$200 in bonds for \$100 in stock, could only have been effected when the public was exceedingly strong and confident, not to say enthusiastic, in a financial sense.

Nor is it certain that the current movement has not, in some instances, advanced further than the present economic situation justifies, that the method of effecting some of the recent combinations has not been extravagant, nor that some of the operations have not been inspired by the wish to secure purely speculative profits. The opportunity to do so has been great, and as most notable industrial movements attach to themselves parasitic operations, it is quite probable that the ultimate analysis will show that some railway properties have been combined by extravagant issues of securities which have largely passed out of the ownership of those who effected the combinations. Such combinations will eventually be reorganized under lower capitalization, or may even fall to pieces of their own weight; but their fall may be productive of wide industrial disaster, and the iniquity of their conception may be visited widely upon the innocent. The spread of intelligent judgment among investors is, however, the sole security against such parasitic operations, and society cannot afford to restrain a natural and beneficial movement, even if it could struggle successfully against so strong an economic tendency, in order to protect itself against the excesses of some of the owners of capital and the misconduct of a few unprincipled speculators.

This sketch of the history of the recent move-

ment indicates that it is the result, primarily, of the inherent wastefulness of competitive railway administration, that it received an extraordinary impetus from the anti-pooling clause of the interstate commerce law and from the Supreme Court's interpretation of the anti-trust law, while it has been assisted and accelerated by remarkable financial conditions that have grown out of unprecedented national prosperity. As the primary object of the concentration of railway control is to prevent the wastes of competition, and as these wastes are obviously uneconomic, it is certain that it must be really helpful, unless the savings effected are distributed with serious inequality. Do they accrue to the purchasers of railway transportation in the form of reduced charges or superior service, or to the owners of railway property? The experience of decades has shown that the former is the case. Railway officers have no power to fix rates above the points at which they produce a fair return upon invested capital. The fierce competition of producers seeking to place their wares in the highest markets will always keep railway rates at the lowest figures consistent with the maintenance of railway facilities, and this competition is neither more nor less intense on account of the existence or non-existence of parallel lines. Therefore, savings in railway operation effected by improved methods are eventually diverted to the pockets of railway patrons, and this must be the case with savings due to the elimination of the wastes of competition.

It is important that it should be understood that the concentration of railway control does not mean the concentration of railway ownership. The device of the business corporation was adopted as an expedient to permit the inauguration of industrial enterprises requiring great capital by the combination of small individual capitals. Every development of the corporation as an industrial institution assists in bringing together greater aggregates of capital, with larger numbers of individual contributors. With small local railway lines, each operated by distinct corporations, there can be no wide market for securities, and only those cognizant of particular local conditions will be safe in investing. In addition, the risks of each corporation are concentrated, and the possibilities of large proportionate losses much greater than when the enterprises are conducted on a larger scale. Competition is, of course, more acute and costly. Great railway enterprises mean ready markets for securities, distributed risks, and competition largely controlled. Translated,

this is security of investment, and security of investment must mean sooner or later diffusion of ownership. This will be particularly true as public prejudices are dispelled and the dangers of legislative injustice become less threatening. The existence of such securities as a means of investment for small capital will be greatly beneficial, and will be an effective instrument in promoting the equitable distribution of wealth.

How far is the concentration of the control of American railways to go? If the question does not contain any limit of time, it may be answered that the economic advantages of absolute unification of the control are so great that it may be expected that the movement will not cease until unification has been completely accomplished. Such unification is, however, very far in the future. At present, what is clearly indicated is the ultimate grouping of the lines which serve certain regions. Not many decades can probably elapse before the lines south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi, with the possible exception of those mainly engaged in carrying grain from the northwestern States to the Gulf of Mexico, are combined. Later a combination of the East and West lines, from the Atlantic to the grain-producing regions and north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, may be expected. Another probable line of concentration will affect the lines connecting the Mississippi River with the Pacific coast, and this may at first take the form of two separate systems, one north and the other south of the Missouri-Iowa State line. The most spectacular of all propositions, and that most frequently announced in the daily press, is the least likely. There will be no line under one management from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Such a combination would introduce the very competition that it is the purpose of the leaders of the railway world to prevent. Railway corporations and banking syndicates may seek extra-territorial influence, or may feel the necessity of gaining strategic footholds; but there will be no combinations of railways situated, respectively, east and west of the line formed by the Mississippi River from its mouth to St. Louis, and running from that point to Chicago, until the territorial combinations suggested have been effected. Even these may be long deferred by the difficulty of adjusting conflicting interests and the fact that the conditions, which at the present time are so extremely favorable to railway combinations, are not, in the nature of things, likely long to continue or soon to recur.

JOHN FISKE.

BY JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS.

AT the thousandth anniversary in honor of King Alfred's death, in Winchester, England, John Fiske had been chosen to deliver the oration. The charm of his lectures upon American history, first at University College, London, and later at the Royal Institution, is still remembered there. But a few days before he was to sail, he fell a victim to the intense heat, and died suddenly at the Hawthorne Inn, at Gloucester, on the morning of July 4.

Born at Hartford, Conn., in 1842, Mr. Fiske lived most of his early youth at Middletown. He entered the sophomore class at Harvard in 1860, graduating in 1863. He passed to the law school, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1864. He seems never to have been seriously tempted to practise the legal profession. From 1869 to 1871, he was university lecturer on philosophy at Harvard; in 1870, instructor in history. From 1872 to 1879, he was assistant librarian. I remember to have heard, in the library, some one ask Ezra Abbot how Mr. Fiske could do so much writing on all sorts of subjects and still do duty as librarian. "I don't know," was the reply. "He is away a good deal, but most of us who are here continually do less work than he does incidentally." But a few weeks since, I heard from one of his earlier friends some account of Mr. Fiske's university days. "I see him now, tall, thin, pale, quite filling one's ideal of the traditional student. Some of us had already heard of his prodigies of acquisition while still a child. At eight and nine he had genuine delight in Shakespeare, Pope, and Milton. Before he was thirteen his knowledge of Virgil, Tacitus, Horace, and Sallust was such that he could repeat pages of them with rare accuracy



THE LATE JOHN FISKE.

and appreciation. All our doubts about this precocity vanished as we came to know him well." One who turns to his works and reads the essay upon "Mr. Buckle's Fallacies" can take some measure of his intellectual maturity. This was written in his second year at college. His imagination was at once caught, as he told me, by Spencer and Darwin, "and the sublime story of the universe which they unfolded to me."

The current criticism of Mr. Fiske that he lacked original power, that he was primarily an assimilator and expositor, is in the main probably true, but both Darwin and Spencer have left it upon record that he was an expositor of the very highest order. Both give him cordial

credit for something more than this. It is exactly thirty years since he made his original contribution to the evolution theory of the causes of prolonged infancy in man and all that this meant for family and for social development.

It is doubtful if any *savant* ever had the gift of perfect lucidity that he did not suffer for it. In the aristocracy of science, the exercise of this gift, as Huxley and Tyndall exercised it, never goes unwhipped. That one should interpret the mysteries to the multitude clearly and persuasively is a sin that goes unpardoned. I have heard a learned but obscure specialist in a great university say with much heat that Tyndall was the rankest mountebank—that no man of real learning would stoop to make things clear to

problems with clear and penetrating power. Neither is it to be gainsaid that his interpretation of evolution, as the years passed, took on an ever higher and more spiritual note. His learning was not more astonishing than were his sympathy and imagination. These qualities have rightly endeared him to one of the most splendid audiences that any American man of letters has yet won.

I asked a distinguished Virginian at Richmond if he had read Mr. Fiske's new volumes on his State and neighborhood. He replied: "Yes, and no Northerner ever brought such insight to his task as Mr. Fiske. He has told our story as if he were one of us, loving the old State as we love it, but understanding more about it than any of us."

In a good deal of journeying, during the last ten years, among the cities and towns of the middle West, I found no man among Cambridge scholars about whom so many thoughtful people—lawyers, clergymen, doctors, merchants, teachers—were eager to learn as about John Fiske. If one was curious about the things of philosophy, the interest centered upon the author of "The Cosmic Philosophy;" if upon politics, it was the author of "American Political Ideas;" if upon religion, "The Idea of God" and "The Destiny of Man."

It is with a little surprise that one hears a clergyman say: "If there is any good in a preacher's vocation, I give John Fiske the credit for keeping me at my task. Those little books came into my life when everything seemed slipping away. They saved my faith in spiritual realities." I once heard an English clergyman and author of repute give practically the same testimony.

If this quality is recognized as a living part of his whole literary achievement, of his entire interpretation of history and life problems, it may perhaps point to the highest and most distinctive service which this scholar has rendered. He is not merely hopeful about some other life,—he is hopeful about this one. For the essential processes of life and society, he has no despairing word in any line that he ever wrote. Every historic page, from 1885 to his latest volume, is as full of good cheer as the speculations which saved this clergyman's faith.

It has often been said that the kind of training which our higher institutions of learning give dangerously overstimulates the critical faculties. As a consequence, the very men who should be at the front to inspire positive and constructive political action are for the most part coldly and cynically aloof. They are quick and ingenious as fault-finders, even converting these sorry gifts



MR. FISKE AT THE AGE OF EIGHT.

the many. In a little group of historians, I have heard more acrid censure still against Mr. Fiske "because he wrote so that every block-head could understand him." The dangers of popularizing are doubtless very grave, but, given a range of scholarship so vast and painstaking as that of Mr. Fiske, is it less a danger to underestimate its worth and serviceableness? If the discovery of a fact be sacred, to make the many see it and appreciate it is not profane.

Thirty years ago, the ignorance of and prejudice against evolution were dense and universal. Among all the forces that overcame this ignorance and prejudice, what was so effective in its influence as the skill of this expositor? He was among the first to understand the bearing of the new thought upon the whole of life. He was almost without a peer in restating the great

into proofs of superiority. If any literary influence has a bit of healing for these weaknesses, to no records can we turn more hopefully than to this historian. In long railway journeys, two years ago, I read consecutively eight of his historical books. I should guess that their rank



MR. FISKE AT TWENTY-FIVE.

was below that of Parkman, Henry Adams, or Rhodes. But one merit seems to me very precious. It is that of making the reader feel that, in a political society like ours, all honest and intelligent effort toward reform is *worth while*. He does this, not by moralizing about it, but through his treatment of the dominating characters in our history. The central thought of society as a growth has become so structurally a part of the author's mind and method that the relations between effort and result come into very vivid evidence. It is doubtless the prevailing cheerfulness of Mr. Fiske's temperament that leads him as by instinct to see these results at their best. A powerful writer like Professor Pearson would, from contrary temperament, add chill and gloom to the entire picture.*

It was happy for Mr. Fiske, as it is happy for the great multitude of his readers, that the universe honestly appeared to him sound and good. It was, upon the whole, a world-home in which no honest intention need have the slightest fear of permanent ill-treatment. This faith had a

* As in the well-known book, "National Life and Character."

certain hardiness and gayety about it that brought against its possessor much criticism for credulity and want of critical discrimination. If there was in this a measure of truth, it is a failing that one prefers to its far commoner opposite. It is a noble gift to take the historic struggle at its best rather than at its worst. I have heard one learned in history so discourse upon Sam Adams that the single impression left upon the mind was that he was a town defaulter and a worse demagogue than Ben Butler. Mr. Fiske knew these failings, but in his larger and immeasurably truer perspective they did not blot out Sam Adams. Over and above every fault, we see the sturdy tribune playing a part with such unselfish skill as to be an influence of first importance in those fateful days. The author does not simply show us the Revolution as an isolated epoch; it is a leaf from a far ampler history,—the story of the English race in its struggle to be free. The English Trevelyan, in his recent account of the same event, makes us dislike the redcoats far more than Mr. Fiske makes us dislike them. He sees the struggle of life and events unfold from such an elevation; he groups the events in a perspective so deep that our little animosities appear absurd. We cannot even hate his terrible Spaniards. The bloody part they play can also be accounted for without vindictiveness if seen to be a part of the vast current of race experience. The fact which the author uniformly makes most vivid to the reader's imagination is the relation between character and social amelioration. It is all an exposition of history and human effort so cheerful in its serenity that the reader does not escape its infection. As the book is closed we think better of our fellows, more proudly of the past, more bravely of the future. There is first a large and generous reading of the story of evolution, a sustained and elevated interpretation of its meaning, and then by natural consequence the details of character and occurrence, as they pass before us, never lose their dignity as parts of something greater than themselves. To nearer friends, other gifts than these will be held in remembrance; above all, a never-failing geniality and heartiness of personal good-will. One of the most widely known of the college teachers has just told me: "I never knew a more lovable man. He would greet your little thought in such a spirit as really to convince you of its importance."

I once took a writer, just coming into some prominence, to Mr. Fiske's study. The younger man was eager to state some plan of formulating the coöperative principle among animals and among primitive peoples, in order to show that

far too great and exclusive emphasis had been placed upon the mere competitive struggle for existence. He hoped to justify the inference that a selective advantage in favor of association (as against competition) could be shown, and that men should now consciously make use of the principle to enlarge through institutions the "together-instincts" and subdue the "apart-instincts."

Mr. Fiske listened with a sympathy as keen and kindly as if one were doing him the rarest favor. "Yes," he said, "I believe the man who makes that his life-work is giving himself to the highest task in sight. The formulating of your thought about coöperation, with all that it means, against mere brute conflict, is what we are all waiting for. It marks the next stage of evolution. When we reach that, we shall see that it is not devilish, but divine." The scholar's sincerity in all this was transparently sin-

cere. The young man told him nothing that he did not know, but with genuine intellectual courtesy he clothed his guest's offering with dignity and honor.

It was this quality that in lighter hours made him a boon companion. He could write the jolliest song and, in rich baritone, sing it in several languages. He could play a sonata of Beethoven or a gay waltz upon the violin. He had an instructed enthusiasm for sacred music, and wrote, I believe, a mass.

Extraordinary range of admirable scholarship, versatility, commanding power of clear and simple expression in narrative, together with exhaustless good-will toward all his fellows and the whole of life,—these were the gifts of this man of letters whom one does not know quite how to name. Philosopher? lecturer? religious teacher? historian? To many thousands he has become at the same time each and all.



MR. FISKE'S STUDY IN HIS CAMBRIDGE HOME.



HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

GOVERNOR TAFT AND OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY.

BY RAYMOND PATTERSON.

AFTER having determined in a general way that a civil government should be established in the Philippines as soon as it could be done safely, President McKinley was confronted at once with the necessity—first, of formulating a system, and then of securing the services of a man who would not only be in harmony with the purposes of the Administration, but would have the character, the courage, and the intelligence necessary to carry those plans into operation. It is not strange, therefore, that a year and a half ago, when Aguinaldo and his half-breed associates were still popping away at American soldiers from behind trees and rocks, the President and

his Secretary of War should have been holding anxious conference at the White House regarding the man and the work to be performed by him in the Philippine Islands. It was impossible to frame a scheme of government which could not be wrecked by a pious fool or a criminal genius. It was natural for the President to turn to the men he knew best, and in the consideration of the score of names of well-known Americans there was an inevitable bent toward the younger generation in Ohio. Of that generation which succeeded the President in Ohio, William H. Taft, of Cincinnati, was easily the leader.

It will assist us to get the Philippine problem into the proper focus if we can take into consideration the causes which led to the selection of this one man for a position of such grave responsibility, and at the same time study the personal characteristics of the new governor, so far as they relate to the proper discharge of the duties of his office. First of all, it should be noted, as a curious instance of the way in which the foundation of character and success is laid early in life, that the career of Governor Taft at Yale University, and the good opinion of him expressed with extraordinary unanimity by his college associates, had more to do than any other one thing in determining his selection for the position of first civil governor of the Philippine Islands. It is not violating the confidence of the President or the Secretary of War to say that when every other element had been taken into consideration they were led to their decision by the declaration of scores of Yale men that, from the days of his matriculation onward, William H. Taft, or "Bill," as they invariably called him in familiar conversation, possessed the very qualities upon which the President insisted, and in such proportion as to form what chemists call a stable compound. Confronted, as he may be, with the necessity of stamping out sedition, and in a land where secret societies and poisoned daggers are frequently made use of, mere physical courage is an element not to be neglected. In this important regard, at least, Governor Taft is most happily endowed. From his school days at Andover until he graduated at Yale in 1878, he was an ideal young man, as youthful ideals go. When he came a freshman to Yale, in the fall of 1874, his reputation as an athlete had preceded him. He was probably the most powerful man in the Yale class of 1878. He was tall and broad, with the neck of a bull and the forearm of a gorilla. Before he had been in the college forty-eight hours, he was the champion wrestler of his class, and was selected without hesitation to lead the annual defiance of the freshman forces to their traditionary sophomore enemies. Taft was none of your latter-day college athletes, with splendid records in the gymnasium and dubious ones in the class-room. On the contrary, he came to the university with well-grounded, studious habits, and from the day of his entrance he was far more anxious to become valedictorian of his class than stroke oar of the crew, although, as it happened, he came near being both. The records of the university do not show many men who were so uniformly successful, both on the athletic field and in the class-room. Coupled with this remarkable preëminence of mind and body was a

lovable disposition and high character. This combination of mental, physical, and moral superiority is not common. Many a boy succeeds in one, but is at best only mediocre as regards the other characteristics of successful manhood. It was no wonder, then, that "Bill" Taft was the idol of his associates, and that his leadership was voted to him by acclamation and was never seriously disputed.

There is more to be learned of men from the frank companionship of college than can possibly be derived from close intimacies of later years, when one learns reticence as a wise rule of conduct. Young Taft was so constructed physically that fear of an opponent was personally impossible. He knew that if he could not succeed in a wrestling bout he could at least give a good account of himself, and if in the end he was knocked out, it would be at best but an honorable defeat. He probably studied the better because of his acknowledged physical superiority. He was, himself, the exemplification of the familiar Yale motto, "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*" Struggling to reach the top both in athletics and in his classes, Taft early learned the great lesson of never shirking a battle but never scorning an antagonist. The Filipinos who appeal to Governor Taft will soon discover those very qualities which made him a university hero a quarter of a century ago. Personal bravery, great intellectual capacity, high character, and bulldog tenacity of purpose seem to form a compound as rare as it is admirable. With such a man, it may be easily assumed that if failure comes it must be either because his training has perverted his natural tendencies or else because the plans he was expected to execute were badly conceived.

There is heredity in politics, and there are certain families which seem to turn naturally toward the governmental function, just as others become lawyers or doctors. Governor Taft has inherited, not only his intellectual capacity, but his tendency toward governmental activity, from his father. Alphonso Taft was Secretary of War and Attorney-General under President Grant, and minister to Austria under President Arthur. He was more ambitious for his sons than for himself, and he saw to it not only that they were given an opportunity to secure an education, but that they availed themselves of it. He insisted that his boys should be hard students at college, and there are still memories of the days when "Bill" Taft would have been only too glad to slip away for an afternoon's boating on Lake Saltonstall had it not been for a plainly expressed fear of the wrath of "the old man." This determination that his sons should have the best possible equipment for the battle of life was a pronounced characteristic

of the elder Taft. It was also natural that he should direct his son William, who had made such a decided success at Yale, toward the same channels of reputable public endeavor in which he had distinguished himself. Thus it is easy to see how, after graduating from Yale in 1878, near the head of his class, and from the Cincinnati law school two years later, the present governor of the Philippines became assistant prose-



MR. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

(From a photograph taken in 1878, at the time he graduated from Yale.)

cuting attorney of Hamilton County. A year later he was appointed internal-revenue collector, which position he resigned to enter upon the general practice of law. In 1887, when only thirty years old, his success had become so pronounced that Governor Foraker appointed him Judge of the Superior Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Harmon. In 1890, he became Solicitor-General under President Harrison, and in this position, although only thirty-three years old, he made a remarkable impress. His arguments in the Bering Sea and other great cases are still quoted as models to be studied by ambitious young lawyers. Then there came a vacancy on the federal circuit bench in Ohio, and Mr. Solicitor-General Taft became Mr. Justice Taft. This is a sufficient index to a successful American character,—a life position

on the bench, won by actual ability and hard work, within a dozen years after graduation from the law school.

To such a man, devoted to his profession, successful in a large degree, filling a position with a life tenure, and with a seat on the Supreme bench of the United States as a reasonable possibility, there suddenly comes the demand—for such it really was—that he should cast all this professional life behind him and travel across the seas to demonstrate to the world that peaceful civil government follows the flag, however it may be as to the Constitution. Why should a man give up a life position to undertake a work which has about it little of romance, and scarcely more of emolument? As a mere matter of business tactics, no sane man would resign a position as a justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to become Governor of the far-off Philippine Islands. A bad man could be induced to make the exchange by the hope of loot, but a good man would consent to the transfer only from a sense of duty, and this is exactly what induced Judge Taft to abandon Cincinnati and his assured career for Manila and its dangerous possibilities of failure. Again it may be said, without violating confidences, that just after the President and the Secretary of War had made their selection, there was a long day of steady conference at the White House, at which the three men went over the ground bit by bit, until they arrived at a common understanding. Judge Taft resigned his life position to become chairman of the Philippine Commission, and later, civil governor of the islands, because he believed it to be his duty to do so. He is not a man of wealth, and is largely dependent upon his own exertions for his support. In return for his splendid sacrifice, the President and the Secretary of War assured him that on their part there should be the most constant and loyal support, and that in the great work of creating a government for the Philippine Islands the executive in Manila should be at all times in close and loyal touch with the executive in Washington. The singularity of the sacrifice was emphasized by the fact that there was nothing to promise Governor Taft on behalf of the Government except the satisfaction of duty done. It is a sufficient index of the character of the new governor of the Philippines that he should have made the sacrifice and accepted the burden for the sake of the thousands of little brown men he had never seen, and that he might do his part toward demonstrating that the republican institutions of which we are so proud are as elastic and as capable of automatic action at a distance as the system which has built up for the mother country so many splendid colonies.

If there has been any mystery regarding the policy agreed upon by the President and the Secretary of War for the control of the Philippines, it is by no means the fault of those two public men, but is rather to be ascribed to the vastness of the subject and to the inability of the public to grasp the idea. The writer is in a position to affirm that the policy of the Administration regarding the Philippine Islands is nothing more or less than the creation of a government for the people of those islands of such a character as will be best adapted to further their material and moral interests. The founders of this republic had a groundwork to operate upon, in the various provincial governments established by Great Britain for her American colonies. They had to substitute merely the control of the people for the absolutism of the king. There were involved no racial changes, no abstract revolution in system, no attempt to substitute one master for another master, and both alien. The difference in the government of the city of New York under the king and under the Constitution was not, after all, so great as one might imagine. There was a vast difference in the liberty of the individual, but not so great a change in the mechanism of the government. George Washington and King George spoke the same language, and the negotiations for the surrender at Yorktown needed no interpreters. The problem of the Philippines is distinctly different. It is a curious but well-understood fact that Spain, which discovered America, and is thus responsible for Western progressiveness, has lagged behind farther than any other European nation; and Washington and Madrid are probably more widely apart, as regards their point of view, than any other two Christian capitals. The governmental problem in the Philippines was far different from that which was met in Cuba and Porto Rico. Both of these islands were cursed with bad governments, but the people were at least civilized; and the governmental structure, bad though it was, furnished a natural foundation for something better. In the Philippines, on the other hand, the Spaniards never attempted to assert actual control, except here and there along the seacoast, and in the vicinity of the larger towns. The Spanish government, where it existed at all, was ineffably bad. Of the 7,000,000 people on the island, only the inconsiderable fraction of about 500,000 were anything but Malays. About 200,000 Chinese Mestizos, who are a cross between the Chinese and Tagals, living principally in the neighborhood of Manila, represent almost the only nucleus of the native population even remotely fitted for self-rule. These very Mestizos, to whom

Aguinaldo and all of his generals belong, naturally intelligent and turbulent, had become thoroughly infected with the corruption of Spanish official life. These half-breeds, who have gradually come to be considered popularly as the real Filipinos, although they do not represent more than the merest fraction of the total population, have no more conception of the comparative purity of American methods of administration than could be found among the head-hunters who roam over the interior of some of the islands. These Mestizos are the natural governing class of the islands, because of their comparative intelligence, and also because of their location in the vicinity of Manila. Granting that these people are capable of self-government, they must first unlearn their ideas of the science of government derived from the corrupt Spanish officials. When that result is achieved, the seven millions of people in the Philippines will be divided into two classes. One of these, embracing only a few hundred thousand people, can probably be safely trusted with local municipal government, after a short period of education; but for the other millions of the population it can scarcely be hoped that they will become capable of even local municipal control, at least during this generation.

Broadly stated, therefore, it may be said that the policy of the Administration regarding the Philippines is, as the Secretary of War expressed it to the writer, "to create a government from the ground up." This stupendous work is now in progress, and if the existing plans are followed it will be in progress for many a long year to come. Under the most liberal estimates, there are not over a half-million people in the islands who possess anywhere near the capacity for self-government exhibited by the most ignorant negro in the black belt of our own South. For these half-million, however, there is now being constructed a system of municipal government in the administration of which, of necessity, they are the chief factor, for there are not enough educated Caucasians on the islands to do the work of the general colonial government. The commission of which Governor Taft was the chairman had been at work steadily for ten months, prior to July 1, gradually extending this fabric of municipal home rule as rapidly as it could be done, taking into consideration the disturbed condition of the country. The purpose of the American government is to give the Filipinos as much home rule as they develop capacity for. If a mistake is made in any direction, it will be in trusting too much rather than too little to the Filipinos. The vastness of the work can perhaps be best understood by a mere summary of the instructions, in which, after vesting the com-

ion with authority dating from September 1, ident McKinley said: "Exercise of this lative authority will include the making of s and orders, having the effect of law, for aising of revenue by taxes, customs, duties, imposts; the appropriation and expenditure blic funds of the islands; the establishment n educational system throughout the islands; establishment of a system to secure an ent civil service; the organization and eshment of courts; the organization and lishment of municipal and departmental rnments, and all other matters of civil nature which the military governor is now competent rovide by rules or orders of a legislative acter."

his seems to be a large programme for one to undertake. It undoubtedly is, espe- y in view of the fact that Governor Taft is a of Robinson Crusoe, to the extent that he create his own tools. It would be a simple gh matter for the average private citizen of ary ability to walk into the Capitol at Al- and by a judicious use of the existing inery administer the affairs of the great nonwealth of New York without any imate disaster. It is an entirely different osition that is presented to Governor Taft, for the solution of which, if he does solve e will be entitled to the thanks of the people is country and of the friends of a republican of government the world over. The re- of Secretary Root that the work of Gov- r Taft is to create a government "from the nd up" furnishes the keynote to what is now g on in the Philippines. Governor Taft and ssociates have begun literally at the bottom. have organized one municipality after an- ; making use of the natives as a matter of e necessity, for there are few Europeans, almost no Americans, outside of the garrison s. The Filipino, even when uneducated, almost too kindly to the governmental idea. Mestizos derived from their Chinese ances- remarkable imitative faculties. Naturally, unfortunately, they imitate all of the worst gs of the Spanish *régime*. Many of them conceived the idea that bribery and cor- on are essential parts of the process of gov- g. It has become necessary, therefore, in lishing municipal government, to watch the dignitaries with the utmost care, to prevent from imposing upon the common people by the same devices which the Spaniards ded to such an extraordinary degree. There curious instance of this official corruption h has bothered Governor Taft and his asso- s to no small degree. There was a head-

tax under the Spanish government, and the local officials were required—first, to count the people, and then to turn in a sum of money equivalent to the tax upon each individual. The opportunity for fraud was simply delicious. The local officials made their returns of population far below the actual figures. They collected the tax most ind- ustriously on the entire population, and pocketed the difference. The result is that to this day it is practically impossible to ascertain the popu- lation even of the so-called Christian tribes with anything like exactness.

In attempting to build up the skeleton of a government by commencing with the pueblo, or municipality, Governor Taft is merely following the explicit instructions of the President, and in this regard is developing the Philippine policy of the Administration, which may be stated upon au- thority to be an attempt, not only to create civil rights in the Philippine Islands, but to teach the people how to exercise them. It is an assump- tion of the white man's burden, so deftly de- scribed by Kipling. People who are guessing to-day as to the Philippine policy of the Adminis- tration would do well to secure a copy of the in- structions prepared by President McKinley under the valuable advice of Secretary Root. These instructions may be taken to express the whole policy of the Administration. It is not for the President to say what laws shall be passed, but when Congress comes to legislate for the Philip- pines it will follow closely upon the lines laid down in these instructions if it desires to meet the wishes of the Administration. Take down from the shelf a copy of the Constitution of the United States and compare it with the instruc- tions to the Philippine Commission, which form to-day the Magna Charta of the islands, and it will be found that President McKinley has fol- lowed the Constitution with rare fidelity, and has eliminated only those so-called constitutional rights which are manifestly not applicable to the Philippines, and which the fathers of the republic themselves would not have inserted if they had been legislating for savage tribes. The scheme of government adopted by the President and the Secretary of War, and being executed by Gov- ernor Taft, is distinctly twofold. The governor of the Philippines is directed to begin business in a small way by establishing municipal govern- ments in every possible instance, and by thus training the people to the exercise of civil rights. Following upon this will come the organization of provincial governments, leading up to de- partmental control. The American analogy is to be closely followed, and, so far as conditions will permit, the fruition of Governor Taft's labors will be a system of governments substantially

similar to those of our township, county, and State. The President has expressly directed that the smaller governmental subdivisions shall always have the preference in the distribution of power, so that finally, as the President himself says, "the central government of the islands shall have no directed administration except of matters of purely general concern, and shall have only such supervision and control over local governments as may be necessary to secure and enforce faithful and efficient administration by local officers."

Following out their simple but characteristically honest policy of divesting the central government of the ability to exercise meddlesome interference with local affairs, the President and the Secretary of War feel a just pride in the fact that since the first attempt to establish civil government in the islands no political appointments to subordinate places have been made in Washington. The government of the Philippines to-day is free from the taint of carpetbagism. The governor, the members of the commission who form his personal council, the auditor who fixes the financial responsibility as between Manila and Washington, the assistant auditor, and the director of posts, who is necessarily responsible to the department here, are literally the only officials in the Philippines whose appointment is to-day vested in Washington. All other places are filled in the Philippines, and the President has retained for himself and the Secretary of War merely a veto power. The laws passed in the Philippine Islands to-day have full force and effect as soon as they are promulgated. These laws are subject to the approval of the President, but Governor Taft and his associates are not hampered in their legislation by the necessity of submitting matters to Washington. As a matter of course, in important cases there will be previous consultation with Washington. This will frequently be necessary in revenue matters, where the opinion of experts is necessary, and in all cases where the relations between the government at Manila and the source of power at Washington are directly concerned.

Taking one consideration with another, and assuming to speak with some degree of authority, I must be said at the government devised for the Philippines is as far as I know the best system ever successfully operated in the District of Columbia. With the single exception which is entirely noteworthy, that the people of Manila do not exercise a right of suffrage which is used in Washington and getting along very well without it. The city of Washington to-day is governed by three commissioners, all of them appointed by

the President, and removable at his discretion. They control the fire department, the police, the schools, the system of taxation, the cleaning of the streets, the regulation of the public health, and, in fact, everything which is conducted with much more friction by the cumbersome machinery of the average city. People who have lived for years in Washington, after having been residents of other cities, assert with great positiveness that the capital is beyond all question the best-governed large municipality in the United States. For the Philippines, the President has thought to devise a central government consisting of a few officials directly responsible to him. They, in their turn, will create subordinate governments with the same degree of direct responsibility. This system secures the flexibility which is absolutely necessary to the creation of a new government out of such decidedly raw material. It secures to Governor Taft the necessary independence of initiative, but amply provides for the protection of the people against arbitrary action. Military government, however wisely conducted, is generally abrupt in its operation, and inevitably disliked, because it is an attempt by military force to secure action on lines which are essentially civil. A military order is frequently both legislative and judicial, as well as executive. It prescribes a rule of action, executes its own law, and then constitutes itself a court of last resort as to whether the law has been properly executed. It was to avoid giving offense through this inherent abruptness of military power that President McKinley was so anxious to establish a civil government suited to the needs of the people.

Whatever power the President possesses, it is manifestly executive. The Constitution has provided for the coordination of the three branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial. In his assumption of the power to create a proper government for the Philippines, President McKinley has supplied a curious illustration of the ability of the executive power to subdivide itself into the very elements prescribed by the Constitution, and to create, under executive authority, legislative and judicial functions strong enough to resist the possible arbitrary abuse of power by the executive himself. It has been deemed absolutely necessary to protect the people of the far-off islands in their right of appeal, and hence the curious and characteristic Yankee expedient. The executive power calls off one of its arms and calls it a legislative body, whereupon the new body, in defiance of all surgery and politics, proceeds to automate action with absolute control of its initiative, subject only to the final approval of its cre-

ator. Those who have been fearful of a growth of imperialism in this country may well stop to consider the meaning of this significant action of the President, who voluntarily divests himself of a large portion of his arbitrary executive power, and proceeds in a purely arbitrary but most benevolent manner to transmute that portion of himself into the legislative and judicial features of the Government prescribed by the written constitution of the United States. This single development of the Philippine policy of the Government is worth the careful scrutiny of students of the science of statesmanship. It is an instance of the flexibility of an "inflexible" constitution. Governor Taft and his associates are to-day in the islands organizing courts and passing laws involving the grant of suffrage and equal rights to people who never enjoyed such privileges before, and yet all this beautiful mechanism of liberty has proceeded from the sole executive order of William McKinley.

As has been previously indicated, the principal work of Governor Taft and his associates is in carrying out general principles of government for the benefit of the people at large. Municipal and provincial control can be devised readily enough for the civilized or partially educated fractions, but for the great mass of the tribes in the Philippine Islands a method of treatment substantially similar to that followed by this Government in dealing with the Indians has been adopted by the President and the Secretary of War, and will be faithfully followed by Governor Taft. The extension of the municipal idea to the tribes will be made as rapidly as they show the slightest desire or capacity for anything better than the mere tribal community of interests. Meanwhile, the government at Manila must concern itself with still greater problems, all going to lay the foundation for a series of commonwealths which it will take generations to develop. It takes money to run governments, and the Philippine Islands can never hope to have even a nominal independence of the Washington Government until they themselves are able to provide for all the expense of their local government. If the Supreme Court,

next fall, interferes to any degree with the power to collect customs duties in the islands, upon the products of either Spain or the United States, there will be serious embarrassment. The Spaniards had no equitable system of internal taxation. They taxed the income of land, but not the land itself, and thus it became possible for non-resident landholders to escape all taxation, with the inevitable result that the resident, and the person who improved his land, were obliged to bear the burden of the government. It is impossible to-day to devise a system of taxation of lands to produce adequate revenue, for the simple reason that while there are in the Philippine Islands approximately 75,000,000 acres, only about 5,000,000 are owned by individuals. All the rest of the lands are either public or are held under clouded or squatter titles. Congress has expressly reserved from the executive the right to dispose of the public lands. Neither land grants nor mining concessions can be made until Congress acts, and hence no system of internal taxation can do more than provide for merely municipal needs. At the present time, however, the tariff duties furnish an abundant revenue, and this is being expended in broad projects of general improvement. The creation of an extensive highway system, and the establishment of public schools worthy of the name, are depended upon to begin the regeneration of the Philippine Islands; and it is to this great task involving the uplifting of the people and their education up to the point of making use of their long dormant but none the less inherent rights, that Judge William H. Taft, of Ohio, has been called.

In the hands of this young American, with only forty-four years to his credit, are now grasped the political and social destinies of seven millions of people. Failure either in the plan or its execution may mean misery for these people and something akin to shame for the American republic. Success, and success alone, will glorify the abstract principles of democracy, start the Malay millions on the highway to intelligent endeavor, and, perhaps, make the first governor of the islands a potential political quantity here at home.



A GREAT CITIZEN,—JAMES E. YEATMAN.

ON July 7, at St. Louis, one of the foremost citizens of the United States passed away. He had lived a long and honored life, full of usefulness to his fellow-men. Although his talents and character were such that he might have filled any public station, he did not seek fame on the battlefield or in politics. He seems, indeed, never to have sought anything except to be useful in his day and generation as opportunities presented themselves. He was a perfect type of the American gentleman, with manners and ideals of the traditional Virginia school. He was not born, however, in Virginia, his family having gone farther west and attained prominence and wealth in Kentucky and Tennessee.

James E. Yeatman was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, nearly eighty-three years ago. In 1842, after he had attained his majority, he went to St. Louis and engaged in mercantile enterprises,—among other things founding what is now the Merchants' National Bank quite half a century ago. Although he had not entertained prevailing Northern views, he espoused the Union side with firmness on the outbreak of the war, and became almost at once a personal friend and adviser of Mr. Lincoln and a pillar of Union strength and influence at the critical time in Missouri. Later in the war period he was the president of that vast and noble system of army relief work, the Western Sanitary Commission; and in that capacity future generations of America will do him honor for services as ardent and important as that of a general in the field. His brother, it may be noted incidentally, took the Southern view, and was a member of the staff of the Confederate General Polk.

One of the most prominent characters in Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel, "The Crisis," and one drawn by the novelist with evident affection, is Calvin Brinsmade. It is no secret that the original of Mr. Churchill's Brinsmade was Mr. Yeatman. The novelist will always, of course, take liberties with incidents and details; but in the main, undoubtedly, Brinsmade is a very faithful transcript of Mr. Yeatman. Readers of "Richard Carvel" will remember that it was to Mr. Yeatman that Mr. Churchill dedicated that famous novel. It is forty years since the war broke out, and Mr. Yeatman was at that time only forty-three years old. Mr. Churchill's description of Brinsmade's personality seems to have been drawn from the Yeatman that the novelist himself knew in later years. This slight



THE LATE MR. YEATMAN, OF ST. LOUIS.

anachronism is not to be apologized for, since Brinsmade is not introduced avowedly, like Lincoln or Grant, in Mr. Churchill's great book, as an historical personage.

Stephen Brice and his mother, in this new novel, have come from Boston to live in St. Louis. They fall almost at once within the sphere of Mr. Brinsmade's thoughtful kindness, and are fortunate enough to become his tenants, taking a little house next to his large one, at a rental that for some characteristic reason has been set much below the market rates by the owner. Stephen has got the key from the agent, and after church he and his mother have turned down Oliver Street to inspect the house. The rest of the incident may be quoted directly from "The Crisis":

As Stephen put his hand on the latch of the little iron gate, a gentleman came out of the larger house next door. He was past the middle age, somewhat scrupulously dressed in the old fashion, in swallowtail coat and black stock. Benevolence was in the generous mouth, in the large nose that looked like Washington's, and benevolence fairly sparkled in the blue eyes. He smiled at them as though he had known them always, and the world seemed brighter that very instant. They smiled in return, whereupon the gentleman lifted his hat. And the kindness and the courtliness of that

bow made them very happy. "Did you wish to look at the house, madam?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said Mrs. Brice.

"Allow me to open it for you," he said, graciously taking the key from her. "I fear that you will find it inconvenient and incommodious, ma'am. I should be fortunate, indeed, to get a good tenant."

He fitted the key in the door, while Stephen and his mother smiled at each other at the thought of the rent. The gentleman opened the door, and stood aside to let them enter, very much as if he were showing them a palace for which he was the humble agent.

The gentleman, with infinite tact, said little, but led the way through the rooms. There were not many of them. At the door of the kitchen he stopped, and laid his hand kindly on Stephen's shoulder.

"Here we may not enter. This is your department, ma'am," said he.

Finally, as they stood without waiting for the gentleman, who insisted upon locking the door, they observed a girl in a ragged shawl hurrying up the street. As she approached them, her eyes were fixed upon the large house next door. But suddenly, as the gentleman turned, she caught sight of him, and from her lips escaped a cry of relief. She flung open the gate, and stood before him.

"Oh, Mr. Brinsmade," she cried, "mother is dying. You have done so much for us, sir,—couldn't you come to her for a little while? She thought if she might see you once more, she would die happy." The voice was choked by a sob.

Mr. Brinsmade took the girl's hand in his own, and turned to the lady with as little haste, with as much politeness, as he had shown before.

"You will excuse me, ma'am," he said, with his hat in his hand.

The widow had no words to answer him. But she and her son watched him as he walked rapidly down the street, his arm in the girl's, until they were out of sight. And then they walked home silently.

Might not the price of this little house be likewise a piece of the Brinsmade charity?

Here is another little touch, a hundred pages farther on in the book, illustrative of Mr. Yeatman's unforgetting courtesy:

Stephen stood apart on the hurricane deck, gazing at the dark line of sooty warehouses. How many young men with their way to make have felt the same as he did after some pleasant excursion. The presence of a tall form beside him shook him from his reverie, and he looked up to recognize the benevolent face of Mr. Brinsmade.

"Mrs. Brice may be anxious, Stephen, at the late hour," said he. "My carriage is here, and it will give me great pleasure to convey you to your door."

Dear Mr. Brinsmade! He is in heaven now, and knows at last the good he wrought upon earth. Of the many thoughtful charities which Stephen received from him, this one sticks firmest in his remembrance: A stranger, tired and lonely, and apart from the gay young men and women who stepped from the boat, he had been sought out by this gentleman, to whom had been given the divine gift of forgetting none.

In another part of the book one finds the fol-

lowing paragraphs precisely setting forth Mr. Yeatman's political position before and during the war:

Virginia drove to Mr. Brinsmade's. His was one of the Union houses which she might visit and not lose her self-respect. Like many Southerners, when it became a question of go or stay, Mr. Brinsmade's unfaltering love for the Union had kept him in. He had voted for Mr. Bell, and later had presided at Crittenden Compromise meetings. In short, as a man of peace, he would have been willing to sacrifice much for peace. And now that it was to be war, and he had taken his stand uncompromisingly with the Union, the neighbors whom he had befriended for so many years could not bring themselves to regard him as an enemy. He never hurt their feelings; and almost as soon as the war began he set about that work which has been done by self-denying Christians of all ages,—the relief of suffering. He visited with comfort the widow and the fatherless, and many a night in the hospital he sat through beside the dying, Yankee and Rebel alike, and wrote their last letters home.

And one runs across another allusion which shows the estimate Mr. Churchill places upon Mr. Yeatman's great work as chief officer of the Sanitary Commission:

The general was a good man, had he done nothing else than encourage the Western Sanitary Commission, that glorious army of drilled men and women who gave up all to relieve the suffering which the war was causing. Would that a novel—a great novel—might be written setting forth with truth its doings. The hero of it could be Calvin Brinsmade, and a nobler hero than he was never under a man's hand. For the glory of generals fades beside his glory.

As a further tribute not hidden under a cloak of fiction, it may be permissible to quote some statements in a private letter from Mr. Churchill, written after Mr. Yeatman's death, last month:

Although he was as much looked up to and revered in St. Louis as any man could be, yet some of our best citizens could not but think that in the sweep of more modern events some of his best work for the city had been forgotten. I doubt very much if any city ever had a better citizen or a finer figure. Mr. Yeatman spent two fortunes on charity in the public good, and he died a poor man. The list of organizations with which he was connected covers almost every progressive movement in the city's growth: the Mercantile Library, the Home for Blind Girls, Bellefontaine Cemetery, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the Western Sanitary Commission—his most signal work. Up to within a year of his death he continued to receive and take care of the savings of hundreds of poor women, servants, and factory girls, who brought what they had to him to keep. He never deceived any one, and often made up a supposed deficit out of his own pocket. One of his most striking characteristics was his love for children and young people. He always kept his pockets full of candy, and for forty years, when he came uptown in the evening, he was followed by shouting troops who clung to his hands, and even to his coat-tails. Within a month of the time he died, he took a great many children for an outing in Shaw's Garden.

THE GAELIC REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

BY THOMAS O'DONNELL, M.P.



THOMAS O'DONNELL, M.P.

NOT alone the survival, but the very existence, of the Gael—so long a matter of indifference to Englishmen—have been brought prominently to the front by the unexpected appearance in the English House of Commons of three Irish representatives who, on being introduced to the House, took the oath, signed their names, and addressed the Speaker in their own language, returning his words of welcome to the English House of Commons with the soft and, to him, strangely musical words, “*Cionnus tha thu?*” The existence, the actual reality, of a living Gaelic race speaking a language of their own, different in character, in ideals, and in aspirations from the ubiquitous, soulless Saxon, was still further exemplified, and more plainly brought home to John Bull’s dull imagination, when, a few weeks ago, I had the honor of being called on by the Speaker to address the House of Commons. Being a new member, naturally impressed with the spectacle before me, imagining myself in the presence of the educated, the refined, and the polished intellects of the British empire, feeling myself about to address this “first assemblage of gentlemen” in the language of my own people—a language which these same

“gentlemen” imagined they had long ago crushed out of existence—my mind was naturally filled with mingled feelings of timidity, anxiety, and pride. For just one hundred years Ireland’s parliament has been destroyed; her representatives have in the meantime attended in the English chamber, and during all that time not one of those representatives ever addressed the House in the Irish language. Into the reasons for this apparent ignorance or neglect of the Irish language by the Irish people I am not at present going to enter, further than to say that the era of popular representation of the Irish peasant in the English Parliament, by men of his own class, is not very remote, and therefore it is true to say that for this neglect the Irish people are not to blame. Feeling, therefore, that I was about to introduce an innovation not attempted since the Union, “without,” as the Speaker remarked, “a precedent in the history of the House of Commons during the past 600 years;” feeling, also, that my attempt was an embodiment of the new-awakened ambitions of my countrymen in their now clearer vision of a national duty and a national aim, I was concerned lest I might not present in a worthy manner a subject so dear to me and my countrymen.

It may be asked by the materialist—and the number of such seems legion among the members of the English press—what object had I in view, what practical purpose did I intend to serve, by speaking in a language which was an unknown tongue to the great majority of those present. To this I simply reply that, being an Irish representative who spoke my native language from the cradle, who sees in the wilful destruction of my country’s language the departure of a national asset, a national and literary treasure, with which must inevitably depart the characteristics, the finer instincts, the spiritual ennobling ideals for which my countrymen have been remarkable, I availed myself of the opportunity presented to me to draw the attention of Englishmen to the fact that neither the Gael nor his language is yet dead; and I also availed myself of the opportunity to point out to my countrymen all over the world—many of whom may, in the struggle for existence, and amid foreign surroundings, have half forgotten the fact—that an inheritance common to them all, a relic purified and rendered inestimably valuable.

ble by ages of historic and national association, had yet existed, to be in time, perhaps, the torch with which in an age of commercialism, materialism, and godless imperialism a new Gaelic nation may be established.

As the space at my disposal is limited, I do not intend to enter into an exhaustive inquiry as to the antiquity and the literary worth of the Irish language. I trust I shall find another opportunity of doing justice to this part of my subject; but I shall ask my readers to inquire if it is not a fact that Ireland was famous for her schools—to which flocked students from England and the Continent—from the fourth to the twelfth century; that the number of ancient priceless MSS. in the Irish tongue preserved in home and foreign libraries is exceedingly large; that Irish was the language of the Irish clergy for over twelve centuries; that till the introduction of an English system of education, over sixty years ago, Irish was the language of nine-tenths of the Irish people. I would ask my readers to inquire if it is not a fact that so early as the year 1367 a law was passed forbidding the use of Irish in Ireland; that ever since that time the use of the Irish language was sufficient to have the lands and goods of an Irishman confiscated if he did not find some "loyal" subject to go bail for him; that the men who taught the Irish peasant his language or other subjects were subject to fines and imprisonment, all under the beneficent English Government. Having learned from an impartial and authoritative source the truth of those statements, the severity, the barbarity, of the laws aimed at the destruction both of the Irish people and their language, it will, no doubt, be matter for surprise to Englishmen, as a proof of the vitality of the Gaelic race, to find at the beginning of the twentieth century about a million Irishmen able to speak their own language. It may also interest the careful reader to know that the league set on foot a few years ago for the spread and study of the Irish language has over two hundred

branches in Ireland, numbering its members by tens of thousands, all young, enthusiastic, and intelligent Irishmen who mean to undo the effects of past misgovernment. This league has its branches all over America; and I have had the pleasure myself of addressing large meetings in London, Liverpool, and Manchester in the Irish language, where, though scarcely to be expected, I was followed with intelligence by a great many, and with intense and unbounded delight by all.

Yes, this movement for the spread and growth of our language is both practical and serious; it is national in its purest and fullest sense. It has arrayed in its advocacy the youth and intelligence of Erin, the patriotism and national pride of our race. I quote the words of Mr. John Redmond, whose practical common sense, love for the welfare of his country, and at the same time clear, keen vision of the duties of the hour can scarcely be denied. Speaking on March 19 in the Hotel Cecil, he said: "It [the Gaelic League] is striving to nationalize Irish sentiment, Irish feeling, and Irish thought, to cultivate a knowledge of the past of our country, to stimulate the Irishman's pride of race. My view is that, of all things that have been working on the side of England in this quarrel with our country during the nineteenth century, that with the most deadly effect to Ireland has been the fashion of

House of Commons Library,
22-2-01.

A Capá Oil:

Cáim búrdaicé díot map feall an an teac-
raipacé zeúda cúipir eúgam anóe go o-ti an
tis ro. foon ós ó éipinn ip eab me a táinig
annpo feactmáin ó foin eum cúipe mo típe a
cúipar eáiró, acc tá eagla mór onm nác
b-éapamáoio puinn marteapa go déanam
o'éipinn annpo. Támaio imearg clabáipe an
uomáin, uoaine nác b-fuil cneúeam, eagla
Dé, náipe, fionannacé no aon fuio eile maré
aca. Tá fiao láirip, fadóip anoir, eáur
támaio láis, boéc, san aipgeao, san fip
ceangailte le fíabáipíbe, san aon cingnam
acé ó Dia.

Ó tá m-béiréa annpo map acap remas éier-
racé leó áipeam na puoáróam acé go pinnea-
dap o'éipinn le céao bliabam, o'éipeócaú uo
époipe ann uo déat, 7 ní féirip no go m-béiré-
féa an beag-buile leó. Tá fiao a magab
fuan. Tá fip aca nác b-éapamáoio aon
niró a déanam oppa, acc b'féirip le cingnam
Dé go b-fuil fiao eá magab fua péin. Ca-
maio anoir ip an b-féir ip nior láiripe na
biomáip fiam fóp. Tá ceirpe fíeao fcap maré
uinn péin, 7 ní na féiripíbe ó úlaó po-fápa.
Tá an tómao le déanam aicín-uú ip a fpanp-
beal, 7 b'féirip fua a fiao go m-béiréaú nior
mó aicín le déanam in acé éigin eile ní féirip
uo Dia beir na Sapanac go beo. Cingnam ap
an típ boéc acá fóp eá puuáean eum fadóipe.
Bíomáip go téir fip 7 le cingnam De tá an
le eá teacé no go m-béiríbe na an maigir-
típiúib féin.

Diré uo Capá fíop,
Comas ó Dóinnéill.

TRANSLATION.

House of Commons Library,
22-2-1901.

The Secretary Gaelic Society, New York.

Dear Friend—I am thankful for the cable-
gram which you sent me yesterday to this
House. I am a young man from Ireland who
came here a week ago to forward the cause
of my country, but I greatly fear that it will
not be possible for us to do much good for
Ireland here. We are among the cowards of
the world, people without faith, the fear of
God, shame, truthfulness, or any other good
quality. They are strong and rich now, and
we are weak and poor, without men, bound
in chains, without any help save from God.
If you were here, as I am, listening to them
relating the good things they have done for
Ireland these hundred years, your heart would
rise to your mouth, and it would not be pos-
sible for you not to give them an angry blow.
They are making fun of us. They know that
it is not possible for us to do anything on
them, but perhaps with the help of God they
may be making fun of themselves. We are
now in this Parliament stronger than we were
ever before. There are eighty true men of
us, and the members from Ulster are not ever
satisfied. She (England) has too much to do
in the Transvaal, and perhaps before long she
may have more to do in certain other places.
It is not possible for God to be with the Saxons
always. God help the poor country that is
still struggling for freedom. Let us all be
true, and with the help of God the day is
coming when we will be our own masters.—I
am your true friend,

THOMAS O'DONNELL.

MR. O'DONNELL'S REPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GAELIC SOCIETY IN NEW YORK.

English modes and English thought in Ireland. Yes, in my opinion, worse than famine and the sword, worse than emigration and coercion, even, this gradual anglicization of our country has militated against national hopes for freedom" (strong but truthful words). Further on, he says: "Irish history—that glorious story which tells on every page of devotion to high and holy ideals, and disregard of merely materialistic aims—has been kept a closed book to her sons," and he winds up a masterly exposition of the national outlook in Ireland thus: "Irishmen and Irishwomen have reason to lift up their hearts with thankfulness and with joy, strong in the belief that the near future will see an Irish Ireland, self-centered, self-contained, self-reliant, imitating the opinions and thoughts and modes of feeling of no other nation,—an Irish Ireland, proud of its glorious past, confident in its future, and determined to be free." These are the calm, deliberate words of the present leader of the Irish party, giving in no unmistakable terms his ideas of the serious and immediate national duty which Irishmen owe to their language.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, speaking at the Maynooth Union in 1900, thus expressed himself: "No doubt they were all pretty conscious that the ancient love of learning, and of reading, and of the salt of wisdom that was so characteristic of their country was at present in a decadent condition. But he put it forward as his opinion that for restoring the lost chord to the heart of Ireland, and making a resound, a leading condition, and, perhaps, the first condition—the condition most congenial to the Celtic nature—was the reviving and placing upon an honored throne the grand old language of their country;" and, further on, speaking of the culture which the language has brought to those who use Irish solely or almost entirely, and who would, according to present ideas, be considered illiterate, his lordship says: "In the remote glens of Ireland they still came upon fine types of Irish manhood and womanhood cast in a noble mold of mind and manners, and with an inherited culture which he believed not a century of training could attain."

From these quotations from men who are leaders—one in the political or national, and the other in the religious, moral, and spiritual advancement of our race—it must be admitted that we in Ireland consider the safety of our language as a living tongue, its value as a barrier to the irreligion and gross materialism of the present age, its value as a national relic, a national treasure, marking Irishmen off from the rest of mankind, a distinct race with an inheritance of nobility, idealism, and devotion to principle, as above

and beyond, because embracing, all other questions at present occupying the mind of Ireland.

Our language is the only thing that remains to us after the struggles of centuries. Our liberty and our own land have been taken from us. While that language remains it will ever act as a Masonic bond to link a people whom misgovernment has exiled all over the globe, and who would otherwise be lost in the multitude and lost to their country. Our national poet has said: "The language of a nation's youth is the only easy and full speech for its manhood, and for its age, and when the language of its cradle goes, itself craves a tomb." And again: "A nation should guard its language more than its territories,—'tis a surer barrier and a stronger frontier than fortress or river."

The language and the mind of Ireland mutually reacted upon each other. While the language was in the first instance the product, the growth, of the Irish mind, leaving in its idioms and forms of expression distinct characteristics of the minds which evolve it, the minds of future generations of Irishmen were shaped and developed by the language, by its expressive beauty, its prayerful and religious tendencies, its mystic charms; they grew in the natural order, forming, each one, a link in the chain of national development, each the inheritor of the wisdom, the culture, and refinement of those preceding, each drawing from the storehouse of the past; and thus has been developed, *not* in one generation, not by forced instruction, but by slow degrees, through nearly twenty centuries, the Irish mind and the Irish language. The Irish mind was, even in pagan times, essentially religious, chaste, and idealistic, docile, dutiful to parents, passionately loyal whether to earthly chief or heavenly King, self-sacrificing and unselfish,—a fitting soil on which to sow the seeds of Christianity, a soil which has brought real enduring fruit, not its semblance, or the blossom, to decay on the appearance of the storm of self-interest or self-indulgence. That mind, with its simplicity, its sincerity, and its devotion to the cause of religion, has come down to us unstained, in a language which to-day, in the wilderness of irreligion, moral depravity, selfishness, and mammon-worship, speaks only of the beauty of a simple life, relating tale after tale to exemplify the worth of self-sacrifice, of chastity and purity. Our language breathes of the time when men and nations were younger, more beautiful, and less materialized than they are to-day. Let me compare this with the mind for which we are asked to exchange our birthright. I am afraid, without wishing to be severe or extravagant, it

must be admitted that the English mind to-day is a mind without God in its world, anxious for the possessions of earth, striving madly for earthly power and dominion, disregarding the higher and the nobler aims which tend to spiritualize our natures; a mind to which real practical Christianity, with its beautiful teachings, is unknown; a mind grossly materialized, availing of every new doctrine to choke the voice of God within the conscience; a mind always self-righteous, to which contrition or self-condemnation is an absurdity; a mind which, while boasting of its independence, is the most abject slave on earth to fashion, to power, to titles, to catches—the most easily befooled or blindly led, if the leaders can but properly appeal to the selfishness of its nature.

For this mess of pottage, which inevitably would, with the spread of the English language and its poisonous literature, become of necessity, and according to the natural order followed in all national growths, our lot and inheritance, we are asked to sell our birthright, to deny our ancestors, to break away from a past of which we should be proud, and which will ever act as a source of inspiration and guidance to us. We are asked to tell our children that they had the misfortune to be born in a country with no national inheritance, and that they must regard themselves as an inferior race, only fit to delve and toil, never to initiate or lead; that their motherland is but an unknown province with a history only of defeat and humiliation; that love of country and pride of birth—those powerful instincts in man's breast—are to be unknown to them.

Irishmen of all creeds and classes refuse to assent to this demand. They feel that their ancestors rendered noble service to civilization and to Christianity, that their country has a history and a destiny which are peculiarly its own, that Ireland was, and again must be, a nation, with a language, government, and influence peculiar to itself. Our language is, as I have already said, after all possible efforts to destroy it, spoken by a million of our countrymen; it is being taught in our schools; songs are sung and stories told by the peasant's fireside in it; the entire Nationalist press of Ireland devote columns weekly to Irish stories or essays; several concerts, where not one word of English was heard, have been held in different parts of Ireland; sermons are being preached in Irish to crowded and enthusiastic listeners even in such unlikely places as London and New York; a new spirit has come over Erin, her slumbering, fiery soul has been awakened; her determination, her zeal, and the unity of her representatives are mat-

ters of notoriety and much concern to her governors.

England has now to deal with a people and their representatives fighting with determination and characteristic fearlessness, not alone for material welfare and the rights of self-government, but for some sacred, indefinable thing—the soul, the very life-being, of a nation. Such is the Irish language to Ireland; as such do the Irish people look upon that language to-day—those who know it, and those who do not—all determined that the rising generation of Irishmen shall be afforded opportunities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of it. We are determined to make our children bilingual, learning English for commercial purposes, Irish for social entertainment, for instruction, for elevation of soul, and whether the Speaker in an English House of Commons, where we are a foreign element, dissatisfied, kept against our will, allows it to be spoken or prevents its use, we care not. As space does not permit my going fully into the educational value of the language to the Irish child, I shall confine myself to quoting a few extracts from reports written by the late Sir Patrick Keenan, Resident Commissioner of National Education in Ireland:

The shrewdest people in the world are those who are bilingual; borderers have always been remarkable in this respect. But the most stupid children I have ever met with are those who were learning English while endeavoring to forget Irish. The real policy of the educationist would, in my opinion, be to teach Irish grammatically and soundly to the Irish-speaking people, and then to teach them English through the medium of their national language.

During my inspection last year I was frequently engaged in the examination of classes of children who exhibited neither intelligence nor smartness, nor even ordinary animation, while being questioned in English; but when the questions were given, or answers required, in Irish, at once their eyes flashed with energy, their voices became loud and musical, and their intellectual faculties appeared to ripen up, and to delight in being exercised. I never observed a contrast more marked than the appearance of a class of Irish-speaking children who were examined first in English and then in Irish.

We are determined to have our language in our own parliament, to mold our constitution on lines characteristically Irish, to bridge the breach of the last hundred years, to take up anew the duty of our race. If, by endeavoring to speak in my native language in the House of Commons, I have in the smallest degree contributed toward this result, I feel contented and proud. I may here be permitted to correct the mistake into which the English press has fallen in describing our language as "Erse." Ours is Gaelic, or Irish.

MOSQUITOES AS TRANSMITTERS OF DISEASE.

BY L. O. HOWARD.

(Entomologist, United States Department of Agriculture.)

NO one subject to-day is exciting more widespread interest among medical men all over the world than the agency of insects in the spread of disease, and the popular interest in the subject is very great. For many months the newspapers have contained long accounts of experimental work which has been done in one part of the world or another, and every one has at least a general knowledge of the results obtained.

Probably the first important step toward producing the astonishing results which have been reached was the determination by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture of the fact that the germ of Texas fever of cattle is conveyed from diseased to healthy cows by the cattle tick. The Texas fever of cattle is a disease allied to malaria. The causative organism is a parasite which inhabits the red blood corpuscles, just as does the parasitic organism of malaria. It is interesting to note that this discovery was made in America and by Americans, because much of the subsequent work, and in fact most of the work with mosquitoes and malaria, has been carried on by investigators of other nationalities, and in many different parts of the world.

The discovery of the parasite of malaria, the suggestion that it may be transmitted by a mosquito, the long experimental proof, in which many investigators took part, and the conclusion reached that mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* are necessary secondary hosts in the life of the parasitic organism, makes a long story and an interesting one. So many investigators participated that it is difficult to give proper credit, and even now much hard feeling exists between the investigators of the English, Italian, and German schools in regard to priority in certain discoveries. In the May number of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, Dr. George H. F. Nuttall has a short paper on the question of priority with regard to certain discoveries in the etiology of malarial diseases, and from a reading of this paper one cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that many observers deserve great credit, and that the knowledge which we have gained is due to their combined labors; and further, that perhaps no one name stands out preëminently.

However satisfactory the demonstration of the complete life-history of the malarial parasite as it occurs in the human blood, and as it lives in the stomach of the *Anopheles* mosquitoes and wanders through the body cavity of these creatures until by way of the salivary glands and duct it reaches the proboscis, may be to scientific men, and especially to those familiar with the biology of the particular group of parasitic creatures to which the malarial germ belongs, as demonstrating the necessary relation of mosquitoes to the disease, something more is required to convince the average individual, and this has been done many times and in many places by means of actual experimental work in the way of preventing the disease.

The Italians have been most active in this work. Italy is the classic land of malaria. More than half of the communes of the country are malarious. Every year, two millions of workers are attacked, and malaria is probably the principal cause of the enormous emigration of poor Italians. The first large-scale practical experiment tried in Italy, after the actual demonstration of the transmission of the disease by the bite of the *Anopheles* mosquitoes, was conducted by Dr. Angelo Celli by means of a preventive régime with the employees of the Roman Campagna Railroad. He chose two stations, Cervaro and Pontegalera, the most abominably malarious places he could find, and by protecting the railroad employees from mosquito-bites he succeeded in keeping them free from malaria, while other people in the neighborhood, without exception, suffered from it. These experiments interested the scientific men of the whole world. Koch came from Germany to watch them, and the English Government sent a commission which was installed at Ostia. Similar experiments were carried on by Dr. Grassi, another famous investigator. He established headquarters at Albanella and San Nicola Varco, in the province of Salerno, in the midst of the desolate Campagna. He dosed malarial patients with quinine and other specifics from January till June. The houses of the railroad employees and the stations were protected by wire screens in all doors and windows, and even in the chimney openings, so that no mosquitoes could gain entrance. The interior walls were whitewashed, so that the

mosquitoes could be easily observed and killed, in case any accidentally gained entrance. The doors were all made double, and the outer one closed automatically, so that by no chance could a door be left open. Employees going out after nightfall were protected by veils over their heads, and by gloves on their hands. The most satisfactory results were obtained. Without exception, the fever spared the protected employees, while the neighboring farmers, who ridiculed the experiments, were all ill. The large Italian landowners, and the government itself, were convinced of the possibility of practical anti-malarial work, and the following year (1900) King Humbert gave seventeen thousand francs to the commune of Rome, and an anti-malarial campaign was undertaken. Ambulances, with doctors and nurses, worked in the field from June 30 until October 24. Not one of the corps was taken ill; they treated hundreds of malarial patients, and practically proved to the ignorant and poor residents that protection against mosquitoes means no malaria. This year the same campaign is beginning again. The King of Italy has given ten thousand francs from his private purse, and one of the most important charities based upon a great scientific discovery is now in operation.

The English have been very prominent in this malarial work, both as investigators and as practical fighters of disease. England has little or no malaria, but her enormous colonial possessions in tropical and subtropical regions have drawn her attention forcibly to the question of remedies for malarial fevers. The beautiful experimental demonstration carried on by Drs. Sambon and Low, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, in the summer and autumn of 1900, near Ostia, on the Roman Campagna, has attracted a great deal of attention in this country, and the newspapers have contained very full accounts. This experiment was so convincing that the last doubter must have given in at its conclusion. The Englishmen lived in a wooden house constructed for the purpose in a very malarious region. The house was tight and thoroughly screened; they took no quinine, and their only precaution was to enter the house at nightfall and to remain there until the next morning. The windows were left open, so that the so-called deadly night air of the Campagna circulated freely through the house. They exposed themselves to rains during the day, since the summer rains were formerly supposed to be very conducive to malaria. They remained in absolutely robust health, while almost every non-protected person in the neighborhood was ill. Conversely, mosquitoes which had bitten patients in Italy were taken alive to England, and there, in a place where

there was no malaria, they were allowed to bite a person who had never had malaria, and transmitted what the physicians called a "beautiful case" of double tertian malaria.

But it has been in her several scientific expeditions to the west coast of Africa that England has done her best work. Well-equipped expeditions have been sent out under the auspices of the Royal Academy, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, and of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. They have studied with great care the conditions under which the malarial mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* breed; they have displayed the habits of these insects in the fullest manner; they have studied malaria as it exists in the natives; they have mapped for many settlements the exact spots in which *Anopheles* breed; they have experimented with different measures for destroying the insect in all of its different stages, and they have brought about results which are of the greatest practical value to the whole world. The expedition of the Liverpool school, which spent the entire summer of 1900 in Nigeria, was especially productive in results, and its report, published in March of the present year, lays down a definite course of action for Europeans resident in West Africa by which it seems certain that the dreaded African fevers may practically be avoided. One of the most interesting features is the insistence of the recommendation that the habitations of Europeans must be segregated from those of the natives; but eventually in many places, by means of exterminating work against the mosquitoes, the natives themselves will be protected to such an extent that their habitations will no longer be the menace that they are at present.

Some of the important work upon malaria has also been done in America. We must not lose sight of the fact that the first strong rational paper arguing in favor of the carriage of this disease by mosquitoes was written by an American physician, Dr. A. F. A. King, of Washington, D. C., in 1882. Nor must the important discovery by W. G. MacCallum, of Johns Hopkins University, in 1897, of the sexual generation of malarial parasites be forgotten. This discovery contributed greatly to the complete knowledge of the full life-history of this group of microorganisms. A few beautiful and practical demonstrations of the comparative ease with which a so-called malarial epidemic can be stopped by practical anti-mosquito work have been carried out by Americans. One of the most perfectly convincing ones which have been placed upon record was described by Dr. W. N. Berkeley, of New York City, in the *Medical Record* of January 26, 1901. This case occurred in a small

town near New York City, in the summer of 1900. It was a place where malaria was not known, but *Anopheles* bred there, and when a malarial patient came the disease was rapidly transmitted by these mosquitoes to many people in the vicinity. Under Dr. Berkeley's direction, the mosquitoes in the houses were exterminated; screens were placed in the windows and doors; the smaller breeding places of the mosquitoes were filled in and the larger ones were drained; every malarial patient was secluded by netting from the bites of mosquitoes, and the spread of the disease was instantly stopped. Not a single new case of malaria developed. *Anopheles* disappeared entirely from the houses.

The most striking work done by Americans, however, in connection with the spread of disease by mosquitoes has not been upon malaria, but upon yellow fever. The actual and conclusive demonstration by the army yellow-fever commission, of which Dr. Walter Reed is president, will rank forever as one of the most beneficial discoveries in medical science.

The cause of yellow fever has always been a mystery; and, indeed, it is a mystery to-day in a measure, since, although undoubtedly a disease of parasitic origin, the parasitic organism itself has not yet been discovered. Several times it has been thought that it was found, and there are those investigators who to-day believe that the *Bacillus icteroides* of Sanarelli is the causative organism of the fever; while the English physician, Dr. Herbert E. Durham, who, with the late Dr. Walter Myers, was sent out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to Brazil, believes that in a small bacillus which they have frequently found in autopsies they have discovered the true germ. The proof brought by the American experiments that certain mosquitoes will transmit the disease, however, renders both of these claims uncertain and probably incorrect. In fact, Dr. Reed denies that Sanarelli's bacillus has anything to do with yellow fever. The true parasite will be discovered, without doubt, and it is to be hoped that the American army officers who have been responsible for such an extraordinary advance in our knowledge of the etiology of the dread disease may be the investigators to carry the work through to its fullest conclusions.

The experiments carried on by Dr. Reed and his associates were as perfect in their methods as it was possible for scientific acumen and hard common sense to make them. Every possible element of error seems to have been guarded against. The final and conclusive tests made during the autumn of 1900 were conducted with a spirit of earnestness, self-sacrifice, and enthusiasm which affected every one connected with the

work, even in the most subordinate positions, common soldiers not only offering themselves for the presumably dangerous test, but insisting that they should be accepted as subjects for experiment. The master spirit of the investigation, Dr. Reed, was evidently the man above all men for this work, in this respect of compelling the greatest confidence and enthusiasm, no less than in the absolutely complete manner in which the experiments were conducted. I have no space to describe the details of this masterly experimental work. While it was in progress, criticism was invited and urged, from Havana physicians, from visiting surgeons, and from every one interested. But so perfect were the plans that it seems impossible that any criticism could have been made.

An experimental sanitary station was established in the open, a mile from Quemados. Two houses were built, tightly constructed, with windows and doors protected by wire screens.

In one of these houses, soiled sheets, pillow-cases, and blankets were used as bedding, and this bedding was brought straight from the beds of patients sick with yellow fever at Havana. For sixty-three days these beds were occupied by members of the hospital corps for periods varying from twenty to twenty-one days. At the end of this occupation the men, who were all non-immunes, were taken to quarantine for five days and then released. Not one of them was taken ill. All were released in excellent health. This experiment is of the greatest importance, as showing that the disease is not conveyed by fomites, and hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding, or merchandise supposed to have been contaminated by contact with yellow-fever patients is no longer necessary, and the extremes to which this disinfection work has been carried in cases of yellow-fever epidemics in our Southern States have been perfectly useless.

In the other house, which was known as the "infected mosquito building," were no articles which had not been carefully disinfected. The house contained two rooms, and non-immunes were placed in both rooms. In one room, separated from the other by wire-screen partitions only, mosquitoes which had bitten yellow-fever patients were admitted. In the other room they were excluded. In the latter room the men remained in perfect health; in the mosquito room 50 per cent. of the persons bitten by infected mosquitoes that had been kept twelve days or more after biting yellow-fever patients were taken with the disease, and the yellow-fever diagnosis was confirmed by resident physicians in Havana who were above all others familiar with the disease in every form. Persons bitten by mosquitoes at

an earlier period than twelve days after they had bitten a yellow-fever patient did not contract the disease. In another series of experiments, of seven persons bitten by infected mosquitoes by placing the hand in a jar containing the insects, five, or 71 per cent., contracted the disease.

Such, in brief, was the result of the experimental work. None of the patients experimented with died.

It was found that yellow fever was produced by the injection of blood taken from the general circulation of a patient, subcutaneous injections of two cubic centimeters of blood being followed by the disease, and the definite conclusion was reached that the parasite of yellow fever must be present in the general circulation at least during the early stages of the disease, and that yellow fever may be produced, like malarial fever, either by the bite of the mosquito or by the injection of the blood taken from the general circulation. From this the important corollary is reached, to quote Dr. Reed's own words: "The spread of yellow fever can be most effectually controlled by measures directed to the destruction of the mosquitoes and the protection of the sick against the bites of these insects."

In the malarial investigations, the only mosquitoes which have been found to carry the disease are those of the genus *Anopheles*. The malarial germ seems to die in the stomachs of the commoner mosquitoes of the genus *Culex*. With yellow fever, so far as the investigations have gone, but one species of mosquito has been found to transmit the disease. This is the form known as *Stegomyia fuscata*, formerly placed in the genus *Culex*. This mosquito is a southern form, and its geographic distribution corresponds very accurately with the geographic distribution of the disease. It is commonly found in our Southern States, and is abundant throughout tropical regions. It is a mosquito which readily accommodates itself to city conditions, and breeds freely in the cesspools, rain-water tanks and barrels, and places of a similar nature. It thus abounds in southern communities. One of the most interesting differences in the habits of this mosquito and the malaria-bearing forms, and one which has some practical significance, is that, while the malarial mosquitoes seem to fly and bite only at night, the yellow-fever mosquito

is popularly termed in many southern regions the "day mosquito," since it bites in the afternoon as well as at night. It will be remembered that the malarial experimenters on the Roman Campagna walked about the neighboring country during the day and retired to their mosquito-proof house only at nightfall; but in a yellow-fever country it is wise to protect one's self against mosquito-bites by day as well as by night.

The incredulity which was felt by many, and which was expressed by certain journals after Dr. Reed's first announcement of the preliminary work of the commission, at the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Indianapolis last October, has passed away since the publication of his last paper, read before the Pan-American Medical Congress at Havana early in February of the present year. The paper itself is conclusive; but the modest way in which Dr. Reed has told the story of the magnificent results achieved by himself and by his colleagues, while exact and scientific, does not impress the average non-medical reader with a due sense of its importance. But when one learns of the enthusiasm with which Dr. Reed was received by the Johns Hopkins Medical Association and by the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and when one talks, as the writer has done, with physicians from Central America who were present at the Pan-American Medical Congress at Havana, and with those who assisted in this great experiment, one cannot fail to believe, not only in the soundness of the conclusions, but in the transcendent importance of the discovery.

Practical anti-mosquito work was undertaken in Cuba immediately following the formulation of these conclusions. General orders were issued requiring the universal use of mosquito-bars in all barracks, especially in hospitals, as well as in field service where practicable. The drainage of breeding-places, the use of petroleum on standing water, in which mosquitoes breed, was directed, and the medical department of the army furnished oil for this purpose. It has resulted that Havana had less yellow fever during the present year than at any time in its history. Not a single case has originated in the city of Havana since May 7 last, and, incidentally, malarial fevers have been greatly reduced.



CUBA'S INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES

BY ALBERT G. ROBINSON.



GATEWAY AT ENTRANCE TO A
PLANTER'S HOME.

THE island of Cuba is a gigantic farm of 28,000,000 acres of marvelously fertile soil. Thirteen million acres remain as virgin forest. Her present population is a little above one and a half millions.

Were Cuba as densely populated as Massachusetts, her census would show 11,000,000 inhabitants. An

equal density with that of England would give her upward of 22,000,000. Her ability to support a population per square mile equivalent to that of England, so large a percentage of which is dependent upon manufacturing interests, is somewhat doubtful, from the fact that Cuba presents little or no possibility of ever becoming a manufacturing center. In a measure, the comparison with Massachusetts is also faulty, for the same reason. Yet, in the latter case, the vastly greater fertility of Cuban soil would offset the manufacturing feature, and there is little doubt that Cuba, along the line of her particular agricultural advantages, can provide a comfortable and reasonably profitable living for a population of 10,000,000 of moderately industrious citizens.

The census of 1899, prepared by American authority under the direction of General Sanger, gives the number of Cuban farms as 60,711. Of these, 38,550 are of less than eight acres in extent; 11,650 are between eight and sixteen acres; 7,300 only are upward of 150 acres. It is evident, therefore, that under present conditions Cuba is a land of small farmers, tenths representing the small farmer as against one-twelfth each of farms of fair area and estates of wide acreage. This is further supported by the fact that about 1,000,000, or two-thirds of the entire population, may be classed as being of the country, against one-third which is of the city. A considerable percentage of this urban

population also, more or less directly, derives its living from Cuba's agricultural production.

Of Cuba's total area, only about 3 per cent. is now under cultivation. One of the surprising and impressive incidents of travel in Cuba is noted in journeying through the interior, particularly in the provinces of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe. One rides by train for hours, and by saddle for days, across vast savannas, covered, in great part, with rank grasses of three to four feet in height, and stretching away, seemingly as level as a floor, to the distant horizon on all sides. This is notably the case in Santa Clara. Puerto Principe is less flat, showing more of low, rolling hills; but there is the same vast expanse, for which few of us are prepared on our first visit to the interior of Cuba. All this means, some day, corn, beans, potatoes, sugar, tobacco, small fruits, vegetables for New York's winter market, grown under natural conditions of soil and climate, without forcing.

Roughly averaged, Cuba's commerce may be given, for normal years, as \$100,000,000 worth of exports, and \$60,000,000 worth of imports. Giving to Cuba that possible six or seven times her present population, and assuming no increase in proportionate production, she becomes an exporter of \$700,000,000, and an importer of \$420,000,000, which is a very tidy business for a little country. Such figures may appear to be fanciful,—a kind of dream story,—but they are nothing of the kind. It will probably be many years before Cuba can attain such an increase in her population and such an extension of her commerce, but such attainment and extension is a safe prophecy if one does not set the time limit too far on this side of the opening of another century.

During the six years 1890-95, inclusive, Cuba averaged a sugar crop of a little less than 900,000 tons of 2,240 pounds per year. The total world-production is, approximately, 8,000,000 tons, divided, also approximately, into 3,000,000 tons of cane-sugar and 5,000,000 from beets and other sources. Cuba is easily capable of producing 4,000,000 tons per year, and her limit of possibility is far from being reached at that figure. The cost of production in the island is not obtainable with any degree of accuracy. Much depends upon the advantages or disadvantages

of the individual planter in matters of locality, shipping facilities, quality of soil, equipment of estate, financial resources, etc. Under reasonably favorable conditions and good business methods, Cuban sugar should stand the planter, for test grades of raw sugar free on board vessel for shipment, not far from \$45 to \$50 per long ton of 2,240 pounds. With Cuba a producer of her readily possible 4,000,000 tons, this item alone represents an export trade of some \$200,000,000.

Such an extension depends upon two factors—the investment of capital, and favorable conditions in the market, principally of the United States. The matter of political conditions may be left out of the consideration, as one which will find reasonably speedy determination. Without arguing for the free admission of Cuban sugars to the United States, it must be conceded that such admission presents a most important consideration for the general American public. With the free admission of Cuban sugars to the United States, it would be possible for the American grocer to supply his customers at about three cents per pound. The vast economy which would thus be effected in American households and American manufacturing interests is wholly apparent. But it is to be noted that such a reduction and such an economy could only be effected at the cost of an enormous reduction of national revenue now obtained from the tariff placed on the importation. On the other hand, again, another important argument appears. Such a reduction in the price of sugars in the American market might well make the United States almost complete master of the world's trade in canned

fruits, jellies, and preserves. We can grow the fruits of all kinds, large and small. We can make the tins and the glass jars in which to pack them. The possibilities opened through such a channel extend in many directions, and involve commercial opportunities of gigantic proportions. One thing is wholly certain. At present, the vexed Cuban question presents complicated political features which dominate the problem. In a few years, at the longest, these political complications will have been adjusted, and the United States will stand face to face with Cuba's vast economic problem, opening new lines of trade and manufacture to the American investor, new economies to the American household.

In some of her productive possibilities, Cuba fits into American interests as the hand fits the glove. Sugar is but one of them. Coffee is another, and cocoa is a third. For many years, Cuba has raised but little coffee. Planters found sugar a more profitable industry, and turned their attention in that direction. In the first quarter of the last century, Cuba was producing nearly 10,000 tons of coffee a year. In 1846, there were 1,600 coffee plantations on the island; in 1894, there were 191. In price, Cuba can never compete with the Brazilian coffee. But in that which to many is of far greater importance—quality—Brazil offers no competition. Cuba can grow the finest coffee in the world, and can grow a large percentage of the coffee which coffee-drinkers want to use. In quality, Porto Rico would be its rival, but Porto Rico has been putting about 25,000 tons per year of delicious coffee into the world-market, and few Americans have known of it, and fewer have tasted it.

Porto Rico's utmost possible coffee-production stops at about 50,000 tons, and the world uses about 1,200,000.

The hills and mountains of Santiago province are especially suitable for coffee-production. It will grow in almost all parts of the island, but the superior quality is best produced at an altitude of 1,500 to 2,500 feet above sea level. There is no reason whatever why Cuba should not grow and find a ready market for coffee to an annual value of anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. It is one of Cuba's ready possibilities. As the Cuban coffee requires shade for its best growth and production,



A PLANTER'S HOUSE.



THE REAL CUBAN AT WORK IN THE FIELD.

a coffee estate becomes also a banana plantation, the banana being used as the most suitable sunshade for the tender coffee shrub. Cocoa finds a smaller but far from insignificant market as an original product and as such derivatives as chocolate and cocoa-butter. The same hills of Santiago province are capable of producing cocoa of an excellent though perhaps not highly superior quality.

Cuba's tobacco-production has heretofore been quite exclusively limited to special and high grades. In that department, she has no competitor. Vuelta Abajo tobacco stands, with Sea Island cotton, Manila hemp, and a few other world-specialties, unique, incomparable. But Cuba can produce a very notable percentage of all the cigars used in this very smoky world. Connecticut will lift up its hands and its voice in vigorous protest against any free admission to the United States of the Cuban weed. But Cuba, little country though she is, can plant a tobacco area as large as the whole State of Connecticut, and grow cigars, at two or three cents apiece, that will make a better smoke than Connecticut brands at twice the money. Specific and *ad valorem* duties now stand in her way. As I see the prospective political status of Cuba, with the outcome that seems inevitable, I should, were I a Connecticut tobacco-raiser, hedge a little bit, and consider the turning of my tobacco-fields into a nutmeg farm or a cutlery

plantation, or give careful consideration to the question of emigration to Cuba.

Cuba produces no tobacco for chewing or for pipe-smoking. The Cubans who smoke pipes might be counted on one's fingers without making a second round on the fingers. The cigar and the cigarette prevail. To what extent the Cuban cigarette might ever become popular with American smokers is a matter beyond determination. It is certain that most Americans of prolonged residence become, if they be smokers, addicted to Cuban brands, and find difficulty in weaning themselves back to American brands on their return home. A few never acquire the liking for the Cuban. I recall one day in Yauco, in Porto Rico, when I saw a "Jacky" from an American warship take from his pocket a little pasteboard box marked "Caporal." It contained two cigarettes. He lit one. A private from an American volunteer regiment bought the other, paying forty cents for it. Generally, however, the Cuban cigarette is preferred by Americans in Cuba, as the Philippine cigarette is preferred in the Philippines. But I strongly doubt whether, in the United States, the Cuban cigarette would prove a serious rival to the American.

Cuba consumes nearly one-half of her present production at home, yet her exports of leaf and manufactured tobacco are valued at about \$20,000,000. The export for 1899 included 226,

268,569 cigars. The greater part of the Cuban tobacco trade is now in the hands of two or three large concerns that control the output and, in many cases, stand behind the purchasers by advancing money on the crop. The application of this system is chiefly responsible for the very rapid recuperation, since the war, of the Cuban tobacco industry.

It is wholly probable that one of Cuba's greatest industries, if not her greatest, will be the production of fruits and vegetables for the American market. Thirty or forty years ago, the Havana orange was the choice orange of the market. American cultivation of the fruit, and the energy with which the American output has been pushed, have sent the Cuban orange into the background. But there is no question that the proper cultivation, in Cuba, of the Cuban stock will result in the production of an orange which for juiciness, flavor, size, and sweetness will be without a superior in the world. The free-skinned mandarin oranges can be produced to advantage, as can the kindred fruits, the shaddock, the grape fruit, the lime, and the lemon.

Cuba can raise all the bananas that the United States can eat, and it is probable that at no distant day those concerns which now control the trade in bananas and cocoanuts and pineapples will all look to near-by Cuba for their supply of these fruits, leaving Jamaica and Belize and San

Domingo to find new markets. Figs, dates, guavas, nectarines, apricots, and pomegranates are all among the ready possibilities for either canning or shipment. The aguacate is a fruit which careful shipment might well lay down in northern markets to the great advantage of northern palates. To those who have eaten mangoes in the Philippines and other points in the far East, the Cuban mango is a distinct failure. The guava jelly of Cuba is endlessly superior to the product of India and the far East, and a larger market should be opened for it.

It is quite probable that there are several moderate fortunes waiting for those who will go to Cuba and grow strawberries in a business way. The same may be said of melons. By proper cultivation, strawberries may be produced every month in the year under natural conditions. Specially selected sites and artificial irrigation might be necessary, but the sites and the water are there for those who will make scientific study of a promising industry. Small watermelons of delicious sweetness and flavor, and muskmelons of excellent quality, make their appearance in the market early in the year. Pineapples are receiving considerable attention, and there are both promise and opening for wide extension of their cultivation. Cuba is a land of fruits and vegetables, and the great markets of America are open to her products. Many vege-



CUTTING SUGAR-CANE.



TOBACCO DRYING.

tables will produce two crops per year, and some are perennial. New York may well eat Cuban peas and tomatoes and strawberries, all fresh from the vines, at reasonable prices in mid-winter. With capital, cheap sugar, and intelligent direction, Cuban canned fruits and preserves might well become famous. Careful and intelligent investigation of Cuba's possibilities in fruits and vegetables will open many avenues for profitable investment. The Cuban "sisal grass" is of better quality than the Mexican, and the industry is hardly touched. The yucca is a plant whose root yields a highly superior starch.

It is officially estimated that there are 13,000,000 acres of virginal forest lands in Cuba. This is nearly one-half of the total area. The improvement of transportation facilities will bring some of this to market. It will include mahogany, ebony, granadilla, majagua, cedar, walnut, lignum-vitæ, oak, and pine. There are more than thirty species of palm, some of which have special uses. But timber cutting and sawing are for the specialist who "knows a tree" and has had experience in "making sawdust." It is an unsafe industry for the uninitiated. For the expert, Cuba holds some promise when Santiago province, where most of the timber is located, is opened up by railways.

What Cuba may yet offer to the prospector for minerals, no man can say. Yet, while it is certain that Cuba's wealth lies in that which it is possible to produce on her surface, there is no doubt that a modest amount of wealth lies under some portions of that surface. Santiago province has already yielded over 3,000,000 tons of iron ore. It is mainly hematite ore, found principally as "float" in great masses of bowlders. It carries about 62 per cent. of iron, and is remarkably free from sulphur. There is no doubt that other and larger quantities will yet be opened up. There is also copper and manganese. Nothing, I believe, is being done with the copper, but some manganese has been taken out within recent years, and companies are now preparing for extensive operations in that material. Coal, asphaltum, and marble occur in various localities, but their abundance or their value has not yet been demonstrated. There are the usual rumors and legends of gold and silver.

Cuba is a land of unlimited promise, a sun-kissed spot with a marvelous soil. Here and there some other region may rival her in all natural advantages save that one of supreme importance—her closeness to the world's great markets. The logical outcome of her position is annexation to the United States.

THE EXPOSITION OF THE ARTIST COLONY IN DARMSTADT.

By J. Q. ADAMS.



HOUSE OLBRICH.

THE strength and extent of the so-called new art movement in Germany may be judged from the large number of art exhibitions now opened. Scarcely a city in the whole empire that has not its own local art exposition. Most of them have stuck to the well-beaten method of bringing together, under one

subjects from shop and studio; but in Darmstadt traditions have been disregarded, and an exhibition has been opened as interesting as original.

Two years ago the young Grand Duke of Hesse, Ludwig, called to his capital, Darmstadt, German artists who had already won a reputation in their respective fields. Though they receive small salaries from their ducal patron, they are under no obligation to work for him. He wants the product of their labor, he must pay it the same as anyone else.

He also offered building lots, free for five years, in a beautiful park. The four original members of the artist colony accepted this offer, a little less than a year ago began building their houses. Later, they received the idea of exhibiting these houses and their contents as works of art. Four other members of Darmstadt bought neigh-

boring lots, and have built on them under the guidance of the artists of the colony. The grand duke erected a large central building for studios. Then, besides, they have built a res-



REAR VIEW OF HOUSE HABICH.

taurant, a temporary theater, and a temporary picture gallery, making in all a dozen buildings. These, with their furniture and decorations, form the Art Exposition of 1901 of the Artist Colony of Darmstadt.

Here we see houses in their gardens, with all their furnishings in place, and no superfluous articles to weary us. We must keep in mind that everything we see was designed by some one of the seven artists and made according to his directions. Naturally, we must not think of



HOUSE BEHRENS.

THEATER.

these men as merely painters or sculptors. Although two or three work only in one field, several practise successfully all forms of plastic and decorative art. In some cases, the house and every object in it are all designed by one artist.

While all of these houses are original and interesting, some of them possess many features which the ordinary man is unable at once to ac-



ENTRANCE TO ERNST LUDWIG HOUSE.

cept. One feels that in some cases a new and striking form or juxtaposition of colors has been made at the expense of beauty, and some of the artists exhibit a play of fancy and a sense of color very different from ordinary mortals. Nevertheless, they all possess many beautiful features, and one,—House Behrens,—in its simplicity, dignity, and beauty, is a fine work of art. This house is original and most modern in conception. It seems to have grown out of the best elements of our present conditions, and yet there is no feature that shocks good taste or cries aloud to be praised and flattered. Its artist-owner, Peter Behrens, was not only its architect and landscape gardener,



THE GLÜCKERT HOUSES.

but he also designed every object in the house. He painted the pictures, made the bas-reliefs, designed the carpets, furniture, hangings, table services, patterns for embroidery on curtains, pillowcases,—in brief, there is not a single thing in or about this "home" that did not come from the fertile brain of its owner.

Many features of the exhibition deserve high praise. Especially the sculptures of Mr. Habich, who, besides many other things, carved the two gigantic figures—man and woman—on either side of the entrance to "Ernst Ludwig House."

These artists are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of our time. The designs for their furniture, carpets, and, in fact, all articles, are made so that they may be executed by machinery; that is, they depend for their æsthetic effects, not on carvings and externals, but upon the structure of the object,—upon beauty of line, form, and color. So, the articles may be brought within the reach of persons of moderate incomes.

Hence, here in Hesse, which is only a little larger than Delaware, and has a population equal to that of Philadelphia, has been started an art movement which is surely destined to have a marked influence on industry and art.



THE ERNST LUDWIG HOUSE.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

A SKETCH OF TOM L. JOHNSON.

In the August *Frank Leslie's*, Mr. W. R. Merick gives a good account of the career of Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, and of his activities in revising the tax lists of Cleveland corporations.

Johnson was born in Scott County, Kentucky, 1854. His father, Col. Albert Johnson,

wealthy planter before the war, ruined him.

Johnson at ten years of age was sent to papers on the farm.

He got a chance to go to

school in Louisville,

and to give it

an account of

his family re-

lation when he was

thirteen years old.

He then worked in

the Louisville rolling-

mill office as an em-

ployee, and soon

was given a better

position in one of

the offices of the

Cleveland Street

Railway Company

and ten dollars a

month; two years

later he was super-

intendent of the

company.

He was married

about twenty

years of age. 'What

do you with which

support a wife?'

His prospective

in-law asked.

'He two hands,'

he reply. It

was characteristic, and it won him his wife.

In 1876, with capital furnished by a wealthy

family and friends, Mr. Johnson bought the

Cleveland street-railway system for \$90,000.

He was installed as manager. Profits paid for

him in a few years; it was subsequently

for more than a million. During his Cin-

cinnati career he invented and patented a

series of devices that were improvements in

street-railway equipment, and these yielded handsome profits.

"Cleveland was the next objective of Mayor Johnson. He purchased what was then known as the Brooklyn line in 1879. His coming marked a new era in the new metropolis of Ohio in the management of its street-railway lines. It was then the transition period from horse-cars to

electric motors, yet the manager reduced fares and became the liveliest kind of a competitor for rival companies. A road he found much dilapidated speedily became the best equipped in the city.

"Another invention—the girder rail, now in general use on all street-railway lines—yielded him immense profits. Capital was interested, and a plant was established at Johnstown, Pa., for the manufacture of these and other rails. Mayor Johnson also started a big steel plant at Lorain, Ohio, and these, with his street-railway enterprises, proved extremely successful. The foundation of his fortune was quickly laid. He became interested in street-railway projects in a half-dozen

different cities and towns. Besides his Cleveland system, he acquired stock in St. Louis, Detroit, Brooklyn, and New York roads, as well as in several little lines in small cities. All proved more or less successful. In 1889 he was prominently in the public eye by reason of an offer to sell his Detroit lines to the city. This fell through, however, the Supreme Court declaring the legislative enabling act invalid.



MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON, OF CLEVELAND.

MAYOR JOHNSON'S SELF-EDUCATION.

"Mayor Johnson's education, since leaving school at the age of sixteen, has been obtained by reading and study during moments snatched from a busy life in caring for his extensive interests. His knowledge is practical, theoretical only in matters pertaining to his hobby, the single tax and equitable taxation generally, and the reforms allied thereto. He has a large library, and travel and association with men of affairs has developed and broadened his store of information. He is a ready speaker, quick-witted, magnetic, and forceful rather than polished in his platform utterances. He has a happy faculty of adapting himself to his audience. He is apt in illustration, homely in metaphor, and fearless and frank in his admissions or denunciations. He is democratic in his manner, although his tastes and his appreciation of the good things of this world are epicurean. The doors of his Euclid Avenue mansion swing open freely to all who call upon him.

THE MAYOR IN PERSON.

"In person, Mayor Johnson is about five feet seven inches in height. His figure is rotund, almost roly-poly. His curly iron-gray hair is usually carelessly brushed back from his rather low but broad forehead. He is smooth-shaven, and his smooth, round face has been lightly touched in the matter of wrinkles. Many of his pictures give him a rather boyish appearance, which is belied, however, by the firm, aggressive chin and wide, strong mouth, with lips which compress firmly, and an under lip which protrudes just enough to indicate the tenacity of purpose, so strong a feature of his mental make-up. He dresses plainly, usually in a single-breasted frock-coat of generous proportions and of a dark mixture. He is unostentatious, and though always neat, hardly suggests a fashion-plate."

THE PRESENT WORK ON CLEVELAND'S TAX LISTS.

The news which reaches us as we are going to press, that Mr. Johnson with his board of equalization has succeeded in having the assessed valuation of Senator Hanna's Cleveland street railway raised from \$600,000 to over \$6,000,000, lends point to Mr. Merrick's account of the businesslike way in which the new mayor has gone about carrying out his theories of taxation. Before he had been an hour in the mayor's chair, Mr. Johnson engaged a corps of experts to investigate the valuations fixed by the decennial appraisers, who had finished their work a few weeks previously. The mayor said that while

the small property-owners paid taxes on about 60 per cent. of the worth of their homes, great corporations only paid on about 6 per cent. of the worth of their street railroads, etc. He made the city council give him funds to carry on the work of investigation. He engaged Prof. E. W. Bemis, late of the University of Chicago, and Mr. W. R. Sommers, an expert on taxation, and gave them a large force of clerks to compile data.

"Offices were fitted up, equipped with maps and records, where the taxpayers could file their



MAYOR JOHNSON AS HIS ENEMIES SEE HIM.

complaints. Lawyers and experts received and tabulated them, and all the mass of information obtained was laid before the board of revision, which finally fixes the valuations upon which taxes in Cleveland will be levied for the next ten years. Information collected in this manner was largely responsible for a flat increase of 12½ per cent. in valuations which the State board of revision ordered made in Cleveland real estate. The task of the local board will be to apportion this increase, placing it upon property it considers undervalued. Mayor Johnson's experts will attempt to point out wherein this undervaluation lies."

DR. ELY'S ANALYSIS OF THE STEEL "TRUST."

TO the August *Cosmopolitan*, Dr. Richard T. Ely contributes "An Analysis of the Steel Trust," in which he finds that the forces at work in this combination are old and familiar, and that there is nothing new in the spectacle of the great corporation except its magnitude. Dr. Ely sees in the billion-dollar trust "three distinct kinds of monopolistic forces, working together and strengthening each other—viz., those proceeding from sharp limitations of supply of valuable minerals; those proceeding from patents and secret processes; and, finally, those coming

we are relying, apparently, on the wisdom and goodness of these gentlemen for protection from any ill use of their power. Dr. Ely thinks that history does not show any proofs that benevolence may be hoped for from practically unlimited power. "Or, turning to the deductive argument, does our observation of human nature even at the best lead us to think this a safe procedure? When we question ourselves, do we think we can stand such a test?" Dr. Ely points out that the public, while almost dazed at the stupendousness of recent industrial events, is not inclined to reproach our economic kings. He quotes Mr. Tom L. Johnson's statement that "as a private citizen he would take advantage of conditions favorable to monopoly, but that, so far from aiding to pass laws calculated to build up monopoly, he would do all in his power to defeat any proposals for new laws of this character, and would likewise exert himself to secure the repeal of existing laws calculated to promote monopoly. There is a general inclination and belief that this is a sound and thoroughly ethical course of action, and one finds one's self wondering at times how many of our magnates are socialists at heart, working out as best they can their theories."

REVISE THE PATENT LAWS.

Dr. Ely thinks that if we want a competitive system of society we must proceed slowly but surely with legislative remedies; his point of view as to the public ownership of such monopolies as transportation agencies and gas works is well known. To maintain competitive equality, he would have our patent laws revised, and he thinks the most conservative proposition for meeting this situation is that of a former commissioner of patents, who would have the Government reserve the right to purchase patents and throw them open to public use. Dr. Ely calls to mind the recent action of Prof. S. M. Babcock, of the Wisconsin University, in refusing to patent his Babcock milk test, an invention worth millions of dollars, because he felt that as a public servant he ought to give the general public the benefits of his inventions.

OTHER REMEDIES.

Aside from the patent laws, Dr. Ely thinks that the measures for protection against great concentration of industrial power should proceed with the thorough regulation of bequest and inheritance, including the taxation of the right to receive property by bequest and inheritance; the law of private corporations ought to be thoroughly reformed, and, still more important, ought to be better administered.



THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION AS VIEWED FROM EUROPE.—From Judge.

from transportation agencies and other similar monopolistic pursuits. We find thus what we may call monopoly raised to the third power. On the other hand, all sources of supply are not as yet embraced in this combination, and potentialities of competition still exist here and there; but if untoward events do not beset the course of the billion-dollar steel trust, its monopolistic power is likely to increase."

WE RELY ON THE TRUST'S BENEVOLENCE.

Dr. Ely calls attention to the fact that everybody admits the tremendous power now wielded by the men at the head of the steel trust and of analogous companies, and to the further fact that

WILL EUROPE FIGHT THE UNITED STATES?

THE August *Atlantic Monthly* opens with a striking estimate of the results of America's trade competition with Europe, by Mr. Brooks Adams. Mr. Adams rehearses briefly the historical events which have attended great disturbances of the economic equilibrium of the world, and he finds that these events prove that international competition, if carried far enough, must end in war. He applies this rule to the present critical state of the economic balance of the world, with America's trade balance risen to over half a million a year and the amount tending to increase. He finds America underselling Europe in agricultural products, in minerals as raw materials, in most branches of manufactured iron and steel, and in many other classes of wares. "On the present basis, there seems no reason to doubt that as time goes on America will drive Europe more and more from neutral markets, and will, if she makes the effort, flood Europe herself with goods at prices with which Europeans cannot compete." America's foreign indebtedness must soon be extinguished, and then the whole vast burden of payment for American exports will fall upon the annual earnings of foreign nations, at the moment when those earnings are cut down by the competition of the very goods for which they must pay.

THREE POSSIBLE COURSES FOR EUROPE.

Mr. Adams sees only three avenues for the relief which Europe must seek from such a condition. First, Europe may reorganize herself upon a scale to correspond with the organization of the United States; but this may hardly be. Second, the United States may be induced to abandon something of her advantages and ameliorate the situation of Europe by commercial reciprocity. In other words, the United States may prefer to follow somewhat the same policy which Cobden advocated as opposed to the policy of Colbert and Napoleon. The third possible course is an armed attack by Europe on the United States.

EUROPE'S IMPASS.

Europe finds herself in an impass. Her farmers cannot compete with American farmers, as her soil is less fertile, and since 1897 her manufacturers cannot compete with American manufacturers. Mr. Adams thinks that the United States, for her own protection, has in action a mechanism which holds Europe as in a vise,—the protective tariff. "To make their gigantic industrial system lucrative, Americans have comprehended that it must be worked at the highest velocity and at its full capacity, and they have

taken their measures accordingly. To guard against a check, they rely on a practically prohibitive tariff, by which they hope to maintain the home market at a reasonable level, and with the profit thus obtained they expect to make good any loss which may accrue from forcing their surplus upon foreigners at prices with which these cannot cope. No wonder the European regards America as a dangerous and relentless foe; and the fact that Europe has forced on America these measures as a means of self-defense signifies nothing. The European sees in America a competitor who, while refusing to buy, throws her wares on every market, and who, while she drives the peasant from his land, reduces the profits of industry which support the wage-earners of the town. Most ominous of all, he marks a rapidly growing power, which, while it undersells his mines, closes to him every region of the wide earth where he might find minerals adapted to his needs. Lying like a colossus across the western continent, with her ports on either ocean, with China opposite and South America at her feet, the United States bars European expansion. South America and China are held to be the only accessible regions which certainly contain the iron, coal, and copper which Europe seeks, and the United States is determined that, if she can prevent it, South America and China shall not be used as bases for hostile competition. Regarding South America, her declarations are explicit, and during the last twelve months her actions in Asia have spoken more emphatically than words.

AMERICA INVITES ATTACK.

"Americans are apt to reckon on their geographical position as in itself an insurance against war risks, on the principle that, like the tortoise, they are invulnerable if they withdraw within their shell. Such was the case formerly, but is not the case now. On the contrary, in European eyes, America offers the fairest prize to plunder that has been known since the sack of Rome, and, according to European standards, she is almost as unprotected as was Holland before Louis XIV.

"First of all, America is valuable not only for what she has herself, but for what she keeps from others; for even without her islands, the United States now closes South America and China. Were she defeated, these two vast territories would lie open to division. But more than this, Continental Europeans apprehend that were the United States crushed on the sea, were her islands taken from her, were she shut up within her own borders, all the rest of the world, save the British empire, would fall to them, and that they might exclude American products at their will. They believe that American society

l not stand the strain of the dislocation of industrial system incident to the interruption of ports, and that disturbances would ensue would remove all fear of American suzerainty. Also, Continental statesmen are not men who conceive that England might see profit in helping to divide the lion's skin in binding up his wounds. Nor must it be forgotten that, with Great Britain, the choice of the European or the American conflict is only a choice of evils. America is her dangerous competitor save Germany and Austria. Great Britain, therefore, at present looks to America as the lesser peril; but should, at any given moment, the weight in the other scale become preponderate, England would shift to the other side of our antagonist."

WE MUST REVISE THE TARIFF OR FIGHT.

Mr. Adams thinks that we in the United States ought to make up our minds whether we will play with our tariff or fight—whether we will adopt a peaceful or an aggressive solution of the problem before Europe. If we prefer the latter, we ought to set about preparing to do so at once. Instead of 100,000 men in our army, he thinks we ought to have 500,000, with a much more complete system of defense; and chiefly ought our navy to be strengthened until we have, say, a hundred battleships and armored cruisers.

ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL RIVALRY WITH AMERICA.

The *Fortnightly Review* publishes two articles on "Our Commercial Rivalry with America." Mr. Benjamin Taylor regards the acquisition of the Leyland steamers as a significant sign of things to come, but only one of many movements which prove that England's unquestioned supremacy in shipping and maritime commerce is doomed to disappear. The Nicaragua Canal will afford American manufacturers such an advantage in the markets of the far East as they have never possessed. Unless the American republic, as people predict, falls to pieces, the year 2000 will see Uncle Sam established permanently in the dominant position long occupied by John Bull. He thinks that the Americans are sure to pass the ship-subsidy bill, and when it is passed England will be at the beginning of the most formidable competition which she has yet faced. Mr. Taylor calculates that the saving of distance between London and New Zealand by the Nicaragua Canal would only be equivalent to three days' sailing for a quick steamer of 5,000 tons. The cost on these three days would amount to only

\$2,250, which is a very small sum to put against \$12,500 of canal duties.

Mr. H. W. Wilson writes on the danger which menaces England from the growth of the trusts in America. In the course of his paper he calls attention to the declared intention of many large firms to establish works in other countries, especially in the United States, whither the Yorkshire plush trade has already migrated.

The American Invasion.

The opening article in the *New Liberal Review* for July is by Mr. Kenric B. Murray, and is entitled "The American Invasion." Mr. Murray



THE BITTER CRY OF OUTCLASSED ENGLAND.

"Blarst the luck! Heverythink in the 'ole hempire is Yankee!"—From the *Journal* (New York).

is not a pessimist in regard to England's industrial position, and he begins by stating that he regards the increasing investment of American capital in that country as beneficial to both the Americans and the English people. He sees no sign whatever of dry-rot in the British nation or character. Britain's only drawbacks lie in the fact that she is too prosperous and too wealthy. The Americans and Germans willingly take greater risks, and are sometimes contented with smaller profits; but this is only a proof that England's reputation has risen so high that the very best business is brought to her. Nevertheless, Mr. Murray sees that the British educational system is imperfect:

"The empire of Germany has risen from under the tyrannical heel of the first Napoleon to be, by force of education, the first and most power-

ful nation of Continental Europe; and yet we heed not. Republican America has risen by means of free internal trade, and, above all, by means of free state education, right up to and including free university training, to be the first nation of the West; and yet we heed not. What cataclysm will be necessary to open our eyes to the national and state value of effective tuition? We pay and squander hundreds of thousands of pounds of good money yearly on an incomplete and disconnected system of education. When shall we cry halt and demand value for our money in matters educational, as we are already doing in matters naval and military? May it be soon, very soon, for we are losing time which may perhaps never be entirely retrieved."

Mr. Murray says, also, that the limited-liability acts are defective, and that British parliamentary procedure in regard to private bills is wasteful. Trade-unionism is the worst evil of all.

"But the greatest national waste is that deliberately and daily committed by British labor by intentional restriction of output. This restriction has become a rule now in the majority of trades. Needless to say that it is contrary to economic law, and is resorted to for purely selfish purposes—viz., to produce an artificial increase of wages. Fortunately for the progress of mankind, no such rule prevails in America; in fact, the contrary and natural practice of producing the largest amount per individual worker holds good in that country. The consequences will be severely felt as competition becomes

keener. In fact, it is already operating in the machinery trade, where American productions are successfully building up an important export trade. It is particularly in regard to rapidity of delivery that American producers are able to compete successfully with British manufacturers."

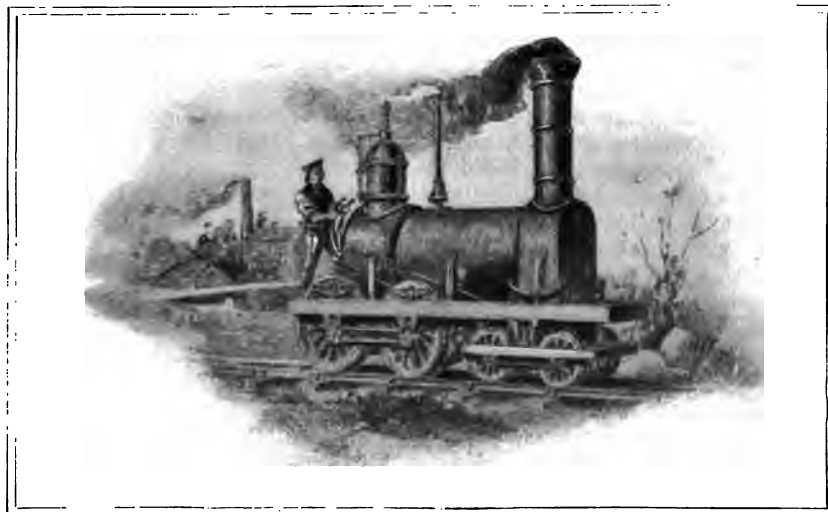
THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE.

THE recent discussion of American-built locomotives in the British Parliament makes pertinent the question, Is there an American locomotive type? An affirmative answer to this question is given by President John H. Converse, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in *Cassier's* for July.

Americans have been building locomotives ever since Peter Cooper experimented with his odd little machine on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1829. This proved at least that it was entirely practicable for locomotives to work around short curves. *Old Ironsides*, built by Mr. Matthias W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, in 1832, had a single pair of driving wheels and a single pair of leading wheels, and weighed, in working order, about five tons. This was the first locomotive built at the Baldwin works, but it was not to furnish the American type. That was evolved in Campbell's engine, in 1836—a locomotive having two pairs of coupled driving wheels, with a four-wheeled swiveling truck. This design has remained in general use from 1836 to the present day, and, in Mr. Converse's opinion, is entitled to be called the American type of locomotive. Of course, many improvements have been made in the details of construction, and weight and hauling capacity have been enormously increased.

OUR LOCOMOTIVES ABROAD.

Our foreign trade in locomotives has grown up within the last forty years. Recently, not content with the Cuban and South American trade, our locomotive-builders have invaded the eastern hemisphere, and almost every country in the world where railroads are in opera-

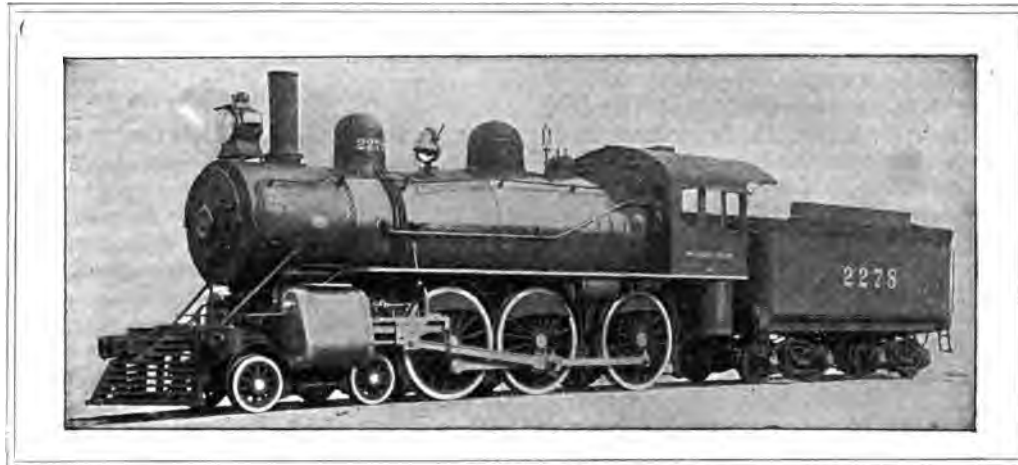


CAMPBELL'S ENGINE, 1836.
(Origin of the American type.)

tion now has American locomotives. Mr. Converse alludes to the fact that within the past three years our locomotives have been supplied to Great Britain, France, and Germany—countries which in the past have themselves been extensive locomotive-producers and competitors for the South American trade.

Mr. Converse states three reasons for the introduction of American locomotives into Europe: “(1) The possibility of much earlier deliveries than European works could make; (2) to some extent the preference for American locomotives as to their type and size and details; (3) the question of price. Owing to the design and character of American locomotives, they can be, and have been, constructed at a less cost per unit of weight than the ordinary European locomotives, although the wages paid in America

price of not more than 40 or 50 per cent. The changes in the material have been the adoption of steel for boilers instead of iron; of thicker boilers and stronger boilers, made in a much more expensive and elaborate way, so as to be capable of carrying a steam pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, whereas thirty or forty years ago 100 pounds was the ordinary pressure. More parts are made of steel about the locomotive than formerly; tender-frames are made of steel; the tanks are made of steel; the cabs are made of steel, where they were formerly of wood. All the wheels under a locomotive and tender are steel-tired, where formerly both the tender and engine truck wheels were cast iron. This substitution has been made possible by great improvements in the production of steel. These changes are common to all loco-



TEN-WHEEL ENGINE FOR HEAVY FAST PASSENGER SERVICE ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. BUILT AT PATERSON, N. J.

are considerably higher than the wages in European locomotive works. This may be accounted for by both the characteristics of the American workman and by the probably more extended use of labor-saving machinery of all kinds in American shops.”

INCREASED USE OF STEEL.

The aggregate weight of the ordinary locomotive used in the early years of American railroading probably did not exceed 12 or 16 tons. At the present time, freight engines of 100 tons and passenger engines of from 70 to 80 tons are in general use.

“American builders have probably more than doubled the weight of locomotives in twenty-five or thirty years, and at the same time have made most important improvements in the quality of material, but have done it with an increase in the

motive works in America, but in Europe practice has been more firmly established, and they have adhered to their original standards to a greater extent.”

HIGH SPEED ON AMERICAN RAILROADS.

“The increase in speed has been one of the most remarkable developments of recent years. Some can remember when the technical papers gravely discussed the question whether the speed of a mile a minute had really ever been made on any American railroad, and there were those who maintained that such a story was only a myth. To-day, there are trains running in the United States scheduled at a rate which means a speed of anywhere from 70 to 80 miles an hour. They actually run on that schedule, and they do it every day. Some of the fastest time in the world is made between Philadelphia

and Atlantic City. The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railroad both have their lines from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, and they have summer trains which are scheduled to make the distance from Philadelphia to Atlantic City in 60 minutes. The distance is from 55 to 59 miles, and out of the 60 minutes they have to take the ferry from Philadelphia to Camden, so that it is on record that passenger trains are run every day in the summer season from Camden to Atlantic City, a distance of 55 to 59 miles, in from 45 to 50 minutes."

THE UGANDA RAILWAY, EAST AFRICA.

BY the end of the present year it is believed that rail communication will have been established between Lake Victoria Nyanza and Mombasa, a port on the east coast of Africa. The building of this 580 miles of railroad has taken the British Government six years, but when the difficulties of the task are considered the delay seems not without excuse.

A writer in the *Engineering Magazine* for July, Mr. Frederick W. Emett, dwells on three important facts which seem to have been wholly or partially overlooked by the critics of the government engineers: (1) That the country is sparsely inhabited, and that the native will not work, even under stress of famine; (2) that water is generally bad, and only to be had at long intervals; and (3) that animal transport over the first 250 miles from the coast—"the tsetse-fly region"—is impracticable, so that porters have to be used.

"Perhaps one of the greatest problems that had to be faced was that of the supply of labor, which, not being available in the country, had to be imported from India. Sir Guilford Molesworth states that the construction of the Uganda Railway involves an organization equivalent to

the maintenance of an alien army, amounting to over 20,000 men, in a practically waterless country, devoid of resources and of all means of animal and wheeled transport. Even at the advanced workings, hundreds of miles in the heart of Africa, everything had to be imported from a distant country, and from railhead to the advanced parties all stores, etc., had, until lately, to be carried on men's heads. Apart, too, from the engineering difficulties, which I will deal with later, the scarcity of water greatly hampered the work; while the depredations of man-eating lions, necessitating the erection of special stockades for the protection of the Indian coolies' camps and involving the death of two officials and about thirty coolies, the prevalence of fever, 'jiggers,' and ulcers and sores due to the thorn bushes through which the men had to cut their way, and many other untoward circumstances,—these constitute a list of difficulties which ought to be sufficient answers to critics who complain of the time occupied."

ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES.

A profile of the line shows that in the first 60 miles from the sea an altitude of 1,200 feet is reached, which is steadily increased until, just before the completion of the first 100 miles, it becomes 1,800 feet. After a drop of 200 feet from this point, there is a continuous up-gradient to Makindu (205 miles), where the altitude is over 3,200 feet. Then there is a sharp drop for 20 miles, followed by another steep incline extending to Machakos Road Station (280 miles), at which point an altitude of 5,500 feet is reached. Nairobi (345 miles), the headquarters of the line, is at practically the same level as Machakos. Kikuyu escarpment (360 miles) has a height of 7,800 feet. Then begins a descent of nearly 2,000 feet into the Great Rift Valley, followed by a climb to the summit of Mau Mountain (490 miles), where the line reaches its highest level, 8,300 feet. From this point to Port Florence, the terminus on Lake Victoria Nyanza (580 miles), there is a continuous descent to the lake level, 3,800 feet.

For the descent into the Great Rift Valley from Kikuyu, in 13 miles of road, eight ravines had to be bridged by steel-trestle viaducts varying from 120 to 780 feet in length and from 32 to 85 feet in height at the deepest points. The most costly and



RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND THEIR TRAIN ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

difficult work of the whole line, however, will be in its highest section, covering the Mau range. In this section there will be 28 steel viaducts, varying from 160 to 880 feet in length, and from 30 to 110 feet in height. There will be only one tunnel on the entire line. This will be 46 miles from the lake terminus at Port Florence, and will be only 200 yards long.

The stations on the Uganda Railway are built of corrugated iron with wood linings. There are 92 locomotives on the line, of which 35 are of American make, supplied by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Thirty-four of the bridges also were built in the United States.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS OF THE ROAD.

Mr. Emmett notes the fact that when the line was open for the first 362 miles only, the traffic earnings amounted to from \$15 to \$20 per mile per week. When the lake is reached and steamers are launched upon it, there should be a decided improvement.

"At any rate, it is hoped that the traffic receipts will pay the cost of working. The railway has a practical value, however, far beyond the actual amount of revenue it may earn. The saving in transport by rail, as compared with portage, is enormous, to the great advantage of the Protectorate's revenues. In the time of the Uganda mutiny of 1898, the troops and stores were trained up the 140 miles of railway, which had been thus rapidly laid, and the situation was saved. Stores, troops, and other passengers connected with the Protectorate have been conveyed to the extent of 5,000 tons of stores and 47,000 passengers, including troops. Up to June last, the difference in cost of conveying these by rail as against road transport amounted to £300,000. A glance at any map of Africa is sufficient to show the immense value of this important branch of the great Cape-to-Cairo system. In connection with the line, a service of steamers on the Victoria Lake is being organized for the carriage of local and imported goods over the waters of this inland sea. The boats, which are conveyed to railhead in sections, in which state they are shipped from England, will have a speed of 10 knots when loaded, will be fitted with twin screws and triple-expansion engines, and have a cargo capacity of 150 tons. It is scarcely necessary to point out how this line will completely revolutionize this part of Africa, and the effect the iron horse will have on the many tribes living along the route."

Less than 5 per cent. of the total freight tonnage carried in 1899 was export traffic, but when the lake is reached large consignments of ivory, horns, and hides are expected,

THE REJUVENATION OF EGYPT.

THERE is in the August *Cosmopolitan* a good description of the great British irrigation works on the Nile, by Mr. Frederick A. Talbot. The new dams being built at Assouan and Assiout will add 2,500 miles to the cultivable area of Egypt, the value of which will amount to about \$400,000,000. Mr. Talbot says that, properly controlled, the land of the Nile should be the richest country in the world, and that the construction of the Nile dams constitutes the greatest engineering achievement the world has ever seen, and will remain as permanent a monument of the British occupation of the country as the Pyramids are of the greatness and prosperity of the land of the Nile under the Pharaohs.

THE WORK AT THE DELTA.

Egypt has been in a dying condition for thirty centuries. Napoleon saw that the key to the problem of rejuvenating Egypt lay in the utilization of the Nile waters, and suggested the construction of a huge dam near Cairo. One of Egypt's rulers, too, Mehemet Ali, had French engineers working on the Nile to store up the water for irrigation purposes; but owing to insufficiency of funds to carry on so great a scheme, the dam was not strong enough, and came near producing a great catastrophe. Since then the British have constructed sufficient foundations, and have made these dams at the head of the Delta workable.

THE GREAT DAMS OF THE UPPER NILE.

It was a much greater task that was undertaken for upper Egypt. With the enthusiastic support of Lord Cromer, the necessary surveys were made, and three gentlemen—Sir Benjamin Baker, the engineer, Sir John Aird, the contractor, and Mr. Ernest Cassel, the London financier—agreed to build the dam for \$25,000,000, nothing to be paid until the work was finished satisfactorily. We quote from Mr. Talbot's account of the construction of the great dam at Assouan. The work at Assiout is only less gigantic.

"The scope of the project was to erect two huge dams across the river at Assouan and Assiout, respectively. By this means two great reservoirs would be created from which it would be possible to irrigate the country. In the scheme suggested by Mr. Willcocks, he advocated the erection of the dam at Assouan to store up one hundred and twenty feet of water. The realization of this scheme would have resulted in the complete submersion of the historical and beautiful island of Philæ, whose ruined temples and ancient inscriptions are so dear to tourists. Such

an act of vandalism was regarded with horror by the prominent Egyptologists, who gathered under the leadership of the late president of the British Academy and vigorously agitated against such wanton destruction. The Egyptian government endeavored to satisfy these petitioners by reducing the height of the reservoir by almost one-half—that is to say, to sixty-five feet. By this means, although the island of Philæ itself will be submerged, together with the walls and lower ruins, the higher temples will stand above water, and will thus be accessible by boat.

A GIGANTIC WALL OF GRANITE.

“The river at Assouan is over a mile in width, and the dam stretches from the right to the left bank, a total distance of a mile and a quarter. It consists of a solid wall of granite rising ninety feet above the level of low Nile, and is about sixty feet in width at the summit. A roadway will be constructed along the top, thus affording a means of communication between the two sides of the river. To carry out the construction of this cyclopean dam, the channels of the river had to be diverted to permit the excavation of a huge trench to carry the foundations to support the superstructure. The trench was excavated through the solid granite rock which constitutes the bed of the river, and was one hundred feet wide by as many deep. In some places, where it was considered that the water might possibly escape, the foundations were carried to an even greater depth. This huge trench was then filled with concreted rubble, thus producing a huge solid bed of rock. Upon this have been erected the granite piers for the sluices and supporting the viaduct. The dam is pierced with one hundred and eighty sluices.

MR. STONEY'S SLUICES.

“The enormous steel doors with which these sluices are equipped are constructed upon the late Mr. F. M. Stoney's patent. Indeed, it is safe to assert that had it not been for this invention, or one similar to it, the undertaking could never have been realized.

“By the means of Mr. Stoney's patent, notwithstanding the massive nature of the machinery, the heavy weight of the steel doors, and the tremendous pressure of the dammed water, a small lever which a child can work serves to actuate the whole mechanism easily and readily. The inventor, unfortunately, did not live to witness the employment of his wonderful invention in this gigantic achievement, though it has been in use for some years past at the Richmond Weir on the river Thames. One of these sluices was set up in the barrage at Cairo, and its efficiency

was firmly established in the presence of Lord Cromer and the inventor himself.

A BILLION TONS OF WATER SAVED.

“This dam at Assouan will store up over one billion tons of water. It will form a huge lake over one hundred and forty miles in length—that is to say, the effect will be appreciable upon either side of the river for a distance of one hundred and forty miles. The work has been carried on incessantly night and day, since it was imperative that it should be pushed forward with all possible speed, owing to the compulsory cessation of labor for several weeks during the time the Nile is in flood. Some eight thousand five hundred natives have been employed upon the task, working in day and night shifts.

“The granite blocks of which this dam is constructed have been excavated from the same quarries that supplied the stone for the temples of Philæ and Cleopatra's Needle. Indeed, many of the blocks bear the marks of the wedges employed thirty centuries ago. The stone is transported by natives from the quarries to the temporary railway, which carries it to the scene of operations at the dam.”

THE SLAVE TRADE IN NORTHERN NIGERIA.

MR. T. J. TONKIN contributes to the *Empire Review* for July the second installment of his very interesting papers on “The Slave Trade in Northern Nigeria.” One of the chief causes of the enormous development of the trade is that slaves are the most convenient currency. Cowrie shells, the ordinary medium of exchange, are useless for large transactions. To carry a hundred pounds' worth of cowries a hundred yards would need 300 men, and the cost of portage of such a sum a hundred miles would eat up the entire sum. For this reason slaves are used as currency.

THE VALUE OF SLAVES.

Mr. Tonkin gives the following table to show the value of slaves of different ages and sexes in Nigeria:

	£	s.	d.
Child, seven years old, male or female.....	2	10	0
Child, ten years old, male or female.....	3	15	0
Boy, seventeen years old.....	5	10	0
Boy (good-looking), twelve to fourteen.....	7	0	0
Girl, fourteen to seventeen years old.....	9	10	0
Young woman, say twenty or twenty-one.....	5	0	0
Man, full grown, with beard.....	3	10	0
Adult woman.....	2	0	0

Babies and very young children of the conquered in battle are regarded as the perquisites of any one who troubles to pick them up, and

are generally sold on the spot to the poorer classes. The children, meantime, are carried about in sacks. Mr. Tonkin gives the following typical episode of a raiding party on its way home through friendly territory :

"Meeting the party on the road, some country people hailed the men and inquired if they had any babies to sell. Whereupon several large skip-like sacks were produced, out of which were rolled black balls of babies clinging together for all the world like bundles of worms. The episode had its ludicrous side, but the country native saw nothing either appalling or amusing about it. He merely teased out the writhing mass with his spear-butt, and having found what he wanted, paid for it, dropping the purchase in his ample pocket, and with an '*Allah shi kai ku*' (May God go with you), went on his way."

ON THE MARCH.

On the whole, slaves are treated well on the march, it being the owner's interest to sell them in good condition. At the slave markets, little apparent misery is seen.

"The young girls are dressed in gay loin-cloths and headdresses. They chatter and laugh and eye inquisitively such men as may stop to look at them. In each they see a possible owner, and are anxious or the reverse, as the person affects their fancy. They nudge one another :

" 'Say, Lututa.'

" 'Well ?'

" 'See that young man over there with the gold on his turban, and the curly sword,—I wish he'd buy me.'

" 'He can't buy you.'

" 'Why can't he buy me ?'

" 'Got no money—all on his back.'

Real misery is seen written on the faces only of those whose families have been destroyed or torn from them.

"Then there is the mother who has lost her children ; the lover who has seen his sweetheart torn from his arms ; the chief who has lost his authority ; the slaves on whom privation and disease have set their mark ; the woman with sunken eyes, gaping rib spaces, and long skinny breasts, and the man with tumid spear thrust or raw, oozing sword-slash fresh upon him. Behind a shed is the body of a slave who has just drawn his last breath, his thin limbs tangled in the agony of death, while along the broad highway to the right, the Hainya-n-Dala, go yawing along on their northward journey great ungainly camels bearing bales that a few months later will have been carried across the entire width of the Sahara Desert, and may possibly be inconveniencing British and American tourists in the narrow

streets of the native towns of Tunis or Algiers."

Mr. Tonkin once out of curiosity asked a slave-dealer what he should fetch in the open market, and was told, after a minute examination, that he was not worth more than £10 as an ordinary slave, but that he would fetch any sum for his scientific knowledge.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

THE young Sultan of Morocco, dwelling in the far-off capitals of Fez and Marakesh, has lately drawn unusual attention to his court by sending to England a special embassy to congratulate King Edward VII. on his accession to the British throne. So little is known of the personality of this mysterious monarch that a writer in the *National Review* for July, Mr. Walter B. Harris, who seems to have an intimate acquaintance with Moorish manners and customs, has thought it worth while to describe in some detail the young man's daily environment and course of life.

Mr. Harris characterizes the Sultan as "a mysterious figure, half grand, half pathetic—the center of fanaticism, yet himself far from a fanatic, possessing, as he undoubtedly does, a tendency toward European thought and civilization—a tendency that has before now been the ruin of an Oriental potentate.

"A descendant of the Prophet Mohammed, through Fatima and Ali, and the Filali Shereefs, Mulai Abdul Aziz is possessed of no little holiness, and claims for himself—a claim disputed by the Sultan of Turkey—the titles of 'Khalifa' and 'Commander of the Faithful.' Besides these two sultans, there are other pretenders to these highest honors of Islam, among others the Sultan of Muscat and the Imam of Yemen—Ahmed ed-Din.

"The dynasty from which Mulai Abdul Aziz is directly descended, and from which he inherited the throne, has governed Morocco with more or less success—but always autocratically—since the middle of the seventeenth century, when the son of a fugitive Shereef from Arabia became Sultan of Sijilmassa in Taflet. It was this refugee's direct descendants who united all Morocco under one sultan, and even in the official titles of the present Sultan the kingdoms of Fez and Marakesh, Sus and Taflet, are separately stated."

GOVERNMENT BY GRAND VIZIERS.

The father of the present Sultan, the late Malai el-Hassan, died in 1895, while engaged on a military expedition in the central provinces of Morocco. His chamberlain, Si Ahmed Ben Musa,

had the dead sultan's young son, Mulai Abdul Aziz, proclaimed at once as ruler, with himself as grand vizier. This post Si Ahmed contrived to hold until his death, in April, 1900.

"Under the *régime* of Si Ahmed, Mulai Abdul Aziz' personality never made itself felt. There is no doubt that the masterful vizier awed and frightened the young Sultan, thus persuading him to appear as little as possible in public, and to grant interviews to no one. By this means all the power lay in Si Ahmed's hands, and he was not slow to make use of it. He amassed a fortune, the extent of which was only known by the Sultan when his property, confiscated at his death, as is the custom with all officials in Morocco, came to be counted—and then Mulai Abdul Aziz' eyes were opened as to the manner in which he had been served by this most trusted of servants. A temporary grand vizier, Haj Mukhtar, was put in his place, while Mulai Abdul Aziz began to assert his own authority. Many sensational events have happened in the last year in Morocco. One grand vizier has died, another has been retired with confiscation of all his property, a lord chamberlain, a master of the horse, the governor of Morocco City, and its mayor have all in turn been arrested and their property seized by the crown."

To-day, the power behind the throne is Kaid Mehedi-el-Menebhi, the Sultan's favorite adviser and grand vizier, who went to London at the head of the special embassy. The revolutionary changes of the past year mark the successive steps of El-Menebhi's rise to supreme power in the state.

THE SULTAN'S DAILY PURSUITS.

As to the character of Abdul Aziz himself, Mr. Harris says:

"He is very young still, probably not more than twenty, and with all the temptations and want of restraint with which he is surrounded it is little to be wondered at, though much to be regretted, that his pursuits are frivolous and ill suited to the almost holy position which he fills. That he has plenty of intelligence, there is no doubt. He has taken to photography with such a will that he obtains the most excellent results. He develops and prints his own photographs, and even mounts them himself—and very excellent specimens of art they are. He shows a great interest in all new inventions, and is not content in being merely shown their workings, but insists upon understanding their method of construction.

"In person, Mulai Abdul Aziz is tall and well built. His expression is intelligent, and were his complexion a little healthier in color he

would be a distinctly handsome youth. As yet he has no sign of a beard or mustache—a Moor never shaves off either—but he wears two large locks of hair protruding from under his turban over each ear. In his long, white, flowing robes he presents a fine figure, and on horseback ap-



MULAI ABDUL AZIZ, SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

pears most regal. He is apparently an expert rider, and the writer has seldom seen a finer picture than the young Sultan fighting a rearing roan horse that he was riding. He showed no sign of fear, and sat his saddle of apple-green silk and gold embroidery with a firmness that was really excellent.

"The every-day life of a Sultan of Morocco is a simple one, and most of his days are passed within the palace walls. It is seldom, except at the great religious feasts or at the reception of some European minister, that his Shereefian majesty appears in public, though he daily passes some of his time in a courtyard which is surrounded by the offices of the various government officials. Here in a small room he is visited by his viziers and matters of state are placed before him, though in this respect Mulai Abdul Aziz gives less time to public affairs than did his father, the late sultan. Five times in the twenty-four hours, when the Mueddin chants the call to prayer from the mosque towers, it is the duty of the Ameer el-Mumeinin—Commander of the Faithful—to be present, and to lead the prostrations of the worshipers."

EL-MENEHBI'S POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The ministers of the Sultan who come actually in contact with him are the grand vizier, the oberlain, the master of the horse, and the chief of war and foreign affairs. It is the grand vizier, however, Kaid Mehedi el-Menebhi, who takes all important matters to his majesty, and all the others are but instruments in his hands, and unable to manage even the simplest matters without his sanction. El-Menebhi has rendered vacant nearly all these above-mentioned posts, within a year or so, by arresting their holders, and has skillfully appointed himself and his relations to fill them, and unless any very unforeseen event occurs his power and influence are likely to be on the mount for a long time to come. He has strength, energy, wealth, and ambition, the four necessary qualifications for a successful politician in Morocco."

Mr. Harris says in conclusion :

There is little hope for Morocco from without. No reforms will be introduced voluntarily. Neither Europe could insist upon some amelioration in the condition of the country is too large a question to discuss here. The young Sultan is intelligent, but his intelligence wants guiding in the right direction."

MANNERS FOR MEN.

THE *Monthly Review* has already done good service in publishing the diary of the Ameer of Afghanistan. This month it publishes a supplement of almost equal interest, being the diary given by the Ameer to his son Nasrullah, on the eve of his visit to England. The advice contained in a series of thirty-five paragraphs, signed by the Ameer, and giving the most important instructions as to what Nasrullah must do and do when brought into contact with Europeans. Both politics and manners are dealt in detail, negative prohibition taking up the larger part.

POLITICS.

The Ameer evidently values reticence.

I. If you are asked about the construction of railroads and telegraphs in Afghanistan, you must say : "I am not authorized to discuss this subject, and therefore am not prepared to say anything about it one way or the other."—*Signed by me.*

II. If you are asked about the commerce and trade of Afghanistan, or if it be mentioned that it has declined, you must give the answer : "Before this force have had the control of commerce in Afghanistan, which the Afghan merchants have taken up for themselves now, and I hope it will make good progress for the merchants of the Afghan nation."—*Signed by me.*

XVI. If you are asked whether the Afghanistan people are displeased with their government or not, you must answer as follows : That you have not heard about their displeasure or discontent, "but if you people hear no more about it than we do in Afghanistan, then you need not ask me."—*Signed by me.*

If Nasrullah met the Czar he was to say that he was very pleased with his frontier officials. If asked in general about Russia, he was to say, "If Russia should not be aggressive toward Afghanistan, we would not be aggressive toward Russia."

There are further instructions as to the giving of money in charity, and also as to presents, and modes of address. The Ameer also told his son to engage a good mining engineer, and to buy from two thousand to ten thousand magazine rifles, with two thousand cartridges each.

But some of the most interesting paragraphs deal with European manners :

XXVII. When you are in the company of other gentlemen, and especially when any ladies are present, you must take care not to spit and not to put fingers into your nose, etc. You can smoke in the presence of gentlemen, but when ladies are present you must take their permission before smoking.—*Signed by me.*

XXVIII. You may shake hands with gentlemen at the time of first introduction, but with the ladies you must only make a bow when you are first introduced, but not shake hands till you meet them a second time.—*Signed by me.*

XXIX. Ladies can shake hands with their gloves on, but a gentleman ought to take off the glove of his right hand to shake hands, and for this reason generally the gentlemen wear gloves on their left hand and keep the glove of the right hand off to be able to shake hands without any delay ; but they can shake hands with gloves on after it is evening.—*Signed by me.*

WITH THE QUEEN.

The advice as to Nasrullah's bearing with the Queen is a model :

II. On your going to see her majesty the Queen in London, you must look upon her with the same dignity and respect as you look upon our "Royal Court ;" to respect her majesty more than myself is unnecessary show of flattery, and to pay her less respect than myself is rudeness and against courtesy. I need not give you more details and full particulars in this respect, as you daily practise how to pay your respects and in what manner to appear before my royal court.—*Signed by me.*

The son of the Sultan of Turkey alone was to be shown "special marks of friendship and affection :"

You must respect him as you respect your elder brother, and inquire after the health of the Sultan on my behalf repeatedly, and you must tell him that you are thankful to Almighty God that you have had the good luck to have the pleasure of making his acquaintance.

AN AUSTRALIAN MAFFIA.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for July contains a very interesting article on "Push Larrikinism in Australia," written by a gentleman who acted as solicitor for one of these peculiar societies, and who, being in England, feels safe enough from their vengeance to make an *exposé* of their organization and methods. The Pushes, which are very widespread and numerous, are a sort of vulgarized Mafia, and they possess a political influence which reminds us of Tammany Hall. The members of the Pushes are primarily "larrikins" and "Hooligans," but the persecution to which they are subjected by the police has driven them to adopt a formal organization, which makes them a terror both to harmless civilians and aspiring politicians. In Sydney, many parts of the city are so infested with these larrikins that for years it has been impossible for unarmed civilians to venture out after dusk. Formerly the Pushes were insolent and open in their methods, for they dealt with an unarmed police. Now the police are armed with revolvers, and the Pushes have in consequence adopted secret and cunning methods for attaining their ends. For the police, on being armed, undertook a series of ferocious reprisals against their enemies. Some years ago, the Pushes beat their victims openly to death in presence of policemen; now the victims disappear mysteriously, until they are found in some lonely spot beaten to death. As to the methods by which the Pushes take vengeance on their enemies, the writer says:

"The first and most stringent principle of push law enforces obedience to constituted authority. 'What the king says goes,' is their own phrase, and contravention of the maxim is punishable in the first instance with the 'sock,' in the second with death. The sock is not an entirely original species of torture, but it is popular with all larrikins, who dearly love an opportunity of witnessing its infliction. The offender is stripped, gagged, and strapped face downward along an ordinary wooden bench, whereupon the executioners beat him in turn with a stocking filled with wet sand until his flesh is completely raw. He is then salted, and kept in durance until recovery. On such occasions proceedings are conducted with the gravest decorum,—no one is permitted to speak, and unnecessary violence is sternly prohibited. No sympathy is manifested for the victim, and such a circumstance as a protest against the barbarity of the punishment is absolutely unknown. The death penalty is rarely exacted, except against outsiders who have incurred the push vengeance; but in either case the method employed is the same.

The king chooses for executioners a score of his subjects, of whom at least seven are the latest recruits of the order. The victim, who is often stalked for months before he can be found in or decoyed to a favorable spot, is, when caught, surrounded, stunned, and thrown to the ground. No lethal weapon is employed, but each of the push silently kicks, and continues to kick, the body of the prostrate wretch until life is extinct. The whole twenty are thus equally rendered guilty of murder, and probably no member of any push has been enrolled for a longer period than two years without being thus stamped with the hall-mark of pushdom, which is the brand of Cain."

The methods by which they prevent betrayal on the part of ex-members of the societies are equally ingenious:

"If a member desires to sever his connection with his push, or to depart from the push district in order to reside elsewhere, he is allowed to do so only after signing a confession of having single-handed committed the last capital crime of which the push is jointly and severally guilty. This document—and there are many such—is handed to the king, who files it in the Push Book, which precious portfolio is naturally kept in a place of security. This book is the one really weak spot in the push system."

PUSH POLITICS.

The Pushes are active in politics. The Australian constituencies are small, and a couple of hundred Pushes may easily turn the scale. When a candidate for Parliament is announced, the Pushes immediately take him in hand. Hints are conveyed to him to modify his platform in order to fall in with the larrikin interest. If he does so, his meetings are well attended. But if he refuses, and is rejected by the Push, his meetings are broken up, and can only be held under police protection. Respectable persons will not attend his meetings for fear of riots, and his cause is practically lost.

THE OBJECTS OF THE PUSH.

The primary ambitions of all Pushes are identical. They seek amusement. At one time they formed themselves into clubs to which in mockery they gave fashionable titles. It was their rough and violent methods of amusing themselves that made them social pariahs, and police persecution gradually turned them into criminal secret societies. So far did they go that the New South Wales Legislature found it necessary to constitute "assault with intent" a capital offense, and two have actually been executed for this offense.

THEIR MORALS.

Yet the Pushes have a strict discipline of their own. Drunkenness is absolutely forbidden, and sometimes even punished with death. The Pushes are obliged to lead continent lives, and if they marry, to maintain their families to the best of their ability. Gambling is encouraged, but failure to pay a gambling debt is punished by clipping the offender's right ear, and strict honesty is enforced among the members themselves. Few larrikins are professional criminals, and they are singularly fond of animals—so fond, indeed, that "Flash as a Chinkey's horse, fat as a larrikin's dog," has become an Australian proverb.

THE STUDY OF MAN.

WITH all the scientific research now going on in the world, the complaint is made that the study of living man as he is to-day is sadly neglected. This would certainly seem to be a practical and even necessary line of inquiry, especially as regards the period of childhood and youth; but we are told by Mr. Arthur MacDonald, in the *American Journal of Sociology* for May, that child-study receives as yet but scant support, and that the first case in all history of a thorough scientific study of a human being is that made on the French novelist, Zola, in 1897, by a group of French specialists.

To illustrate some of the results from recent incomplete studies of modern man undertaken by investigators in various parts of the world, Mr. MacDonald gives a number of their conclusions. These statements are to be taken in a general sense only—i.e., as true in most of the cases investigated. Following are some of the more important conclusions of these investigators, as stated by Mr. MacDonald:

"Maximum growth in height and weight occurs in boys two years later than in girls (Bowditch).

"First-born children excel later-born in stature and weight (Boas).

"Healthy men ought to weigh an additional 5 pounds for every inch in height beyond 61 inches, at which height they ought to weight 120 pounds (Lancaster).

"Chest-girth increases constantly with height, and is generally half the length of the body (Landsberger).

"Chest-girth and circumference of head increase in parallel lines (Daffner).

"The relatively large size of head as compared with body in children may be due to the fact that from birth on the child needs its brain and senses as much as when grown (Weissenberg).

"Boys grow more regularly than girls, but the growth of girls during school years is greater than that of boys (Schmidt).

"In boys in school the muscles of the upper extremities increase with age as compared with those of the lower extremities, because of their sitting more than standing (Kotelnmann).

"Children born in summer are taller than those born in winter (Combe).

"Boys of small frames often have large heads and are deficient in repose of character, and when the chest is contracted and mental action slow, this mental condition is due, probably, to lack of supply of purified blood (Liharzik).

"Delicate, slender people are much more subject to typhoid fever than to consumption (Hilderbrand).

"Some defective children are overnormal—that is, they are taller and heavier than other children (Hasse).

"Growth degenerates as we go lower in the social scale (British Association for Advancement of Science).

"Dull children are lighter and precocious children heavier than the average child (Porter).

"As circumference of head increases, mental ability increases; it being understood that race and sex are the same (MacDonald).

"Urban life decreases stature from five years of age on (Peckham).

"Truant boys are inferior in weight, height, and chest-girth to boys in general (Kline).

"City children are more vivacious, but have less power of endurance, than country children (Liharzik)."

THE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING LINK.

IN the course of a readable sketch of Prof. Ernst Haeckel in the August *McClure's*, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker tells something of the scientist's mission in the island of Java. Professor Haeckel went to Java in September of last year to investigate further along the lines of discoveries of Dr. Dubois, a Dutch army surgeon.

THE "APE-MAN" OF JAVA.

Dr. Dubois "found some fossilized bones, which upon careful examination proved to be the remains of a hitherto unknown animal partaking of some of the characteristics of the ape and some of man. Dr. Dubois gave this animal the name *Pithecanthropus erectus* (ape-man), and upon its exhibition at the zoölogical congress at Leyden in 1895 a number of the world's greatest zoölogists and paleontologists at once declared that it was of a certainty one of the 'missing links' connecting man with his ape-like ancestors. Judged

by the length of the femur, or thigh-bone—that of the left leg—the creature must have been nearly equal in size to a modern man. But the shape of the skull indicates that he was only a little more intelligent than the apes, the size of his brain being only about two-thirds that of a civilized man, although equal to that of a modern Veddah woman of Ceylon, the human being lowest in the scale of intelligence. This ancestor of ours was probably well covered with hair, was tailless, like the present-day baboons and men, and had the power of walking upright. His arms were doubtless long, so that he might climb and swing about among the trees of his native jungle. Curiously enough, also, certain growths on the thigh-bone of this ages-dead creature indicate that during life he was lame, suffering from a malady to cure which in man requires the most careful hospital treatment. And yet there are evidences that the creature recovered, though possibly remaining lame, and it may have been that it was on account of this serious handicap in life that his skeleton reached the place where it was preserved through all the centuries, while his fellow-ape-men wholly disappeared.

HE LIVED 270,000 YEARS AGO.

“In the jungles of southeastern Asia and the islands near by, which have long been known to science as the cradle of the human race, and which are still inhabited by the very lowest orders of human beings, the *pithecanthropus* lived with the elephant, tapir, rhinoceros, lion, hippopotamus, gigantic pangolin, hyena, and other animals, remains of which were found round about him. It has been computed that this ancestor lived somewhere about the beginning of our last glacial epoch, some 270,000 years ago. In other words, about 17,000 generations have been born and have died between him and ourselves. It will assist our understanding of what this relationship really means to know that merely 250 generations carry us back beyond the dawn of history, 5,000 years ago.

“To the discovery of these few bones the scientific world attached the utmost importance, as giving indisputable visual evidence of one of the steps by which the ape-form of creature has developed through the processes of evolution to the man-form. Yet the discovery, though immensely significant, was meager enough. Here were two bits of bone, a skull-cap and a femur and two teeth, very dark of color and thoroughly petrified—all too little to satisfy the knowledge-seeking appetite of the zoölogist. Consequently, Dr. Dubois pursued his investigations in Java, spending much money in making further excava-

tions, but to no purpose so far as the discovery of other remains of the ape-man was concerned. And finally Professor Haeckel himself determined to go to Java, hoping, yet hardly expecting, to find some further evidences of the ‘missing link.’

THE “MISSING LINK” NOT INDISPENSABLE.

“It is significant that, although he is now in the land of the *pithecanthropus* on such an errand, Professor Haeckel has long asserted that the story of the origin of man is complete in all of its essential details; all that remains to be done is to fill in here and there such concrete evidences as paleontological and zoölogical research shall reveal. This belief in the thorough establishment of the law of development is vigorously expressed in all of Professor Haeckel's later books, especially in his great work, ‘Systematic Phylogeny,’ which comprehends in three volumes, on an immense scale, a systematic arrangement of the vegetable and animal worlds, living and extinct, on the basis of the law of evolution—a vast pedigree-tree, with man at the top and the lowest, non-nucleated cell at the bottom. To such a scientist as Professor Haeckel, therefore, there is in theory no ‘missing link,’—the scheme of creation is complete. If there are links between different species of animals which have been lost in the lapse of the ages—and there are many such—the scientist may name and describe them with great accuracy, fitting them into his pedigree as hypothetical species. The ‘search for the missing link,’ therefore, becomes a search either for the actual fossil bones of missing species, or else for the living representative of those species, already anticipated by scientists. Twenty-five years before Dubois unearthed the bones of the ape-man in Java, Professor Haeckel had foreseen just such a creature, and had given it in his pedigree the name *Pithecanthropus allalus*.”

TIGERS KILLED TO ORDER.

S. EARDLEY WILMOT, in the July *Temple Bar*, writes upon the supernatural in India. The particulars he gives about the power possessed by some of the natives over wild animals will give rise to many incredulous questionings. The charm-vender, who in this case was a wizened, emaciated, feeble old person, would make no promises to Mr. Wilmot and his friend that tigers would be forthcoming on the morrow, but he consented to join the hunt. Mr. Wilmot gives the following description of the events which then took place:

“I was both astonished and angry when the

tiger-charmer stopped at the edge of a small patch of grass which might have concealed a pig or deer, but certainly could not, in my opinion, afford suitable cover for a tiger. When I represented this to the old man, he merely replied: 'The tiger is there;' and we, traversing the grass, passed out on the other side without discovering any living creature. We again appealed to our leader to cease his fooling and take us to a more suitable spot, but were met by the same stolid reply.

SIX TIGERS IN FIVE DAYS.

"There was nothing to be done but to try again, and this time we discovered an immense tiger lying crouched between two elephants. He arose on being discovered, and walked slowly in front of the howdah to the edge of the patch of grass; there turning in a dazed way, he calmly regarded us, and fell at once with a bullet behind the shoulder. The extraordinary behavior of this tiger impressed me more as a sportsman than the proceedings of the old man; but we both acknowledged that the incident was in every way uncanny. It was yet early in the day, and the bell again sounding, we were led in a bee line to another tiger, which suffered itself to be slaughtered in a similar manner. In five days we bagged six tigers, and only desisted because the old man explained that if we killed all the tigers his trade in charms would be ruined. Concluding that virtue lay in the bell, we offered large sums for its purchase; these were sternly declined, the owner protesting that he would not part with it till his death, and then only to his son."

EFFICACY OF A "CHARM."

The tiger-charmer, however, taught Mr. Wilmot's orderly a charm which he said would deliver tigers into their hands. A few days later they tried the charm on an old and cunning tiger, with the following results:

"I was full of faith in our venture, resolved in my own mind that if nothing happened it would be due to some error in our incantations; and in this frame of mind I was not surprised to see our tiger arise from beneath a thorn bush in a most unlikely locality and walk in the usual dazed condition in front of the line of elephants. His appearance and behavior were greeted with a murmur of satisfaction by the elephant-drivers; here, they said, is a beast we have all known for years, and who has already shown himself superior to our calculations; to-day he is indifferent to his fate; what manner of charm is this that can destroy his sense?"

INDIAN BASKETRY IN THE FAR WEST.

ALTHOUGH specimens of Indian basket work now command far higher prices than formerly, it is a regrettable fact that the art itself is dying out; the squaws who practise it are not receiving anything like fair return for their skill and industry, nor does the rising generation feel encouraged to continue in so unprofitable an employment.

Probably no one in this country has made a more thorough study of Indian basketry than the curator of the National Museum, Prof. Otis T.



COILED BASKET JAR MADE BY THE ZUNIS OF NEW MEXICO.

Mason. In an article contributed to the *North-west Magazine* for June, Professor Mason describes the coiled basketry found among the Indians of the Pacific slope. Speaking of the work done by the squaws of the Pomos, the Clickitats, the Washoes, and the Wascoes, Professor Mason says:

"In the coiling of the finer pieces, months of steady toil are expended. The makers of these treasures are among the most forlorn artists on earth. One is filled with compassion and amazement, seeing one of them at work, herself unkempt, her garments coarse and often dirty, her house and surroundings suggestive of anything but beauty. Models, drawings, patterns, pretty bits of color effect, she has none. Her patterns are in her memory and imagination—in the mountains, the water-courses, the lakes

and forests, and in tribal tales and myths. Her tools are a rude knife, a pointed bone; that is all.

"Yet her art has meanings that lie beyond the obvious beauties of the workmanship. The triangles on one of her specimens are mountain-



A SQUARE INCH FROM
THE ZUNI BASKET
JAR.

peaks; every one with a name. This bold cycloid, ascending like a stairway from bottom to top of another bowl, is the trail over which weary feet must pass up the shining steps of nature. The whole basket country is a range of verdure-clad mountains, where the ideal vegetation for the basket-maker—the redbud, the Hind's wil-

low, and the carex roots—reach perfection in certain valleys. For these baskets the sounding beaches of the Pacific are visited for their pearly shells, and the forests hunted for birds of bright-colored plumage. The basket-maker must be mineralogist, botanist, geologist, spinner, weaver, colorist, designer, poet, and sorcerer."

MARVELOUS EFFECTS IN MOSAIC.

"Indian basketry is either plicated with the fingers or sewed with an awl or needle. It is the needle or 'point' basketry, to use a lace-maker's term, that is under consideration here. You will find it in northern Africa in the soft, thick ware of the Moors; in Siam, done in rattan, wherein the regular glossy fiber conspires with the small, delicate hand of the artist; but in perfection you will find it on the Pacific coast.

"There, varied materials take away the monotony of Africa and Asia. Different-colored materials, dyes and pigments, overlaying and appliqué work, feather and quill work, shell and bead work, and, above all, the primitive mythology dominating the ornamentation, produce the myriad effects over which the collector is in ecstasies. Coiled basketry is a mosaic, the elements being stitches all of the same width and length. The marvel is that such bold effects as clouds, flames, mountain-chains, and water are successfully produced within these limits.

"The most delicately woven coiled basket in the world is the work of a Yokiai woman, living on Russian River, California. Her name is Keshbim, and if she had lived long ago she would have been one of the dryads, for all wood lore is hers. She knows where the slender willows grow, and can see beneath the ground the tough white roots of the sedge. Keshbim worked seven months continuously on the little treasure,

no bigger than a pint cup, which is now in the National Museum. It is beyond all price, this basket; for the magic in Keshbim's stubby fingers is an unequaled gift that will die with her.

"The foundation of the basket is of willow rods, and the sewing is done, not with linen thread, but with roots split so fine that in some parts there are sixty stitches to the inch. The design is the pictograph of a feast at which Keshbim would give this basket to her dearest friend, demanding something equally precious in return. On the bottom are black-and-white squares in checkerwork. These represent the mats that she will spread on the ground at the feast. The band of rhomboid figures around the bottom is the roof of the dance-lodge, with rafters crossed and interlaced. The human figures about the top are Keshbim and her friends, men and women dancing and celebrating the food-falling, or acorn-harvest."

A KING WHO CAN WRITE.

IN the July *Pearson's*, most people will turn with interest to Mr. Robert Sherard's paper on "King Oscar of Sweden," who, however, insists strongly on being known as King of Sweden and Norway. Mr. Sherard says:

"All things taken into consideration, one may justly describe King Oscar as the most accomplished king in the world. He is an excellent musician, he is a great traveler, he is a doctor of philosophy, he is a popular poet and a splendid speaker. He has the reputation, also, of being a wit. And he has found time to distinguish himself in all these ways in spite of the fact that he has had, as a king, one of the most difficult tasks that has fallen to the lot of any monarch of recent years. For he has to wear two crowns, and whatever may be the case with a single crown, there can be no disputing the fact that the head that wears two crowns always lies uneasy."

A DEMOCRATIC RULER.

The King's tastes were far more inclined toward the life of a country gentleman with literary and musical instincts and a passion for traveling. He would never, from choice, have worn a crown. He and his family mix freely with their people; indeed, in many ways more freely, it would seem, than any European sovereign. Mr. Sherard says:

"One sees them everywhere. I have ridden in a street car with the princes, and have looked into the same shop-window as the King. But this familiarity has bred no contempt, but rather a more profound feeling of attachment.

"There is no king in Europe who is more accessible in his kingly capacity than King Oscar. It is true that during the summer months anybody who seeks after the conversation of kings can enjoy a chat any day on the front at Ostend with Leopold of Belgium, who is always ready for a 'crack' with strangers of respectable appearance, but there the King of the Belgians is under an *incognito*.

"The audience-room at Stockholm is open to all. No other form of presentation is needed than the mere formality of writing one's name in a book three days before the open reception is held, which takes place every week, while the King is in Stockholm, on Tuesday afternoons. Here people of every class and of all parts of the two kingdoms, to say nothing of curious foreigners with their red guide-books in their hands, may be seen in communion with their monarch, —bulky farmers from the north, squat Lapps, bronzed sailors, and frock-coated townsmen. He has a word for them all."

Besides original works, the King has published many translations, especially from German. He is an early riser, and a hard, systematic worker, —altogether, a very *sympathique* character, as the French would say.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF THE FRENCH THEATER.

M. D'AVENEL, in continuation of his series of articles on the machinery of modern life, begins in the second June number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a section on the theater. Although, as is well known, the mounting of stage plays in Paris is, as a rule, much less expensive than in New York and London, it is still interesting to see in what directions French managers spend the money that they have available. In one respect there can be no doubt that English and American theaters compare favorably with French ones—namely, in the precautions against fire. The French fireman is a soldier who is serving his three years with the colors, and counts the days before his release with the impatience of a schoolboy awaiting the holidays. M. d'Avenel found in one of the Paris theaters the scribbled words, "318 days more to-morrow morning;" indeed, the firemen are so fond of writing on the walls these pathetic inscriptions that one often sees notices posted forbidding the practice. Further, by an extraordinary piece of administrative stupidity, there are never the same firemen at a given theater on two successive nights, with the natural result that they are not sufficiently acquainted with the geography of each theater to be of much use in the event of a fire.

To pass on to the actual arrangements behind the scenes, M. d'Avenel complains of the smallness of the wings in French theaters; this is particularly the case in the new Opéra Comique, the architect of which was so anxious to provide staircases and corridors and *foyers* in front that anything like a procession passing across the stage has to go through the manager's office. The accommodation for scenery is not less meager; in most of the French theaters, as a rule, it will only take the necessary scenery for four or five acts, and if more is wanted it must be brought from the quarters at Clichy, where is situated the storehouse of scenery which is common to all the theaters which receive a subvention from the state. Recently the government sold the other storehouse which it possessed.

SHIFTING SCENERY.

It is a curious and perhaps rather melancholy experience to go through a miscellaneous assortment of scenery; here is a bit of bosky dell carefully numbered "Romeo IV. 3," which means that it is wanted for the fourth act of "Romeo and Juliet." Of course, the more elaborate pieces of scenery require a large number of workmen to operate them. At one theater, where a piece was played in as many as twenty scenes, the staff of mechanists numbered 80 men, of whom only 12 were employed in the day-time, while at the Opéra the workmen at night vary from 100 to 130, with 75 men employed all day.

M. d'Avenel describes in great detail the ingenious devices adopted by theatrical managers to produce the various illusions on the stage, and it is curious to note the strength of tradition which, for example, will firmly prevent the change from day into night or from night into day, which may be demanded by the play, from being effected with a reasonable gradation, which, though only taking a few minutes longer, would greatly assist the illusion in the spectator's mind.

176,000 POUNDS OF HAIR.

As regards the dresses of the actors and actresses, the theaters which receive a state subvention have workrooms in which the clothes are made, while the other theaters order them from various shops. Among other interesting facts which M. d'Avenel tells us is that concerned with the amount of hair required for theatrical wigs and beards; the mere weight of hair annually required in France for this purpose is not less than 80,000 kilogrammes, or about 176,000 pounds avoirdupois. About half this vast mass of hair comes from French heads, the other half from Scandinavia, Hungary, Italy, and, above all, from China and Japan.

THE CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

IN the *Revue de Paris*, Madame Tinayer describes delightfully a delightful exhibition.

By a happy inspiration, the charming "Little Palace," which is one of the permanent buildings erected in connection with last year's great exhibition, has been filled with every kind of exhibit connected with children and infancy. The French, as a nation, are devoted to children—some people think too devoted; for the French child, save in some exceptional cases, really lives with his parents, even one-year-old babies being often, for instance, present at all the family meals. Accordingly, in this exhibition the tastes of all those interested in children, from the practical and from the sentimental point of view, have been consulted; and side by side with model cradles, patent feeding-bottles, and all kinds of baby incubators may be seen a marvelous collection of toys, ancient and modern, and a unique set of paintings and portraits of lovely and famous children of both past and modern days.

"WHEN I WAS LITTLE."

"Every visitor to this exhibition," says the writer, "cannot but feel, as he walks through the room, recollections of his own childhood crowd upon him, and even the most frivolous cannot but be impressed by the curiously fleeting character of childhood." Nowhere is this more shown than in the section of the exhibition where are gathered together the portraits of famous people in early youth, including touching counterfeit presentments of the luckless Louis VII., the King of Rome (the Eaglet), and the Prince Imperial.

DOLLS WHO ARE ORPHANS.

Every woman who remembers how great a part dolls played in her life will look tenderly at the great collection of orphan dolls here gathered together, and which range from medieval wooden images, dressed in gorgeous brocades and cloths of gold and silver, to the modern *poupée*, who bears an almost startling resemblance to real life. The little arms which once nursed these dolls so tenderly are now, for the most part, dust; and yet these orphan dolls seem surrounded by an atmosphere of love and protection far more than do their modern sisters, who, however perfect and lifelike in appearance, have never been played with, and are, when all is said and done, only trade exhibits.

OLD-TIME SCHOLARS.

One section of the exhibition shows us schools and scholars of every century, and it is pleasing to learn that in this matter the world has become

really more humane. Those pictures, for instance, which show medieval schools nearly always chose to describe the unfortunate scholar being severely punished. Royal children were not exempt from blows, and Louis XIII. probably owed his lifelong delicacy to the brutality with which he was treated by his tutors. Near by may be seen curious drawings done by children who afterward developed into the great painters of their day.

THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES OF YOUNG FRANCE.

THE editor of *La Revue*, thinking that France may be at a turning-point, and certainly is at a critical period, of her history, has conceived the idea of collecting, through their presidents, the views of all the chief associations—political, religious, and social—into which French youth has banded itself together. The results, given in the number for June 15, are as instructive as the views expressed are contradictory. Monarchists and socialists, Catholics, anti-religionists, and ecstatic advocates of a new religion, anti-Semites crying "*à bas les Juifs*," and federalists. On the whole, the tone of the French youth is hopeful, but the brightness is twice overcast by the darkness of the most hopeless pessimism. The general opinion, indeed, is that there is much rotten in the state of France. This is quietly taken for granted by one and all.

WHO IS TO BE THE MOTHER OF THE NEW FRANCE?

Coöperation, association, taking power from the state to give it to organized, intelligent labor,—in some form or other the coöperative idea has considerably more votes than any other.

Republicanism also finds many fervent advocates, the monarchists' claim being voiced by a solitary individual. France, says one writer, is to fulfill Victor Hugo's ideal and be a Christ among the nations. Republicanism, provided that it unites with the necessary strength the maximum of justice, is more likely to give France the glorious future the dawn of which seems to him already breaking.

Religion is naturally held by some, and especially by Catholic associations, to be the one solution for all France's difficulties. One representative thinks that the old religious principles being dead, a new religion must be founded. Another pleads for a religion of humanity; a third for "socialism transformed into a religion," "able to glorify life on earth and exalt human dignity," adds a fourth. Besides the advocates of the new religions, those of orthodox Catholicism are arrayed in considerable force.

"Republicanism, strongly tinged with socialism," that is the dominant note of young France of the twentieth century.

GERMAN SCHOOLS.

"THE English School and Its German Rivals" is the title of a very interesting article in the *Contemporary Review* for July. The writer is Mr. R. E. Hughes, and his views are all the more interesting because he apportions praise and blame very impartially, and is by no means a partisan of the educational system of either country. The first thing he notes is that the German school is philosophical and logical, whereas the British school is like the British constitution,—it works well, but nobody knows how or why. Mr. Hughes by no means thinks that everything is in favor of the German system. He says:

"I believe that the most valuable factors, such as the elasticity, originality, and self-help, which characterize the democratic system, and which cannot be summed up and estimated in a comparison such as I am making, are of much greater value than that beautiful symmetry and philosophical unity that undoubtedly characterize the more highly organized system of Germany."

KINDERGARTENS.

In Germany, infant schools do not exist, being replaced in large towns by kindergartens, for children under six years old. The German kindergarten class has never more than ten pupils, which is a great advantage over the British class, which contains sometimes sixty.

Mr. Hughes says that it is a mistake to think that French and German children get more schooling and leave school at a later age than English children. In France, a child may leave school at eleven if he pass certain examinations. Where the English child has eight or nine years' schooling, the French or German child has only seven or eight. In one respect the Germans are, however, much superior, and that is in average attendance.

CURRICULA.

As to curricula, Mr. Hughes says:

"First, that there is a philosophical basis to German education; and, second, that no practical work in science worth speaking of is done in German primary or higher primary schools, and indeed I may add in but a few secondary schools either. Neither do we find that the girls are taught either cookery or laundry work, nor is manual instruction taken up in the German schools to anything like the extent that we might imagine; for example, in the wealthy and progressive city of Cologne not a single school gives

manual training a place in its curriculum. Indeed, the German teacher is perfectly candid; he laughs at what he calls these new fads of the English teachers,—manual training, technical education, and what not. Now, I hope you will not misunderstand me. I am speaking of the average German teacher, neither conservative nor revolutionary, but typical. If Germany ousts England from the markets of the world, it will not be because her technical training is better than ours,—in fact, I think it is not,—but because either her primary or secondary schools, or both, are superior, as training-grounds, to the corresponding English schools. Personally, I believe that if England loses her commercial supremacy it will be because of her inefficient and inadequate system of secondary schools."

German children are taught their own language very carefully, and all dialectical idioms eliminated. Handwriting is generally very good. Arithmetic is taught on the blackboard and orally, rarely with books and slates. In elementary science England is ahead of Germany, but in modern languages she is, of course, behind. In Germany, teaching is a fine art; but there is, says Mr. Hughes, a certain amount of formalism in it.

"The teaching is sometimes too stereotyped in character, and the originality and resourcefulness characteristic of the finest teaching are often lacking in the German teaching of to-day. Still, with all this, the more I study and think about the German teacher, the more I admire the care with which he builds up the new knowledge firmly upon the old, the honesty with which he performs his task, never allowing a sense of injustice or injury to interfere with the due discharge of his duties; the enthusiasm with which he is imbued, the high conception he has formed of the obligations of his profession, the candor with which he gives his opinion, and the self-respect that animates him in all his actions,—these are traits which unite him, in my mind, to all that is best in our English teacher."

THE THREE-YEAR COLLEGE COURSE.

IN most of the recent discussion of the shortened college course no account has been taken of the fact that several hundred Harvard graduates have already received degrees after only three years of college study, and presumably should be able to furnish testimony of more or less value as to the advantage or disadvantage of the shortened course. President Thwing, of the Western Reserve University, has thought it worth while to collect the opinions of these men on the wisdom of completing a college course

in three years, and in the July number of the *Forum* he presents a summary of the replies he has received.

The men who have taken the shortened college course all assent to the general proposition that the length of the course should be made to depend on the student himself. Who are the men who should complete their course in the three-year period? President Thwing classifies them thus:

"The men who should complete their course in the shorter period are of three classes. 1. Those who use a college education as a means of fitting themselves for professional study and practice should be content with the shorter time. In particular, those students who purpose to become physicians should complete their college work in three years. To the student who is to become a physician the question of time is a serious consideration. Not only has the medical school lengthened its course from two years to three and from three years to four, but post-graduate studies and training demand an additional period of four years. The deans of our best medical schools are now advising their students to spend eight years in professional study. To the four years spent in the medical school should be added one or two years in a hospital, and also two or three years of residence abroad. Such a prolonged curriculum demands that time be saved at whatever point it may be possible.

"2. The need of economy in time is not confined to the medical school, although it is there most highly accentuated. A consideration of quite a different character applies to other professions than the medical. The student who goes to college in order to secure training for professional purposes not infrequently finds that in three years he has received all the training of which he is naturally capable. Further training would prove to be overtraining. Overtraining is a training in which no proper response is found in the man himself to the stimulus given from without. The stimulus to think is applied to the mind overtrained; but the mind does not think as a result of the stimulus. An influence which would usually quicken the mind now proves powerless. The mind has become stale. It has lost interest. It has no spring, no buoyancy. Its mood of eagerness and enthusiasm is supplanted by a mood of indifference and sluggishness. Several of my correspondents write of this lamentable condition as actually existing in their own case, and as one which would have been much aggravated by a fourth year at college.

"3. There are also certain types of men who are more benefited by the briefer period of collegiate residence. One type is represented by the indolent man. Most college men are not,

despite the too common contrary opinion, to be charged with laziness. But, of course, there are college men who are lazy, and, of course, too, they are more numerous than they ought to be. The best method of dealing with such men consists in simply obliging them to work hard—to work ten hours a day for six days a week and for more than four weeks of every month. For men of this type, the shorter course is undoubtedly the better. It must be remembered that a man may even be indolent for three years and still graduate at their close. A physician writes me: 'I entered college from Phillips Academy, Andover, and went through largely on my fitting-school training, developing such lazy habits that another year could not have changed me for the better.' Certainly, for a man of this type three years are ample.

"The man, too, who is inclined to be scatter-brained and desultory in habits of thought and study finds a gain in the shorter period. Concentration of intellectual power represents, of course, one of the most precious results of a college course; and this concentration is fostered by the three years' period. One of the chief advantages of the examination system, for instance, is the necessity of applying all of one's powers to a definite duty for a specific time,—an advantage which is specially precious for the man of loose intellectual habits."

IN SOME CASES, FOUR YEARS BETTER THAN THREE.

President Thwing admits, however, that the three years' course is subject to serious objections. In the first place, there are fewer opportunities for general reading and for special investigations. The tendency of work done under such straitened conditions is in some degree narrowing.

"The longer period, too, is of peculiar value to those men who are slow of development. Such men are more numerous than is usually supposed. They do not find themselves, they do not come to themselves, until the last half of the college course. To them the freshman year is the continuation of the senior year of the fitting-school. The sophomore year shows some signs of development. The junior year gives evidence of increasing power. But it is only in the last year that these men really prove the worth of the stuff which is in them. Every college officer knows of scores of such sluggish men. It would be a misfortune, some would say it would be a shame or a sin, to deprive these slow-growing plants of a fitting opportunity for development. In most colleges, the last half of the course is, for these slow-moving men, the period of blossoming and of fruitage. Any cutting off from the length of the college course would

mean to them the cutting off of that part which is the more valuable.

"For the men, too, who go into business a distinct disadvantage lies in the shorter period. The merchant or manufacturer has small opportunities for living what may be called the life of the spirit. He knows better than most college officers can know that the idols of the market contend against the idols of the library. Therefore, it is well, and more than well, for him to put himself while at college into as close relationship as possible with those gods to which he will find it hard in his business life to pay proper devotion. He must make his peace with them in advance; for his absences from their temple will be numerous and prolonged.

"I am also sure that for certain men of rare power and endowed with ample means no training can be too long or too rich. I have in mind those men who are to become the leaders of humanity. They represent those radiant souls to whom the race is to look as wrecked sailors look at the stars. Freed from the necessity of earning a living, and blessed with rich personal endowment as well as with many objective advantages, they are trustees of the highest interests of humanity. If they become physicians, they embody in themselves the right and duty of research. If they become lawyers, they are students of the science and history of law, and not practitioners of its art. If they choose a life of leisure, they use leisure as an opportunity for doing noblest things for the community,—things which possibly no one else would do, and which the community as at present organized can hardly do for itself. They are trustees for the race, genuine shepherds of the people. For these men should be provided the richest cultivation during a prolonged period."

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

IT was Mr. Charles Loring Brace who pointed out, fifty years ago, a way to bring up city waifs outside of "institutions." He advocated the "placing out" of the children in farmers' families in the middle West. The New York Children's Aid Society has placed more than twenty-two thousand children in such family homes, and the results have justified all that Mr. Brace claimed for his method. In concluding an article contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for July on "The Child-Saving Movement," the Rev. Hastings H. Hart, secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, says of the Brace plan of dealing with dependent children:

"This policy has been definitely adopted by

nearly all of the great interior States, and is already producing valuable results. In those States, orphan asylums and children's homes are no longer used as permanent homes in which to bring up children to adult years, but simply as training-schools, hospitals, and temporary refuges. The interior cities contain a much smaller number of institutions for children, relatively, than are found in the older cities, whose policy was established before this system came into general use. For example, the city of New York has about 24,000 children in institutions of various kinds, while the city of Chicago has only about 4,000 in institutions.

ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF "PLACING OUT."

"From an economic point of view, the placing-out system has very great advantages; for example, the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, only eighteen years old, has 2,100 wards under its care in family homes, children under eighteen years of age. This society has three small receiving-homes with a joint capacity of about ninety children. There is invested in these three homes about \$20,000. The entire expenditures of the society for all purposes for last year were \$36,000; but should the society decide to return to the old plan of bringing up children in institutions, it must first build for the accommodation of these children, at a cost of not less than \$300 per bed, or \$630,000. Provision must then be made for the maintenance of these children, at an annual cost of not less than \$100 per child, or \$210,000 per year. The economic advantage of the child-saving plan is apparent.

"No cost is too great if necessary in order to save neglected children, but the children who can be placed and kept successfully in carefully selected family homes are better off than they can be in even the best institutions. The outlook for the homeless child was never so full of hope as at the beginning of the twentieth century. Great social betterment is coming from the wiser care society is learning to give its waifs."

THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

THE second American Congress of Tuberculosis, held in New York City, May 15-16, 1901, brought together many eminent physicians. In his opening address as president of the congress, which appears in the *Medico-Legal Journal*, Dr. A. N. Bell said:

"The nature of tuberculosis is now common knowledge. All intelligent persons now know that it is contagious, and that it is the most universally prevalent and fatal disease that afflicts the human race. Yet it is known to be prevent-

able; and the prevention of tuberculosis is the now leading thought of sanitarians everywhere. The purpose of this congress is to aid in the practical application of this thought.

"Tuberculosis in all its forms is the work of a microbe—the tubercle bacillus—a living organism which, when it once gains foothold in a susceptible subject, multiplies in countless millions. It is by the transmission of these bacilli from person to person and from animals to persons that tuberculosis is communicated. The chief way by which they are transmitted is by means of the expectoration of affected persons, which contains them in myriads; and when the expectorated matter becomes dry, the germs are disseminated in the form of dust round about, and are liable to be inhaled by persons or animals in the vicinity. And, unfortunately, consumption is so prevalent and insidious that progressive health authorities have recognized the danger of expectoration in all places where the sputum is likely to dry and leave its residue to be disseminated in the air and become the means of spreading consumption, and have instituted measures for its prevention. Such efforts are praiseworthy, and should be enforced to the utmost extent, as should be also the kindred practice of collecting and destroying the sputum of known consumptives everywhere; but such efforts are essentially of small scope when considered in relation to the universal distribution of tubercle bacilli, whose maintenance everywhere evidently depends upon susceptible subjects among the lower animals as well as mankind.

"Tuberculosis has been long known to be no less universal and fatal among domestic animals, especially those of the bovine species, than among mankind; and for the most part the conditions of its prevalence are the same in both.

"That consumption is not everywhere and in all places correspondingly prevalent with the germs round about is because persons in sound health possess the physiological power of resisting and destroying them. The natural secretions of the respiratory organs of healthy persons arrest and devour them by oxidation, and they are cast off."

PROGRESS AMONG VETERINARIANS.

After speaking of the communication of the disease through foods, and especially through cows' milk fed to city infants, Dr. Bell goes on to say:

"It is notable, in this respect, that in the marked progress of practical sanitation in recent years veterinarians are in the vanguard, and chiefly because people are wont to respond with more alacrity and with greater liberality for the

suppression of an epizootic among their horses or a pleuro-pneumonia among the horned cattle than for the arrest of smallpox or the prevention of consumption. Individuals, communities, and States will make liberal appropriations to improve the breed of stock or contribute to the contest for a prize at a dog show, while they will refuse assistance or oppose a tax for the admission of air and sunlight into a stunting school, or for the drainage of a marsh which by its emanations and cultivation of mosquitoes is a perennial source of human degeneracy, disease, and death. It is therefore fortunate that in the progress of veterinary sanitary science it has been discovered that many of the most fatal and loathsome diseases which afflict the human race are equally common to—if, indeed, they do not actually take their rise from—domestic animals. Tuberculosis, scrofula, smallpox, syphilis, malignant pustule, hydrophobia, and trichinosis are examples. Veterinary sanitary science, therefore, may well be regarded as the right arm of public hygiene."

YELLOW FEVER AND MOSQUITOES.

THE important experiments made by Dr. Walter C. Reed and his associates for the purpose of determining the part played by mosquitoes in the spread of yellow-fever germs are fully described elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Dr. L. O. Howard. Surgeon-General Sternberg, U.S.A., attests the value and conclusiveness of the experiments in an article contributed to the *Popular Science Monthly* for July.

After explaining in detail the meaning of the experiments and their practical bearing, Dr. Sternberg proceeds to show how the mosquito theory of germ-transmission serves to account for many facts heretofore observed in connection with yellow-fever epidemics, but never satisfactorily accounted for under the old theory of transmission by personal contact. He says:

"Yellow-fever epidemics are terminated by cold weather, because then the mosquitoes die or become torpid. The sanitary condition of our Southern seaport cities is no better in winter than in summer, and if the infection attaches to clothing and bedding, it is difficult to understand why the first frosts of autumn should arrest the progress of an epidemic. But all this is explained now that the mode of transmission has been demonstrated.

"Insanitary local conditions may, however, have a certain influence in the propagation of the disease, for it has been ascertained that the species of mosquito which serves as an interme-

diate host for the yellow-fever germ may breed in cesspools and sewers, as well as in stagnant pools of water. If, therefore, the streets of a city are unpaved and ungraded and there are open spaces where water may accumulate in pools, as well as open cesspools, to serve as breeding-places for *Culex fasciatus*, that city will present conditions more favorable for the propagation of yellow fever than it would if well paved and drained and sewered.

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE.

"The question whether yellow fever may be transmitted by any other species of mosquito than *Culex fasciatus* has not been determined. Facts relating to the propagation of the disease indicate that the mosquito which serves as an intermediate host for the yellow-fever germ has a somewhat restricted geographical range, and is to be found especially upon the seacoast and the margins of rivers in the so-called 'yellow fever zone.' While occasional epidemics have occurred upon the southwest coast of the Iberian Peninsula, the disease, as an epidemic, is unknown elsewhere in Europe, and there is no evidence that it has ever invaded the great and populous continent of Asia. In Africa, it is limited to the west coast. In North America, although it has occasionally prevailed as an epidemic in every one of our seaport cities as far north as Boston, and in the Mississippi Valley as far north as St. Louis, it has never established itself as an endemic disease within the limits of the United States. Vera Cruz, and probably other points on the Gulf coast of Mexico, are, however, at the present time endemic foci of the disease. In South America, it has prevailed as an epidemic at all of the seaports on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts as far south as Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and on the Pacific along the coast of Peru.

"The region in which the disease has had the greatest and most frequent prevalence is bounded by the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and includes the West India islands. Within the past few years yellow fever has been carried to the west coast of North America, and has prevailed as an epidemic as far north as the Mexican port of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California.

"It must not be supposed that *Culex fasciatus* is only found where yellow fever prevails. The propagation of the disease depends upon the introduction of an infected individual to a locality where this mosquito is found, at a season of the year when it is active. Owing to the short period of incubation (five days or less), the brief duration of the disease, and especially of the period during which the infectious agent (germ) is found in the blood, it is evident that ships sailing from

infected ports upon which cases of yellow fever develop are not likely to introduce the disease to distant seaports. The continuance of an epidemic on shipboard, as on the land, must depend upon the presence of infected mosquitoes and of non-immune individuals. Under these conditions, we can readily understand why the disease should not be carried from the West Indies or from South America to the Mediterranean, to the east coast of Africa, or to Asiatic seaport cities. On the other hand, if the disease could be transmitted by infected clothing, bedding, etc., there seems no good reason why it should not have been carried to these distant localities long ago.

HIGH ALTITUDES EXEMPT.

"The restriction as regards altitude, however, probably depends upon the fact that the mosquito which serves as an intermediate host is a coast species, which does not live in elevated regions. It is a well-established fact that yellow fever has never prevailed in the City of Mexico, although this city has constant and unrestricted intercourse with the infected seaport Vera Cruz. Persons who have been exposed in Vera Cruz during the epidemic season frequently fall sick after their arrival in the City of Mexico, but they do not communicate the disease to those in attendance upon them or to others in the vicinity. Evidently, some factor essential for the propagation of the disease is absent, although we have the sick man, his clothing and bedding, and the insanitary local conditions which have been supposed to constitute an essential factor. I am not aware that any observations have been made with reference to the presence or absence of *Culex fasciatus* in high altitudes, but the inference that it is not to be found in such localities as the City of Mexico seems justified by the established facts already referred to.

"As pointed out by Hirsch, 'the disease stops short at many points in the West Indies where the climate is still in the highest degree tropical.' In the Antilles, it has rarely appeared at a height of more than 700 feet. In the United States, the most elevated locality in which the disease has prevailed as an epidemic is Chattanooga, Tenn., which is 745 feet above sea level.

THE GERM NOT YET FOUND BY THE MICROSCOPE.

"It will be remembered that the malarial fevers are contracted as a result of inoculation by mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles*, and that the malarial parasite has been demonstrated, not only in the blood of those suffering from the malarial infection, but also in the stomach and salivary glands of the mosquito. If the yellow-fever

parasite resembled that of the malarial fevers, it would no doubt have been discovered long ago. But, as a matter of fact, this parasite, which we now know is present in the blood of those sick with the disease, has thus far eluded all researches. Possibly it is ultra-microscopic. However this may be, it is not the only infectious disease germ which remains to be discovered. There is without doubt a living germ in vaccine lymph and in the virus from smallpox pustules, but it has not been demonstrated by the microscope. The same is true of foot and mouth disease and of infectious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, although we know that a living element of some kind is present in the infectious material by which these diseases are propagated. In Texas fever, of cattle, which is transmitted by infected ticks, the parasite is very minute, but by proper staining methods and a good microscope it may be detected in the interior of the red blood corpuscles. Drs. Reed and Carroll are at present engaged in a search for the yellow-fever germ in the blood and in the bodies of infected mosquitoes. What success may attend their efforts remains to be seen, but at all events the fundamental facts have been demonstrated that this germ is present in the blood and that the disease is transmitted by a certain species of mosquito—*C. fasciatus*."

HOW TO FIGHT THE MOSQUITO.

IN the August *Outing*, Mr. W. S. Harwood has a readable article on mosquitoes, their relation to disease, and how to combat the pest. He gives many instances substantiating the convictions of our scientists that malaria and other diseases are carried into the human system through mosquito-bites, and after reviewing the work of the English and Italians in studying this question, proceeds to give some formulæ for waging war on the mosquito tribe.

THE FECUNDITY OF THE INSECT.

"There are about two hundred species of mosquitoes, and I have no doubt there are not a few people who have felt, as I have done when trout-fishing in that paradise of trout, the wild north shore of Lake Superior, that there were about two hundred thousand of each variety in active operation all the time. And, indeed, would the figures be so wide of the mark? Dr. Lugger took a mosquito census some time ago, and the results were significant. He took two half-barrels of rain-water and carefully registered their inhabitants. Each female mosquito lays about two hundred eggs at a time. Ten days is ample for her progeny to hatch, become

lively, kicking wigglers, assume the more sedate pupal stage, burst the bonds that hold them, and rise in the air ready for business. In the height of the season even three days is sufficient for all this. Out of one batch raised in one rain-barrel over 17,000 mosquitoes were born, while two weeks later the same barrel produced 19,110. If this number of mosquitoes may be raised from two half-barrels of rain-water in two broods, the number which may be born in the stagnant pools of almost any country neighborhood easily passes out of human computation, while the number available for active operations in a single fishing region may well be left to the imagination,—one may be content with the enumeration of his own bites.

KEROSENE OIL AS A PREVENTIVE.

"Perhaps the most efficient aid to the eradication of mosquitoes, aside from the introduction of good drainage resulting in the drying up of swampy regions where the pests breed, is kerosene oil. When the mosquito is in the pupal stage it takes in air by means of a pipe or tube. It is as yet an undeveloped insect, and mainly lives beneath the water. It must, however, come to the surface now and then, for it cannot live indefinitely, as fishes can, on the atmosphere in the water. In case, therefore, anything interferes with the drawing in of outside air through this projecting tube, the result is fatal to the mosquito. When a thin film of oil is distributed over the surface of the water it seals up the mosquito's breathing funnel, causing death. Or, should the air tube come in contact with the oil, death ensues anyway, so that the oil is a sure preventive of further activity. If people living in country places, or those camping out even where there is no stagnant water, will see to it that every open receptacle, tub or barrel or can, is treated once or twice a month with a spoonful of kerosene, they will relieve themselves of much misery. When stagnant ponds are treated in this manner, the treatment being repeated once in every twenty days, in order to catch each succeeding generation, life in the neighborhood may be made bearable where once it was a burden. The people of an entire neighborhood may be very miserable from one small breeding-place, and they may be made correspondingly happy by the use of the oil. At various points in the eastern part of the United States mosquitoes have been banished by the liberal and persistent use of kerosene oil, though, naturally, the removal of the breeding-places by drainage is the better method, for it means permanent removal of the breeding facilities. It is estimated that an ounce of oil is enough for fifteen square feet

of surface. It should be noted also that any disturbance of the water in which the mosquitoes are living in the larval or pupal stage is sure death,—the mosquito cannot breed and develop in water which is in motion.

THE EFFICACY OF SMOKE.

“One of the Italian scientists discovered the remarkable fact that the shepherds of the Roman Campagna, who sleep in the conical shepherd's tent, do not suffer from malaria, while others who live largely in the open by night are sorely afflicted. The reason again is that the shepherds in the tent build each night a fire in the middle of it, and as the smoke finds its way out by means of the opening at the upper end of the cone, the tent is generally well supplied with smoke and the mosquitoes do not enter. It was believed for a long time that heat in the house by night, in some of the fever-infested regions, and the burning of certain drugs, kept the fever away, but it seems now quite clearly proven that the smoke or strong odors, not the heat, kept out the mosquitoes and prevented the fever.

VARIOUS PREVENTIVES AND CURES.

“Out in California, a gentleman who had heard that the eucalyptus tree and the mosquito did not thrive together planted a grove of the trees some twenty years ago, and has been wholly free from mosquitoes in a zone bounded by their influence. There is something in the odor of these trees the mosquitoes do not like. Some time ago an English newspaper invited its readers in infested countries to send in mosquito preventives, and perhaps some of these may be found useful to those who are sometimes almost ready to forego rod and gun at certain seasons of the year because of the merciless attacks of these pests. Among the remedies were carbolated vaseline; tincture of *Ledum palustræ*; eucalyptus oil; one drop of lavender oil on the pillow and one on the head before going to bed; eucalyptol on the skin, with a handkerchief saturated with it placed on the pillow; anointing the skin with three parts refined paraffin and one part crushed camphor; cotton wool soaked in oil of cloves in bedroom; oil of eucalyptus and creosote, five drops of each, mixed with one ounce of glycerin. To heal the bites, a drop of liquid ammonia. One contributor advocated placing a fine juicy beefsteak, uncooked, near the bed on retiring, though the wisdom of this remedy does not appear at first sight. Dr. Howard, in a bulletin issued from his department in Washington, calls attention to a remedy in use by the Chinese, which consists of a mixture of pine or juniper sawdust, a small quantity of brimstone,

and one ounce of arsenic, run into slender bags in a dry state. Each bag is coiled like a snake and tied with thread, the outer end being lighted. Pyrethrum powder moistened and molded into little cones about the size of a chocolate-drop, placed in a pan and dried in an oven, are lighted, and, when burned in a room, give off an odor which is said by Dr. Howard to be very stupefying to mosquitoes, without being at all harmful to human beings. One remedy for the bite itself is a touch of glycerin, while another is to rub the bite with a lump of indigo.”

THE PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT IN PORTO RICO.

SOME phases of the problem of civil government in the Philippines are outlined by Mr. Patterson in this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. The United States is facing a situation in Porto Rico which seems likely to prove a no less exacting test of American administrative capacity, although of a very different character.

Porto Rico may be said to have been a Spanish province. It had the laws and institutions of the mother country in a sense in which Luzon never had them. This Spanish structure cannot be displaced all at once by a complete American system of justice and administration. Our institutions must be introduced gradually, or there will be confusion and anarchy. This point is emphasized in an article contributed to the *North American Review* for July by Dr. L. S. Rowe, the United States Commissioner to Revise the Laws of Porto Rico.

So far as the revision of the Porto Rican public law is concerned, Dr. Rowe thinks that this can be done all the more readily because of Spain's policy of discouraging active participation in public affairs by the native population. The government of the island was so centralized that it was easy for Spaniards to hold every office of importance, to the exclusion of the natives. This system of centralization makes less difficult the introduction of American innovations. Local self-government in Porto Rico will be hindered in its development by the lack of political training resulting from the long exclusion of natives from office-holding under the Spanish *régime*. In order to have efficient local government, in Dr. Rowe's opinion, we must permit the insular government to prescribe to the local authorities the minimum standard of efficiency.

CIVIL, COMMERCIAL, AND CRIMINAL LAW.

In the department of private law the Porto Rican codes have been carefully worked out, and represent a more advanced system of law than

exists either in Mexico or in the South American republics. Both Cuba and Porto Rico got the benefit of the transformation in the Spanish legal system which took place during the period of Liberalism, a generation ago. The compilations made at that time were the work of a large body of Spanish jurists who had been trained in the universities of Germany and France. The resulting body of civil law is pronounced by Dr. Rowe superior, in some respects, to both the French and the German systems. In revising the civil and commercial codes, simplification in certain parts should be sought, together with the elimination of such imported features as have failed to take root in the country.

The criminal code, on the other hand, requires the most thorough revision. Its defects are summarized by Dr. Rowe as follows:

"Its more primitive character is explained by the fact that it was never subjected to the tests of the more modern penal codes, as is shown in the failure adequately to protect personal rights, and in the tendency to punish offenses against property with undue severity. It fails, furthermore, to make proper use of a system of fines, confining itself almost exclusively to the penalty of imprisonment. As a result, a considerable number of offenses, such as are comprised in the articles on restraint of trade, remained unpunished, owing to the unwillingness of the courts to inflict imprisonment where the act involved is *mala prohibita* rather than *mala in se*. The grading of punishment is, furthermore, far removed from our modern standards of right and wrong, and will have to undergo thorough revision."

AMERICAN VERSUS SPANISH PROCEDURE.

Regarding the proposed simplification of the codes of civil and criminal procedure, Dr. Rowe says:

"Here the simplicity of procedure which characterizes some of our Western States' codes can readily be introduced without violating any settled traditions. In fact, the adaptation of the Spanish to the American system of private law can be best begun through the codes of procedure. One important change made under the military government strikingly illustrates this fact. Previous to American occupation, civil cases were heard upon written depositions. The introduction of the public, oral trial has been most favorably received, and there is at present no thought of returning to the more primitive procedure. In short, the American system of procedure, particularly that of the code States, is capable of adaptation to the Spanish codes, and will even result in giving to the latter greater force and effect.

"While, at first glance, the possibility of reconciling the American and Spanish systems seems remote, a close study of both will show that such a blending is by no means impossible. In fact, it is a combination which must be made, if we are to meet the obligations forced upon us by the administration of our new possessions. It is true that the questions presented are new to us, and, in the form they have taken, find no parallel in the history of modern Europe. American rule means orderly development rather than oppression, and must, therefore, effect a gradual combination of the two systems of law rather than a violent substitution of one for the other. The latter policy would arouse a form of opposition which would thwart every effort to Americanize the island. We must gradually accustom ourselves to the thought that the 'American system' does not necessarily mean either the English common law or the extreme form of decentralized government to which we have hitherto been accustomed. In fact, the lessons which our new possessions are teaching us will broaden our view of political and legal systems, and prepare us for the larger obligations which our position in the western hemisphere has forced upon us."

THE SIMILARITIES OF THE POLAR FAUNÆ.

ALTHOUGH the organic life of the ocean has for a long time past held the interest of men of science, there are many questions the corresponding phases of which in other branches of zoölogy have long been settled which still remain undecided and open for debate among the oceanographers. This is especially the case concerning the faunæ of the polar oceans, depending on the fact that our knowledge of the antarctics—that is, the region south of the southern polar circle—is at present very incomplete. The oceanographer's familiarity with the antarctic faunæ is thus derived not so much from investigations in the southern polar sea as from observations made in the neighboring moderate waters, in the region which takes in not only Heard Island, but also the Falkland Islands and the southern part of Patagonia and Auckland. The organic life of this region, in some places reaching as far north as the fiftieth parallel, is typically antarctic, for the reason that the southern polar sea is in open connection with the three world-oceans, the waters of which thus are in immediate contact with the polar ices and their cold currents, whereas the northern Arctic Ocean is hemmed in by three continents to a comparatively small area.

One of the questions concerning the arctic and antarctic faunæ which is still much disputed is the

bipolarity; that is, the conformity and similarities, not only in generality, but also in detail, which exist between the organic life of the two polar oceans as distinct from the faunæ occupying the interjacent tropic and subtropic territory.

VARIETIES OF OCEAN LIFE.

This similarity, so extraordinary in faunæ of regions separated by thousands of miles, is discussed by a Swedish oceanographer, Hjalmar Théel, in a late issue of *Ymer*. Distinguishing three groups of ocean faunæ—the deep-water fauna, the pelagic fauna, and the shallow-water fauna, the shore, or, littoral, fauna being included in the last group, Mr. Théel writes: “The deep-water fauna is of a subordinate importance, as there exists on the depth of the oceans a great uniformity and monotony. The bottom is usually made up of earths and masses largely consisting of enormous quantities of microscopic organisms which have lived in the upper water and after death sunk to the bottom. The low temperature, the enormous pressure, and the constant complete darkness make all vegetable life impossible, and greatly limit also the animal life. The geographic extent of the two other groups of marine faunæ, and the conditions of their existence, are greatly different. First of all are to be considered the innumerable masses of organisms filling the oceans, which, unable to move in a horizontal direction, are drifting with the currents. This is the so-called pelagic fauna which, with the small oceanic vegetable organisms, is called plankton. Of this fauna, to be found in all warm as well as cold seas, one class, the holoplankton, live their whole lives swaying with the currents, and a sinking means death to them. Another class, the meroplankton, die if they do not sink after a certain time to a bottom adapted to their further development. The third group, the shallow-water fauna, lives at the bottom of waters the depths of which do not exceed 400 meters. This fauna is the mother of all others. No other oceanic territory exhibits such a diversity of conditions of existence. The rays of the sunlight penetrate to the bottom; the vegetation is wonderfully multifarious; the water is richly acidulated, in constant motion, and in varying temperature. All this has in the progress of time produced fauna with innumerable variations. It has long been known that the temperature has a decided influence on the distribution of the oceanic faunæ. Thus the coral shoals, above which a separate fauna exists, are to be found only in the tropic and subtropic oceans. The shoal-building polyps cannot live in a water temperature below 19° and

20°. As a colossal girdle, these shoals embrace the tropical earth, with interruptions only on the western coasts of Africa and America.”

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC GROUPS.

The similarities, or bipolarity, of these plankton and shallow-water faunæ of the two polar oceans are a puzzle to oceanographers. They show a generic connection—a relationship closer than that existing between each of them and the faunæ of the neighboring temperate ocean. Pfeffer says, in regard to this: “The similarity between the two polar faunæ, though separated by the whole length of the earth, is an extraordinary phenomenon. It is not only an exterior conditional one, but a real, inner, and blood relation. Not only is a great part of the same families found in both oceans, but the varying species are to be separated only by minor distinctions; and there are even a greater number, as the mollusks, the amphipodes, etc., of which it is impossible to say from which polar sea they originate.” How can a satisfactory explanation be found for such a close relation between animal species living in regions separated by the enormous territory covered by the temperate, subtropic, and tropic oceans? According to several oceanographers, among them Chun and Ortmann, two eminent German specialists, there exists a direct way of communication from pole to pole, effected by currents in the deep, cold waters underneath the interjacent oceans. Thus the bipolarity of the arctic faunæ is explained by the direct exchange which constantly takes place between the organisms of the polar seas.

In his present paper, Mr. Théel states several objections to this theory—viz., (1) that so far, only one species of the polar faunæ has been found in the interjacent oceanic deep waters; (2) that, if such a direct exchange took place, several other polar organisms should be found in these waters; (3) that many completely identical, and not merely parallel, species would be found in both polar oceans.

INTERCHANGE OF ORGANISMS IMPOSSIBLE.

Finding an explanation for this question of bipolarity in the scientific fact that similar conditions of existence cause a parallelism in organic development, Mr. Théel points out that these organisms must be moved by currents, and that the supposed existence of such polar connecting currents has never been proven.

“And even if there existed such currents,” he continues, “how many waters of various temperatures had not these pelagic organisms to meet and traverse in their long journey from pole to pole.

It has been demonstrated by specialists that the boundary waters of different temperature are dangerous to the existence of these organisms, and there is no probability whatever that the animals in this way could traverse oceans. And the shoal-building corals, temperature, and other conditions make insurmountable obstacles to the possibility that the shallow-water faunæ of the polar regions could effect an exchange along the shores of the continents. Many oceanographers advocate the opinion that these organisms in the form of larvæ, when carried about by the currents, may serve as such a transport; but this theory must also fall, for the larvæ are very sensitive beings; they depend on light, an abundance of food, similarity in temperature, and acidity of the water. Furthermore, they must, after a certain time, for their continued existence, sink to a bottom similar to the one on which their parents lived. The larval state is also very brief in duration, continuing sometimes only a few days, and, at the highest, eight weeks. Is it possible, then, that there are undercurrents which would carry these larvæ in a few weeks from pole to pole, when the Florida current, one of the swiftest in the world, requires six months to reach Lake Sargasso, southwest of the Azores?"

DISTRIBUTION OF FAUNÆ IN EARLIER GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

An explanation of the bipolarity of the arctic faunæ cannot, therefore, be sought in oceanic currents. But this problem will show itself in a different light if we consider the past periods in the creative history of the earth, and that, during such a period, these animal organisms were more equally distributed in the oceans. This view has in the last few years been supported by Pfeffer and Sir John Murray, who have given it a close and detailed attention. It has long been considered certain that in post-geological periods the climate was warm and of equal temperature over the whole of the earth. Many fossils found in various parts of the globe testify in favor of this theory. At the beginning of the tertiary period a change seemed, however, to have taken place, inasmuch as the temperature, especially at the poles, lowered, whereby the different climatic zones were slowly formed. Investigations into the polaric faunæ and flora of the past have also fully shown that the climate of the polar oceans then was much warmer than at the present time. Thus it follows that the oceanic fauna was formerly equally distributed, and not divided into zones, as it is now. The shoal-building corals, with their peculiar faunæ, existed then at high latitudes, and a separate fauna underneath the corals—that is, at a depth of 40 meters and lower

—when the temperature and the conditions of the bottoms were entirely different from what they are now. The lowering of the temperature during the tertiary period continued till, at the entrance of this, the quaternary period, it had fallen so low as to form ice. With this formation of climatic zones, the animal life of the oceans became slowly seasoned to a zonic distribution. Those organisms which, as the corals, needed a warmer temperature, were exterminated or migrated nearer the equator. But those which were already wonted to deeper and colder water stayed.

According to this theory, the greater part of the polar faunæ is to be considered as relics or remnants of those past ages when a tropical fauna was equally distributed over the whole earth.

CAMPOAMOR, SPAIN'S GREATEST POET.

IN the August *Critic* there is a sketch by Mary I. Serrano of Ramon de Campoamor, whom she calls "the most famous modern Spanish poet." Campoamor was born in 1817, and his poems have delighted several successive generations of readers. On his maternal side he was descended from a line of nobles, and on the paternal side from tillers of the soil, and he seems to have been blessed with the aristocratic distinction of his mother's forefathers together with the sturdy vigor of his farmer ancestors. Campoamor was born in the little town of Navia, in Asturias, and after passing his youth in the country he went to Madrid. He studied medicine, but gave it up and devoted himself to poetry, finding letters his true vocation. The "Pequeños Poemas," the "Universal Drama," a poem in eight cantos; "El Licenciado Torralba," "Los Amores de una Santa," and "El Palacio de la Verdad" are among his chief poetical works. He was the author of an "Art of Poetry," which gave a masterly exposition of the theories of criticism.

As is the fashion with men of letters in Spain, Campoamor took a prominent part in political affairs, and held office under his party.

"Methodical and domestic in his habits, Campoamor abhorred traveling; he declared that he did not believe in the existence of Mexico, or that there was any such place as China—countries invented, he said, by novelty-seeking geographers. A man of few wants and almost indifferent to the superfluities of life, his only vices, in his own words, were reading and sleeping, and perhaps an excessive fondness for coffee, which he affirmed in a humorous poem to be the source of all inspiration.

"In person, Campoamor is described as being of medium height and inclined to stoutness. His

was large and full of life and vigor; and soft and abundant white hair set off well his somewhat florid complexion. The features were regularly regular. The well-cared-for side-locks gave an air of dignity to the countenance, which was softened by the melancholy droop of mouth. But its prevailing expression was added to it by the half-merry, half-mocking light of black eyes."

THE REVIVAL OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

THE recent attempt of Mr. Thomas O'Donnell to make an Irish speech in the British Parliament has served to draw outsiders' attention to the remarkable movement in Ireland for the revival of the Irish language. Some attempt is made by a writer in the July number of *Westminster Review* to explain the origin, progress, and strength of this movement.

The Gaelic language," says this writer, "which was the tongue of all Ireland down to a few centuries ago, still survives as a spoken language along the whole of the western seaboard, and in a few other spots scattered over the island, but is gradually dying out before the advance of English. The present movement aims only at preserving it in those districts where it is still spoken, but at spreading it all over the country as the principal tongue of the land. The attempt had its origin in the political disaffection and apathy which followed the fall of Parnell. Many true Nationalists who had grown weary of political work, wishing to find an outlet for their strong patriotic sentiment, directed it into a passionate attachment to the language of the Gael.' In the absence of any great popular agitation the movement grew and flourished, directed by the Gaelic League. It has now made converts in most unexpected quarters (such as Mr. George Moore), and persons, more or less visibly, the greater part of the population—so far, at least, as sentimental approval is concerned. Altogether apart from the merits of the language advocated by the Gaelic revivalists, the fact which they are stirring up in the country is for good. The undoubted earnestness and enthusiasm of the leaders of the revival, the high determination with which they pursue their ideal, afford of themselves a valuable lesson, and one worthy of imitation, for the masses of the people; nor is that lesson being wholly lost."

Then, too, the classes, and social and musical gatherings held under the auspices of the Gaelic League cannot fail at least to have a civilizing and refining effect on the rising generation (whom it is their desire chiefly to attract), and to direct to the history, literature, and

antiquities of Ireland an amount of attention which should certainly prove fruitful in mental culture and subsequent creative activity. But though the Gaelic League is thus incidentally benefiting the country, its direct objects can scarcely be accorded an unqualified approval. These objects are four in number: two beneficial, two retrograde and detrimental to the best interests of Ireland and Irishmen. The first is to secure bilingual education for the children in Irish-speaking districts—that is, to procure that these children shall be taught English and other subjects through the medium of Irish, the language spoken in the home circle. The present system, whereby the child is given a parrot-knowledge of English, which he forgets on leaving school, is fatal to all true education, and only retards the natural progress of the English language in those remote districts.

POSSIBLE FATE OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

"The second object of the Gaelic League is equally praiseworthy—namely, to promote the study of ancient Irish literature, which at present is much better known to the Germans than to the Irish, and which, though not containing anything of the *greatest* in literature, contains much that is valuable, and could not fail to act as a powerful mental stimulus to the people in whose land it was composed and whose ancestors it celebrates. But, not satisfied with this, the Gaelic League further demands that Irish shall be spread over the whole country and accepted as 'the national language of Ireland,' adding, as its fourth object, the corollary that a modern literature in Irish shall be created. Passing over the absurdity of supposing that literature can be created by a league of any kind, the vague nature of the chief claim should be noticed. The official programme of the league says nothing about what is to be done with English if their scheme succeeds. But the responsible chiefs of the movement have perceived the necessity of disclaiming all hostility to the English language; they publicly advocate national bilingualism, and are never tired of extolling the advantages possessed by nations speaking two languages; they point in especial to the example of Wales as one to be followed, willfully blinding themselves to the evil effects on the Welsh people produced by their obstinate clinging to an obsolete tongue; and they insist that in their projected bilingual system Irish Gaelic must be the *principal language*. The great body of Gaelic Leaguers go further than their chiefs, and make no concealment of their desire to have the English language driven out altogether."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE August number of *Harper's* is illustrated very handsomely with colored pictures in various articles, and shows something of a novelty in magazine embellishment in the full-page illustrations on brown Japan paper inserted in the magazine. Most of the number is taken up with distinctively summer features of fiction and verse.

HOLLAND'S UNSUCCESSFUL WARFARE IN SUMATRA.

Mr. Ralph D. Blumenfeld gives some interesting facts, under the title, "A Hundred Years' War of To-day," concerning Holland's chronic efforts to subdue the Achinese, the people who live in the northern half of Sumatra. The sultans of Achin have in past centuries maintained a splendid court. For instance, nine hundred elephants were kept for merely state ceremonial purposes. The country is about two-thirds the size of the State of Maine, and its population about half a million. The people have always been fighters, and Holland does not seem to be able to subdue them. The present war has been waged without intermission for twenty-eight years, and over ten thousand Dutch soldiers have been killed. There is a draft of Dutch soldiers for Achin on every week's steamer. The war has cost Holland about \$85,000,000, but this burden falls entirely on the revenue of the wealthy colony of Java, which yields Holland about \$15,000,000 a year.

THE MOON'S RELATION TO THE EARTH.

In a brief article entitled "The Birth and Death of the Moon," Prof. E. S. Holden gives some interesting facts concerning the relation of the moon to the earth, and prints some of the marvelous photographs of the moon made at Mount Hamilton with the great refractor of the Lick Observatory. Professor Holden reminds us that the earth, which was considered by Laplace as a huge, rigid fly-wheel, rotating about its axis, is not rigid. The oceans, with their tides, ebb and flow, and every moment retard the rotation of the earth. This perpetual brake must make each day somewhat longer than the last day; in other words, must make the earth take so much longer to rotate once on its axis. This lengthening of the day is not sufficient to worry one in practical matters, because in a thousand years it does not amount to a second. The day of the earth is now shorter than the month—the period of revolution—of the moon. The moon is therefore slowly receding from us, as it has been receding for thousands of centuries. But the day of the earth is, as we have seen, slowly growing longer,—the finger of the tides is always pressing upon the rim of our huge fly-wheel and slowly but surely lessening the speed of its rotation. So long as the terrestrial day is shorter than the lunar month, the moon will continue to recede from us. There will come a time in the remote fut-
 er—
 when the terrestrial day will have length-
 ened to such an extent that the moon will revolve about
 fifty-seven days. The
 ble a huge dumb-
 mass of the earth at
 & the other will per-
 of the dumb-

bell will revolve face to face, precisely as if they were connected by a rigid rod. The moon will hang over the sky of a single region of our globe forever. This we may truly call the epoch of the death of our moon.

THE CENTURY.

IN the August *Century*, Mr. Alexander Hume Ford writes on "America's Agricultural Regeneration of Russia," and makes the startling statement that "American manufacturers could capture from the European nations the markets of Russia for almost every known commodity if they but exhibited the foresight and enterprise exercised by the Yankee makers of agricultural machinery." This year alone will see from eight to ten million dollars' worth of agricultural machinery shipped from America to Russia. Of this, Russia buys about one-fourth direct from the United States manufacturers, and the balance from Russian and German firms. "During the months of April and May, the wharves at Odessa and other Black Sea ports are lined for miles with American agricultural machinery. Heavily laden trains depart daily for every part of European Russia, with no other freight than farm implements. The big cases containing the carefully numbered parts are distributed at cities, towns, and way-stations. At the banks of the rivers great barges wait in readiness to float their quota up or down stream, and where the railroad ends toward Asia long caravans of camels take up the load and carry it to far-off corners of the Russian empire, where the patient 'ship of the desert' is driven in harness to the reapers and mowers from America."

THE ALLEGED LUXURY OF COLLEGE LIFE.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, writes in answer to the complaints of a too luxurious life for college students of the day. He is willing to admit that more money is spent by college students to-day than in the last generation, but reminds us that every one spends more money now than then, and that it is also true that a far larger proportion of college students forty years ago were men studying for the ministry. He says that the average boy of wealthy parentage lives at college in far less luxurious style than he would enjoy at home, while the average poor boy lives far better than he would at home. Nor does luxury necessarily imply vice. If it leads the weak brethren into vice, it is more apt to be the fault of the wealthy parents than of the college. While President Harper thinks warnings of this sort may be good for the small wealthy class alone, he thinks there is no call for anxiety as to the college body as a whole, and he thinks the atmosphere of the college has a distinct tendency toward the democratic, and that a college breeding goes far toward discouraging extravagance in cultivating a taste for better things. Dr. William R. Brooks writes on "Photographing by the Light of Venus," and shows some remarkably fine pictures of attractive mundane subjects made by utilizing the rays of the beautiful star. With exposures of about thirty-five minutes, he produced the clearest and softest photographs with these rays after they had traveled their one hundred and sixty million miles.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE August *Scribner's*, like *Harper's*, is resplendent in color illustrations. Those by Mr. Maxarrish in Mr. Quiller-Couch's idyl of ancient are particularly noticeable.

the single exception of Mr. Jesse Lynch Wilpleasant description of "Rural New York City," contributions to this number of *Scribner's* consist on and verse. The magazine begins with a new y Mr. Richard Harding Davis—"A Derelict"—rest and most characteristic style. Mr. James B. ly's "From Reykjavik to Gloucester" is fasci-in its dash and in its tang of the salt ocean air. r good story is Mr. Willis Gibson's Mississippi arn, "The Memphis Packet."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

OM the August *Cosmopolitan* we have selected Mr. Frederick A. Talbot's article, "The Rejuvenation of Egypt," and Dr. Richard T. Ely's "Analysis Steel 'Trust,'" to quote from in the "Lead-ticles of the Month." The remainder of the t number consists chiefly of short stories and ontributions of a light and pleasant character. Ella Wheeler Wilcox gives a sketch of her own which she tells us that she began to compose in nd rhyme at the age of eight, and at the age of ad completed a novel of eleven chapters, headed iginal rhymes, and at thirteen had appeared in says in the New York *Mercury*. Mrs. Wilcox from a Vermont family that went West to Wis-to seek its fortune before she was born. Her t of her struggle into success as a contributor to riodicals of the country is very circumstantial, and interesting.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY IN FRANCE.

lien Gordon" describes the life of the provincial woman. She dwells on the beautiful economy French household. The meals are ample and fully served, but not a crumb is wasted. The time is spent with her children, in the detailed her household, sewing, and, in idler moments, embroidery. She receives a couple of letters in h, and possibly writes one. The postage bill of merican family would be looked on askance. is scarcely any traveling, except by the husband. social functions he invariably accompanies the With the lady whom "Julien Gordon" takes as del, 1,000 francs, or \$200, sufficed for an allow-o be expended on herself and her daughter, a girl, and this was in a household whose head was inent official, and who was supposed to live, and e, in excellent style.

Edgar Saltus writes on "Abandoned Thrones;" obart H. Burr gives sketches of the most promi-merican women musicians; Viola Allen, the s, writes "On the Making of an Actress," and a Hart contributes an essay on "The Ideal nd."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

E have quoted in another department from Mr Ray Stannard Baker's article in the August re's, "The Search for the Missing Link." The t *McClure's* is chiefly taken up with short stories. these, "The Man Who Won," by Edwin Lefèvre,

gives an excellent insight into the mysterious workings of great Wall Street operations. A novel view of "Chief" Devery, of the New York police department, is given in Mr. Arthur Ruhl's highly humorous report of the trials of delinquent policemen haled before that potentate.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

I N the August *Ladies' Home Journal*, Ida S. Hoxie tells of a little village in the Harz Mountains whose chief occupation is the raising of canaries. St. Andreasberg raises 60,000 canaries each year, worth \$50,000. The birds are bred in the most systematic way to produce the best songsters, and the nicety of distinction as to the vocal gifts of the little creatures is astonishing to one who has only heard the harsh-voiced birds usually encountered in America.

Mr. W. S. Harwood tells the story of "The First White Baby Born in the Northwest." This was the daughter of one of the lieutenants of the Fifth Infantry, who took his young wife to Fort Crawford, in Wisconsin, where their child was born on the first day of July, 1819. The little one managed somehow to live on musty flour mixed with water, as her mother was ill and Fort Crawford was many hundred miles even from the outskirts of civilization. The experiences of the little girl-pioneer with wolves and Indians are given with dramatic effect.

Marchesa Theodoli writes on "What Girl-Life in Italy Means," there are several series of beautiful photographs reproduced, and the customary short stories and departments.

SUCCESS.

I N the August number of *Success*, Mr. William R. Draper writes on "The Gigantic Wheat Industry of Kansas." He tells us that this year Kansas has about 5,000,000 acres planted in wheat, which will yield about 100,000,000 bushels, worth \$50,000,000, or \$10 per acre, to the farmers. In some especially fertile regions the yield rises to 60 bushels an acre, as in Sumner County, which alone produced 5,000,000 bushels of wheat. The farmers of that county are worth, on the average, \$9,540 each. Mr. Draper tells of one ranch near the Kansas border where there is a 10,000-acre wheat-field, in which thirty binders and a hundred men may be seen in the field at harvest. Fifteen thousand harvest hands are imported from the Eastern States to help get in the crop. Their wages are two dollars for ten hours' work.

Under the title "The Literary Redemption of Indiana," there are interviews with Gen. Lew Wallace and James Whitcomb Riley on their work. The opening article is on the George Junior Republic, with good pictures of scenes at the republic in Freeville. There is a sketch of Jay Cooke and the great events in the financier's career, and many other contributions from well-known people.

A paragraph on the editorial page, by Sir Claude MacDonald, former British minister to China, expresses the opinion that China, alone, will control her future, and that the uprisings of the last year have succeeded in convincing the educated Chinese that their only hope of salvation is to adopt foreign improvements. He thinks the empire will quickly settle down to its normal condition, and that the improvement in industrial conditions will then begin.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the excellent August number of *Everybody's Magazine*, the most striking feature is Aguinaldo's own story of his capture by Funston. The Filipino leader adds nothing of great importance to the facts we knew, but there is a distinct interest in the simple, direct style of the story, and in the general picture it gives of Aguinaldo's fugitive existence. Mr. O. K. Davis, the correspondent, adds an estimate of Aguinaldo's character, under the title "The Real Aguinaldo," which is distinguished for its common sense and fairness,—qualities not usual in character-sketches of this subject. Mr. Davis, while admitting that Aguinaldo may for all he knows have been largely inspired by such men as Mabini and Paterno, gives evidences of the shrewdness of the young Filipino that show he was at any rate much more than the mere mouthpiece of other and wiser men.

A WORD FOR AGUINALDO.

"I do not maintain, nor do I believe, that Aguinaldo was right, but he certainly is not the dull wit that so many Americans have declared him. Nor do I think he is the coward he has been accused so bitterly of being. He has an undoubted and tremendous personal magnetism among his own people. Otherwise he could not have held the natives of the entire archipelago so absolutely as he did. The foundation of this power over his people was the reputation he established among them for bravery and ability in the fighting against the Spaniards in 1896 and 1897. 'Terrible' and 'muy valiente' were feeble expressions of their appreciation of his prowess on the battlefield. In the fighting with the Americans he took care of himself, as it was eminently proper that he should. The commander-in-chief has no business on the firing-line."

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AS A MODEL FOR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

Under the title "A Well-governed American Municipality," Mr. H. B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, gives an account of how the federal district is governed, and asks if such an apparently autocratic system might not be better for American municipalities in general than the actual system, with its bosses and corruption.

"Suppose that it should be proposed that the city of New York should be governed by a commission composed of two civilians to be appointed by the Governor of New York and an engineer officer of the army detailed by the War Department on the application of the governor. The political 'bosses' and all who profit by the present *régime* in New York would, of course, oppose it bitterly, and their most effective argument, probably, would be that it was contrary to American principles, and would deprive the men of New York of self-government by the ballot. But if the majority of the voters should decide to try the experiment of government by commission, as a desperate venture after all other efforts for good government had failed, and the measure should be carried, it might very well prove that, guided by the same public opinion, the governor would appoint some of the city's best men as commissioners, and it would then procure from them an administration of its affairs that would be honest, intelligent, and efficient because responsive to the people and not to political 'bosses.'"

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE opening article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, Mr. Brooks Adams' essay on "Reciprocity or the Alternative," we have reviewed at length in another department.

Mr. Henry A. Clapp contributes the first chapter of his "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic," covering most of the last half of the nineteenth century in America. Mr. P. A. Sillard has a pleasant sketch of Boswell, under the title "The Prince of Biographers." Mr. Arthur Reed Kimball contributes an essay on "The New Provincialism," and an unsigned essay discusses "The Amateur Spirit."

THE LUMINOUS QUALITY IN JOHN FISKE'S WRITINGS.

One of the most brilliant and best-known names in the list of famous contributors to the *Atlantic* was that of John Fiske. There is a brief editorial sketch of Mr. Fiske in this number.

"Mr. Fiske once remarked, with the absolute modesty that characterized his comments upon his own work: 'I don't see how some men imagine things. All I can do is to state things.' In saying this, he underrated, no doubt, that power of seeing things 'steadily' and 'whole' which is one of the truest functions of the imagination, and which he himself possessed to a singular degree. But there was never any question of his ability to state things. 'I never in my life read so lucid an expositor (and therefore thinker) as you are,' wrote Darwin upon finishing the 'Cosmic Philosophy.' A luminous mind, expressing itself through perfectly transparent language,—that was the gift which made John Fiske such a rare magazinist and lecturer, which equipped him for the congenial task of transmitting to the great public the facts and theories that had hitherto been the property of the specialists."

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE *World's Work* for August is given over bodily to the exploitation of the Pan-American Exposition. The number opens with an article by Mr. Walter H. Page, the editor, which, with the numerous pictures, occupies nearly fifty pages in describing the general aspects of the exposition. There are further contributions on "The Pan-American Exposition as a Work of Art," "The Wonderful Story of the Chaining of Niagara," "Short Stories of Interesting Exhibits," "The Play Side of the Fair," "Our Trade with Latin America," and "Great Industrial Changes Since 1893."

THE NUMBER OF FARMS IS GROWING.

In the last-named article, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright calls attention to the fact that in the basic industry of the country, agriculture, there is an increase in the number of farms in the country from 4,564,641 in 1890 to over 5,700,000 at present. This is in disproof of the theory formerly prevalent that the evolution of our agricultural activities would tend to the concentration of ownership, in the same way that other industries have actually been combined to so great an extent. Mr. Wright ascribes the opposite movement which has taken place—first, to the opening of Government lands, and, second, to the division of large farms which has come about owing to the fact that in many cases it has been found that the best results can be obtained by working a moderate area.

OUR TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

An interesting article is Mr. Frederic Emory's on "Our Trade with Latin America." It shows that American trade ideas and influence have spread all over Mexico with extraordinary rapidity, and that last year Mexico made half of her foreign purchases in the United States, an increase of 22 per cent. over the previous year, and sold us three-fourths of her exports, an increase of 11 per cent. Our people are absorbing most of the large enterprises of that country. The same thing is true of Central America and the West Indies to a greater or less degree. Even in Jamaica we have 64 per cent. of the imports, against a little over 33 per cent. from Great Britain. But the facts are quite different in the case of South America. Our entire exports to all of South America were \$34,700,000 in 1890, and had only increased to \$41,250,000 in 1900. The imports into the United States from South America show a still more insignificant growth,—from \$100,900,000 in 1890 to \$102,706,600 in 1900. Mr. Emory calls attention to the fact that South America lies in general so far east of the United States that in reality we have scarcely any geographical advantage over Europe. In fact, Lisbon is 500 miles nearer to Pernambuco than is New York. As our commerce seeks the easiest channels, and we are finding such a ready conquest in Europe and elsewhere, this condition of affairs is natural for the present. Mr. Emory regards the German activities in Brazil as of advantage to the United States, taking the view that they are merely tilling the ground for us, and that it is merely a question of time until it becomes worth while to enlarge our trade with South America.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE opening article of the *North American* for July is one of the latest literary contributions of the late Sir Walter Besant. It is entitled "The Burden of the Twentieth Century," and deals with the various legacies of the partially achieved reforms in the several departments of social life handed over from the nineteenth century to the twentieth. Writing from the English point of view, Sir Walter Besant points out that England has been steadily, yet often unconsciously, drifting more and more toward American ways and views. In the line of religion, Sir Walter predicts the disestablishment of the Church of England, to be brought about chiefly by arguments based on the experience of the United States, where religion has found no need of a national creed. In the matter of government, the next step after placing representation in the hands of the people is to teach the people the duty of exercising their rights. The other task now before Great Britain is the opening up of intellectual careers to clever and ambitious lads whose poverty has hitherto barred their advancement. To every poor British lad there are now but two lines of life possible outside the craft to which he belongs: he may become a teacher in a board school or a reporter and a journalist. The "learned" professions, so called, are closed to him. Sir Walter points out many improvements that have been made in British social customs during the past century, such as the doing away with excessive drinking, with the more brutal forms of sports, and to a great extent with the gambling habit. In the department of medical science, although the achievements of the nineteenth century have been remarkable, there

is much yet to be done, since we have thus far failed to cure gout, asthma, rheumatism, cancer, consumption, and paralysis.

THE ERROR IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Dr. J. M. Buckley gives an exposition of what he terms "the absurd paradox" of Christian Science. In concluding his article, he advances this practical objection to the treatment of cases of contagious disease by this school of healers:

"As Christian Science denies the testimony of the senses; and as its methods are the same whether the case is one of smallpox, bubonic plague, leprosy, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or a simple cold; and as the declaration of its founder is, 'I have always advised my pupils not to read works in advocacy of a materialistic treatment of disease, because they becloud the science of metaphysical healing;' and as many contagious diseases are distinguishable only by expert physicians, where there is the slightest reason to suspect their existence: the management of them should not be left to those who on principle attach no importance to a knowledge of the nature of any disease."

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Writing on "Catholic Christianity" in the series of "Great Religions of the World," Cardinal Gibbons declares his faith in the possibility of an ultimate reunion of Christendom. He says:

"The Popes have never ceased to solicit officially the wandering families of Christendom to come back within the common fold; and, while the Church cannot sacrifice the truth of her teaching, in all other ways the return would be made easy. She has only deep sorrow and abundant tears for the dissensions of Christendom, knowing well that they are the chief cause of the persecutions it undergoes, the delay of its triumph over the hearts and souls of men, and the rejoicings of its eternal enemies that at last they have fixed the limits of its influence and marked the hour of its downfall and ruin."

AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE AND PROSPERITY.

Mr. Harold Cox brings statistics to show that the wealth of England is steadily increasing, that in spite of frequent reductions in taxation the national revenue has enormously expanded, and that the national debt has been greatly reduced. The incomes of the well-to-do classes have more than doubled within the past forty years, while the savings of the working classes, so far as these are represented by deposits in the savings-banks, have increased nearly fivefold. These figures Mr. Cox cites to show that an excess of imports over exports does not necessarily indicate approaching bankruptcy.

Writing on our foreign trade and prosperity, Prof. Joseph French Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, points out the folly of imagining that good times in the United States are independent of Europe, although the United States comes nearer being a complete economic unit than any other country, since its soil and climate could be made to yield almost all the necessities and luxuries which the people consume. Still, under the present economic adjustment, with capital invested as it now is, we are not in a position to talk about independence. As Professor Johnson puts it, "We are making things we do not want, and we want things we do not make. From the point of view of independence, I cannot discover that the seller has any advantage over the buyer. Each is in absolute need of

the other." It has not yet been proven that the United States is a creditor nation. The high rate of interest in Europe has resulted to a great extent from the economic waste on battleships, military armaments, and costly campaigns in remote countries. This high rate has drawn American capital abroad, but it may be only temporary. With a falling in the rate, American capital will seek investment in the United States or in Central and South America.

In an exhaustive article on the theory of the balance of trade, Prof. Charles J. Bullock, of Williams College, exposes the fallacy touched upon by the two preceding writers regarding the significance of an excess of exports over imports.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Walter G. Oakman writes on "The Condition of the South;" Mr. G. S. Street on "The Betting Book at Brooks'"; and Mr. W. D. Howells on "A Possible Difference in English and American Fiction." Mr. H. G. Wells presents the second installment of his series of articles on "Anticipations: An Experiment in Prophecy." We have quoted at some length in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" from Dr. L. S. Rowe's article on "The Significance of the Porto Rican Problem."

THE FORUM.

THE July *Forum* opens with an article by Mr. W. C. Jameson Reid entitled "A Plea for the Integrity of China." Mr. Reid expresses the belief that the blame for the troubles in China does not lie at the door of the Chinese. He tells the story of the encroachment of the European powers, and shows how natural it was that these territorial aggressions should stimulate an anti-foreign spirit in China. He suggests that the foreign nations should cultivate a merely commercial relation with China rather than an active political interest in the country.

THE SALE OF TEXAS TO SPAIN.

Representative Boutell, of Illinois, contributes an interesting paper on "The Sale of Texas to Spain: Its Bearing on Our Present Problem." Mr. Boutell makes the argument that in this transaction President Monroe and his contemporaries showed that they did not regard all territory acquired by the Government as becoming, by the fact of its apposition, an integral part of the United States. The recent decisions of the Supreme Court in American tariff cases seem to be in harmony with this precedent.

HEALING THE SICK UNDER THE LAW.

In an article on "Medical Practice and the Law," Mr. Champe S. Andrews argues that, since all who profess to heal the sick thereby profess to be physicians, such persons should be subject to the restrictions imposed on the practitioners of medicine. This argument applies to Christian Science and all schools of "mental healers," so called.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM AND LEGISLATION.

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, contributes an article on "The Corrupting Power of Public Patronage." In Mr. Underwood's opinion, Representatives should be prohibited from having any voice in government offices, either directly or indirectly. Under present conditions they ought by

Representatives' constituents to secure office gives the executive branch of the Government a dangerous power in influencing legislation. Mr. Underwood declares that in the last four years he has seen at least two men of great ability retire from public life rather than surrender their own individuality, being unwilling to remain and contend against a hostile administration.

A MISSIONARY'S IDEA OF LOOTING.

The Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid, writing on "The Ethics of Loot," justifies the conduct of the soldiers and missionaries in China with these words: "To confiscate the property of those who were enemies in war may be theoretically wrong, but precedent establishes the right." "Old residents of Peking knew not only where the wealth was, but generally distinguished between the Chinaman who was a friend and him who was a foe. For the former, they sought protection; from the latter, loot. Personally, I regret that the guilty suffered so little at my own hands, though others, Chinese as well as foreigners, spared nothing when the attack once began. In fact, for the first four days, looting was all the fad. The troops of the different nationalities secured their rest through 'change of occupation.' To them, the question was not so much which Chinaman was the worst, but which house was the richest. There was hardly a house or shop that was not entered by some one. The Chinese sought immunity whenever possible; but even when looted, they made little complaint, being grateful that their lives were spared or their houses left standing."

"Loot means spoils of war. If there has been no war, looting may be set down as wrong. If wrong there has been, it has been in making war, whether by the Chinese imperial government or by the combined troops of Europe, America, and Asia, and not in the incidental result of the collection of spoils."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Jacob Schoenhof writes on "Higher Technical Training;" Mr. Walter Macarthur on "The Movement for a Shorter Working-Day;" Hattie E. Mahood on "The Liberal Party and the English Democracy;" Mr. H. W. Horwill on "Religious Journalism in England and America;" Mr. R. Clark on "Certain Failures in School Hygiene;" Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin on "A Plea for Architectural Studies;" Mr. John Corbin answers in the negative the question "Is the Elective System Elective?" holding that this system has not performed the work. In our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" we have quoted at some length from the consensus of graduate opinion on "The Shortened College Course," presented by President Thwing.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

IN the July number of *Guntton's*, Mrs. Leonora Beck Ellis describes the effort made in the Southern States to obtain legislation prohibiting child labor in factories. The American Federation of Labor has had to fight almost single-handed in the South for this legislation. The fact that the struggle has been a losing one is explained by Mrs. Ellis as due to the indifference of the Southern people themselves, arising from their unfamiliarity with this class of labor, and a failure to adjust their own obligations and responsibilities in connection with such a class. Mrs. Ellis predicts, however, that while the enactment of child-labor laws may

be delayed in some States, opposition will soon yield to the instincts of humanity.

ARE THE RAILROADS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEFICIT?

Mr. Stanley Washburn analyzes the rates paid by the Government for mail-transportation, as compared with the cost of the service, with a view to showing that the annual postal deficit is not due to exorbitant charges by the railroads. The Government's requirement that the railroads carry mail on their fastest trains involves increased expenditures for fuel and equipment, increase of wear and tear on equipment and roadbed, inconvenience to railroads operating fast mail-trains, danger of accident, and special equipment, the cost of which all falls upon the railroad.

BANKRUPT GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. George Ethelbert Walsh reviews the financial status of various Old World and New World nations which may be said to be mortgaged to other powers. The proposed partition of China, and the absorption of Persia by Russia and Great Britain, are perhaps the most conspicuous modern instances of the acquisition of weak countries by powerful ones; but there are many other cases of national bankruptcy. England, for example, almost owns and controls Portugal. In South America, many of the smaller republics are owned by money-lenders and capitalists. "In many cases private corporations and capitalists have more to say in the government of the small South American republics than the presidents or their cabinets. Virtually owning everything of real value in the country, it is only natural that they should demand a controlling voice in the management of affairs that concern their own interests." Some of the South American republics have already reached their limit so far as borrowing is concerned. Bolivia now owes a debt of over \$150,000,000, contracted in the war with Chile. Chile stands ready to absorb her weaker neighbor on confession of bankruptcy. It is hard for Bolivia to raise the interest, and no one cares to loan her more money, so that heavy taxes have to be levied on the people, and sometimes, as a matter of economy, the army is disbanded. Turkey is another country where lenders are not eager to make investments, and financial disintegration would seem to be only a question of time.

The editor has two vigorous articles in defense of the protective tariff and in rebuttal of attacks recently made on the tariff before the Industrial Commission by Mr. Edward Atkinson and Mr. Byron W. Holt.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

"ACADEMIC Freedom in America" is the subject of an article contributed to the *International Monthly* for July by President Hyde, of Bowdoin College. In this paper, President Hyde seeks to define the duties of the six partners in every higher institution of learning—namely, the founders, the state, the trustees, the faculty, the students, and the constituency of the college, including the institution's own alumni. President Hyde defines academic freedom as the harmonious working of these six constituent elements of the institution. The slavery of the institution may come from either of the six sources: "Meddlesome founders and dictatorial donors; a state that is either too lax or too severe in its supervision; a president and trustees who

are either arbitrary and partial or negligent and incompetent; professors who regard their mission as agitators in behalf of their own peculiar views as prior to their obligation to the interests of the institution and the proportions of truth; obstreperous and lawless students; and, lastly, indifferent and easy-going alumni, who forget the duty they owe to their alma mater, and permit her, without protest, to lapse into fossilization."

Other essays in this number are "The Evolution of the Mammalia," by W. B. Scott; "American Quality," by Prof. N. S. Shaler; "The Vatican in the Twentieth Century," by Salvatore Cortesi; "Recent Work on the Principles of Mathematics," by Bertrand Russell; "The Declaration of Independence," by Herbert Friedenwald; "The Story of Ahikar," by George A. Barton, and "An American Economist," by Frank A. Fetter.

Prof. Brander Matthews reviews recent attempts to bring about a simplification of English spelling, and concludes that progress along this line is both certain and irresistible. He suggests that each of us form the habit of using in our daily writing "such simplified spellings as will not seem affected or freakish, keeping ourselves always in the foreground of the movement, but never going very far in advance of the main body."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for July is a very good number. Nearly all the articles are of high average merit, although there is no one particularly standing out beyond the others.

CHINA AND THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood makes an appeal to the missionary societies to think twice or thrice before they send any missionaries back into the provinces which have been the scene of the recent disturbances. He admits that if the missionaries chose to do so in China the governments would find it very difficult to prevent them, but he appeals to them to reconsider the position, and asks them to face the facts as they are. The most conspicuous fact to which he invites their attention is the altered relations which must henceforth exist between China and the powers. A year ago it was universally expected that China would be cowed into submission. Now Christendom has put forth its full strength. It has punished China as heavily as it could, and the net result is exactly the opposite to what was expected. The resounding blow has been delivered, but China is not touched, and the revolt is encouraged by the outcome of the enterprise. This being so, Mr. Greenwood asks the missionaries to concentrate their efforts upon those provinces which have not been swept with rapine and massacre, to refuse to allow any married missionaries or women and children to go into the inland stations, and he also exhorts them to walk humbly and quietly, abandoning such poor arrogance as arriving in green chairs and the like. If the missionary societies answer that it is their duty to preach the gospel to every creature, and that there is no exception for the districts haunted by Boxers, Mr. Greenwood replies that all souls are of equal value, and that there are as many millions of Chinese untouched by missionary effort in undisturbed provinces as there are in districts which have just been scourged by Boxer risings and punitive expeditions. All Christendom could not sup-

ply one of the immune provinces with missionary labor, and there is no reason for choice in the saving of souls.

THE NEW STAR IN PERSEUS.

The Rev. Edmund Ledger describes the recent appearance of a new star which was first seen at 2:40 on the morning of April 23 last. It was observed by Dr. T. J. Anderson, of Edinburgh.

"The next evening this wonderful star was brighter than Aldebaran. On the 23d it even rivaled Capella, well known for its great brilliancy in a neighboring part of the sky. Besides Sirius, the brightest in the heavens, Arcturus was the only star that at all surpassed it among those that are visible in the latitude of London."

There was no trace of its presence in a photograph taken twenty-eight hours before Dr. Anderson sighted it, so that the new star had increased its light nearly ten thousand fold in twenty-eight hours. Photographs taken later indicated that the increase was probably a hundred thousand fold in the course of three days. It then fell back to the fifth magnitude, and then rose again, and oscillated for three or four days between the three and a half and the fifth magnitude. Mr. Ledger describes with considerable detail the way in which the spectroscope is employed for the purpose of learning the constitution of the star. His article leaves upon the mind the impression that some more new arts are badly needed in order to enable astronomers to verify their hypotheses.

THE LATE BISHOP OF LONDON.

Mr. Herbert Paul gossips pleasantly concerning Dr. Creighton, whom he knew very well. He mourns over the premature death of the bishop, who broke down as a race-horse would break down if he were put to draw a coal-truck. He died because he could not and would not confine himself to essentials and leave secondary things in the hands of secondary persons. Mr. Paul lays great stress upon the bishop's habit of making fun of everybody and everything. He was the most cheerful of men, full of high spirits, and enjoying every moment of life. He delighted in paradoxes, and seemed full of friendly contempt for people who did not understand chaff. He had no reverence for other people's idols, and had no idols of his own. His memory was wonderfully comprehensive. In conversation he would pass from classical scholarship to social gossip, and from medieval history to social evils with perfect ease. On no other face has Mr. Paul ever seen such an expression of concentrated energy, and yet in Fulham Gardens on Sunday afternoon all visitors found him leisurely—chatty, hostile, and apparently without a care in the world. He did not care two straws what a man's opinions were. He liked a clever man, he loved a good man, and he hated bores. No Englishman save Lord Acton had his knowledge at his fingers' ends more than Dr. Creighton. He reveled in talking nonsense to children, by whom he was adored. The only anecdote which Mr. Paul tells is that the Queen asked him why he refused to write her life on the same scale as his "Life of Queen Elizabeth." "If your majesty wished me to write your life," was the reply, "your majesty should not have made me a bishop."

THE LABYRINTHS OF CRETE.

Lady Galloway writes a very interesting paper on the discoveries which have been made in the labyrinths of Crete. 1 have been found in the

palace of King Minos inscribed with a perfect linear type of prehistoric writing hitherto unknown. This was anterior to the Phœnician characters. The excavations prove that in Crete literature and art were existing on a basis of their own, and different from those of Assyria and Egypt in an antiquity dating back long before the siege of Troy. It is somewhat amazing to find that this latest discovery shows that the ancient Cretans had already discovered all that our ladies' tailors can teach us about the apparel of women. On the frescoes on the walls of the little supper chambers leading out of the council chamber of King Minos were found pictures of ladies in the dress of the time. Lady Galloway says:

"It is perhaps difficult to believe that the ladies of his court attended these supper parties in the low-necked gowns of to-day, with frilled skirts, puffed sleeves, and their hair waved and dressed as if by the most modern of Parisian *coiffeurs*. Yet this is how they are here drawn and painted on the walls, and thus handed down to a remote posterity."

A BUSINESS WAR OFFICE.

Sir Robert Giffen, writing on the question of British army administration, commends most of the recommendations of Mr. Dawkins' commission, but complains that it does not go to the root of the matter. He assumes that for many years to come the chief business of the government will be to provide for the army and navy. Therefore, he proposes that the commander-in-chief and the first lord of the admiralty should be permanent members of every cabinet. The crux of the whole business is that there ought to be communication of some kind between the government and the heads of the war office departments as to what the work of the army from time to time is to be, and what, therefore, should be the minimum expansion and what its power to meet emergencies. At present he complains that an attempt is being made to carry on a great administration directly by a parliamentary minister, with the result that the whole business concentrates in the office of the permanent under-secretary, who becomes, by virtue of his position, the real commander-in-chief and governor of the army. What he would like to see instead of this would be a system like that which prevails in the customs and inland revenue, in which the whole business would be committed to a permanent commission or permanent chief, who would be supervised only by the secretary of state, but not directly administered by him.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. John Fyvie gives a very interesting account of the marriage of Mrs. Fitzherbert with George IV., when he was prince regent. He has no difficulty in establishing the fact that Mrs. Fitzherbert was legally married to George IV., who thereby forfeited the crown, and that the marriage of Queen Caroline was a bigamous marriage forced upon the king, into which he was bribed when he was sober and bullied when he was drunk. The papers that would set all controversy at rest are still locked up in Coutts' Bank. It is to be hoped that they will ere long see the light.

Mr. Childers, writing on the Court of Appeal for Australia, notes that although the Australians are very enthusiastic about the Duke of Cornwall and York, they are showing very little disposition to accept with gratitude Mr. Chamberlain's offer to create colonial lords of appeal in ordinary.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for July opens with an article by an anonymous writer on "The Foreign Policy of Lord Rosebery" during his first year of the foreign office in 1886. The writer praises Rosebery very highly :

Lord Rosebery's term of office in 1886 showed that a liberal government no longer meant a policy of everywhere except at home, and that there were able statesmen as much in touch as any others with national interests and instincts which demand a vigorous and resolute administration in foreign and imperial affairs. This was the great moral of Lord Rosebery's foreign secretaryship in 1886. It explains the persistence with which he was called back to the office when Mr. Gladstone returned to power in 1892."

THE COST OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARMIES.

Mr. Elliott Cairnes has a very good article under the heading, in which he concludes that, considering different conditions of life, the British army costs more than the French or German. The chief difference in expenditure is in pay and food, and as long as military service is to be preserved, these cannot be cut. As regards the accusations of waste, Captain Elliot says :

It is no one can console himself with the belief that by introduction of any number of reforms, however many, in our administration or in the system of fighting at the war office it will be possible to reduce expenditure to any appreciable degree. It may be possible to save a few thousand pounds here and there ; in the system of working the army clothing department, for instance, it may be possible to introduce many minor economies ; but the crux of the whole matter lies in the fact that an army recruited by voluntary enlistment must be paid a wage equal to the standard wage for unskilled labor throughout the country, or must accept as a condition those too feeble to fight their own way and to their own living in civil life."

SHARKS IN BRITISH WATERS.

In an article on "Toilers of the Sea," by Mr. Elias Dunn, we quote the following passage as to the ravages committed in British waters by dog-sharks : "It is nothing uncommon in the winter months, when fishing-boats are engaged in the pilchard fishery off the entrance of the English Channel, and some five thousand pilchard are fairly meshed in a boat's net, or these hungry hounds to rush on them, and before the fisherman can secure a thousand of them, for the remainder to be eaten or destroyed, and the net bit and torn to pieces by this savage host. At such times our fishermen declare that this is the most impressive and terrific sight of savage life imaginable. The shark's light is always a strong one, enabling the fisherman to see easily how to take the fish out of his net. This throws its light on the sea many fathoms deep about the boat. When this attack of the dogs occurs, they often surround her in such masses that they will reach each other against the side of the boat and on the deck, and so closely are they often packed that there is no room on the surface of the water for anything but heads, so that on looking into the sea the most interesting objects are their wild, glaring, scintillating eyes. And when their opportunity comes in this dreadful assault, rather than let go their first grip of the net, they rush against the fisherman's will, hundreds and

sometimes thousands are hauled on board the boat with the nets."

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Rev. J. T. Darragh, rector of Johannesburg, has an article on this subject. He recommends very stringent enforcement of the law against illicit liquor dealers, and complete state control. He recommends that government salesmen should be appointed who would draw regular salaries, and have no inducement to push the sale of drink. A "South African Alliance for the Reform of the Liquor Trade" has been founded to promote these views.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Sidney Whitman has an article on the late Count Blumenthal. Count de Soissons writes on "Dilettantism in French Literature." The Rev. D. S. Cairns contributes the second part of his article on "Christianity and Public Life."

We have dealt elsewhere with Mr. R. E. Hughes' paper on "The English School and Its German Rival."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere the papers in the July *Fortnightly*, by Messrs. Benjamin Taylor and H. W. Wilson, dealing with the commercial rivalry between the United States and Great Britain.

A CHINESE REFORMER'S PRESCRIPTIONS FOR CHINA.

Kang Yu Wei, the famous tutor of the Emperor of China, who fled from Peking in 1898 with a heavy price upon his head, has addressed two open letters to the powers advising them as to what course they should adopt in the present crisis. Mr. Perceval Landon introduces these letters to the readers of the *Fortnightly*. What Kang says is that in some way or another the powers must bell the cat, clap the Empress into a fortress, and reestablish the power of the Emperor. Kang believes in the Emperor, and in nobody else. He disbelieves in many people, including the Empress, Li Hung Chang, and especially Yung Lu, who was in command of the guards division of the army, and who, he maintains, is the arch-conspirator, Prince Tuan being merely a tool in his hands. Kang thinks that nearly all the Chinese, wise and dull alike, feel that the Empress Dowager must be displaced, and at a national assembly held at Shanghai reformers of capacity and judgment expressed this opinion. The result was that their leaders were all arrested and beheaded. His last words are : "China may still be saved if the powers and their consuls show practical sympathy with the reformers who are still left alive."

THE MORAL OF BOURGET'S LATEST NOVEL.

Mr. W. S. Lilly, writing upon Bourget's "Le Fantôme," rejoices to see in it a delineation of the necessary moral results of the non-ethical teaching of the French secular schools. The hero thus defines his only creed, which he found did not lead to paradise :

"I have always believed that man, cast upon this earth, in a world which he will never understand, by a cause of which he knows nothing, and for an end of which he is utterly ignorant, has only one reason for existing during the few years that are accorded him between two nothingnesses,—to multiply, to vivify, to heighten in himself all strong and deep sensations ; and as love contains them all in their greatest strength, to love and be loved."

SPORT AND CRUELTY.

Mr. F. G. Affalo devotes eleven pages to ridicule and denunciation of the views of the Humanitarian League. He writes as a sportsman in defense of sport, puts his points reasonably enough, and admits that the so-called blood sports have a distinctly hardening effect upon the minds of their votaries. He even seems to regard this as a certain advantage. To quote his own words, "I cannot regard any pastime which hardens men for the pursuit of war as wholly to be condemned."

THE SWAN SONG OF MOROCCO.

Under this title there is a curious paper, signed by Mr. A. J. Dawson, which professes to be made up from letters received from a thinking Moor who meditates mournfully concerning the approaching decease of the Moorish empire. He is afraid of France, but still more is he full of dismay at the corruption and flippancy of the Sultan. "Our race is run," he says, "and we that be Moors are falling—falling beside the way of man's journey across this world."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Rowland Grey writes upon "The Boers of Jane Austen." Lady Jeune discusses "The Social Tyranny of Bridge." Mr. Stephen Gwynn gossips about recent books.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for August contains an article of great interest which we have dealt with elsewhere. It is entitled "Instructions to My Son on His Visiting England," written by the Afghan Ameer. The first editorial is entitled "The Boer at Home," and is written, we are told, by an English Cape Colonist, who tells us that if the Boer is to live happily with the Britisher he must see that the British are "worthy of being the paramount race." In "On the Line" the editor gives his usual good selection of books worth reading, mentioning among others Mr. Herbert Paul's *Essays* and Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee."

THE GERMAN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. J. B. C. Kershaw has an article under the title "Fallacies and the Education Bill." He points out that it is a mistake to think that the Germans possess a great number of polytechnics. The fact is that they have very few compared with England, but what they have are very efficient. Another important point is that the chief part of the students are not artisans, but the heads and managers of businesses, and their chemists and engineers. It is to the better training of the heads of businesses that Germans owe their success.

A CENTURY'S SEA COMMERCE.

From Mr. Benjamin's paper, "A Century of Sea Commerce," we quote the conclusion:

"The growth in the size of ships became most marked in the closing years of the century. Ten years ago there was not afloat a single vessel of 10,000 tons; in 1901 there will be 25. In 1892 there were launched in the United Kingdom 37 steamers of over 4,000 tons; in 1900 no fewer than 125 were built. Of the new steamers of over 10,000 tons to be born in the year of the new century 5 will be over 11,000 tons. It is stated by a well-known shipbuilder that to build a steamer of material is concerned,

ENGLAND PARAMOUNT FOREVER.

An astonishing example of imperialist vanity is supplied by Mr. G. Stewart Bowles' "Rational Horizon of Falmouth," the object of which is to prove that the British empire must remain paramount forever, and thus form the only exception to the law which governs the rise and fall of empires. "The sea-center of the world," we are told, "is irretrievably fixed," and therefore "it follows with the utmost certainty that England has been given, perhaps by chance, possibly by something higher, the position which, in the end, was certain to secure for her, if the earth were ever fully opened up, the ultimate predominance; that England is supreme for the same reasons that every other dominant power has been supreme; but that, set as she is in the midst of all lands,—lands which can hardly now in any great proportion go back fundamentally upon their developments,—she is destined to stand above them all in durability, and, secure in her rational horizon, which girdles all the earth, to last in supremacy, if it be so, until the end of time."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Florence Bell writes on "Mothers and Daughters." Mr. Arthur Symonds discusses Mr. Robert Bridges' poetry. There is the usual admirably illustrated art article by Mr. Roger E. Fry.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for July opens with an article on "The Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis." Mr. Walter J. Baylis tells us that depression is the "Disease of the Time."

"A recent writer has ventured to prophesy that what will seem to posterity to have been the most characteristic feature of the nineteenth century is its curious intellectual cowardice. Men are brave enough physically, but they are terribly afraid of new ideas. What hinders us but cowardice from setting resolutely to work to sound everything to the bottom and making up our minds to drop all conceptions out of the furniture of our minds that are no longer logically tenable? Thus only can we hope to lay the foundations of a firm faith for the future. Let us 'prove all things and hold fast that which is good.' If we cannot believe in the traditions of the past, let us find something in which we can believe."

The task of the twentieth century will be to find a faith credible to enlightened men.

A PLEA FOR POSTERITY.

Mr. H. Giffard-Ruffe makes "A Plea for Posterity," and gives some harrowing examples of the results of the marriage of the bodily and mentally unfit. He looks to education to prevent such alliances in the future:

"In education, in its highest sense, lies the salvation of humanity, and already there is a faint murmur in the air betokening the coming of a higher form of civilization, built up on the foundations of unselfishness and renunciation, whose citizens, daring to face the truth and acting on its teaching, will stamp out these seeds which to-day constitute the gravest of perils to the future of the civilized races of the world."

MILITANT IRELAND.

Timon writes an article under this title. He deals with the Gaelic revival and the renewed land agitation.

as symptoms of a strong revival of the Irish Nationalist cause. Timon says that university education and the financial relations question excite little interest in Ireland. He thinks that there is a distinct industrial revival, which has given rise to the preferential purchase of Irish manufactures.

LORD ROSEBERRY'S IMPERIALISM.

Mr. W. D. Hamilton, writing on "Labor Questions and Empire," says:

"Lord Rosebery's empire, no matter how he seeks to conceal it, is an empire based on force, an empire of military dominion; his confusing definitions are merely resorted to so that the ignorant and thoughtless may be enlisted to support a scheme which has for its primary object, not the subjugation of alien peoples alone, but the subjugation of the very people who are foolish enough to toil and sacrifice in building it up. To realize a Roseberian empire it is necessary to create a strong public sentiment of national and race superiority. The two most powerful agencies for molding popular thought are requisitioned for the propaganda—the press and the pulpit—and in due time the whole of society is infected with the deadly poison, until even the most degraded victims of misrule here are shouting for that misrule to be extended to territories where a freer and a wider life is possible."

CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

THE July number of *Cornhill* opens with a poem on King Alfred the Great by Ernest Myers.

In an instructive and sensible article upon investment and speculation, Mr. George Yard says:

"Honest citizens who would be aghast at the suggestion that they should back horses or try a turn at roulette—not on moral grounds, but simply because they regard such gambling as reckless—will quite cheerfully buy shares that they have seen recommended in the City chit-chat of their favorite halfpennyworth and have heard well spoken of in the club, the smoking-room, or the cheap lunch-bar, as the case may be. And yet it is probable that the odds against the speculator are heavier than those against the gambler either on the turf or at the tables; and the moral objections are certainly stronger in his case."

He also comments on the abuse which is showered upon the City, although he considers it to be in all probability the most honestly conducted quarter of the metropolis.

Mr. F. T. Bullen is always readable, and his short

story, "Lost and Found," relating the adventures of a fishing-schooner's apprentice, is a charming sketch. The author, however, fails to clear up the peculiar circumstances attending the abandonment of the derelict salvaged later by the boy and the cook of the wrecked schooner.

Dr. W. H. Fitchett continues his account of the Great Mutiny, dealing chiefly with the relief of Lucknow. He brings into prominence the differences between Generals Outram, Havelock, and Neill, in spite of which they worked most loyally together.

The fourth article upon "Family Budgets" is contributed by Mrs. Earle, and deals with the spending of an income of \$9,000 a year.

Notes of an Octogenarian, being the reminiscences of Miss Louisa Courtenay, make very interesting reading.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE July number of *Blackwood's Magazine* contains a very interesting article on "Push Larkism" in Australia, which we have noticed among the "Leading Articles."

There is an anonymous article on "The London Irish," dealing chiefly with the poorer classes of London-born Irish men and women, from which the following passage may be worth quoting:

"The influence of the Roman Catholic Church on the docker population cannot be confidently defined in a sentence or two. Its hold on the women is certainly stronger than on the men, and the honor must be fairly divided between the sisters and the priests. An Irish girl has an alive sense of religion, and compares most favorably in point of morals with her English sister, who passes godlessly from the board school to the factory. They even submit to discipline in matters of dress; we have been told, for instance, that the substitution of the plain straw hat with a leather band for the wonderful edifice of ostrich feathers which used to be in fashion is due to the thrifty advice of a much-respected Catholic lady who occupies herself with good works. The priests, too, exercise a remarkable control over their flocks up to a certain point. One of them used to rule his parish literally with a rod, carrying a stout cane under his cassock, which he would lay about the back of a burly docker caught knocking his wife about."

The writer concludes that a couple of generations' residence in London results in the degeneration of the Irish immigrants.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M D'AVENEL'S article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for June on the machinery and scenery of the French theater is noticed elsewhere.

M. de la Sizeranne contributes a study of modern dress in sculpture, as observed in the salons of 1901. Both salons, he says, were characterized by a strong reaction against the modern school, and a strong tendency toward a rehabilitation of past methods. As regards the problem of the prosaic aspect of modern dress, and the difficulties which it puts in the way of the sculptor, M. de la Sizeranne explains what he calls

the fundamental æsthetic law of human dress; it is æsthetic, he says, in the proportion in which it is revealing. Now, the ordinary dress of a gentleman of modern times is not revealing, but a kind of shell, the object of which, apparently, is to make every man look as like his neighbor as a tortoise is like another tortoise. M. de la Sizeranne argues, indeed, that this leveling costume, which tries to make the consumptive clerk look like the athlete, is entirely characteristic of an age in which equality is an ideal. His conclusion appears to be that the artist should never be bound by his idea of to-day, and that if his subject looks better in

drapery than in a modern overcoat, he should paint him in drapery regardless of contemporary laughter, and assured of the approval of posterity.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

M. de Vogüé reviews Mr. J. E. C. Bodley's work on "France, Her History and Her Political Institutions." The edition of Mr. Bodley's book which he had before him is the one which its author has written in French, and he has relieved it of the great mass of explanations which were, of course, necessary in the edition intended for English readers. On the whole, M. de Vogüé is impressed by the remarkable knowledge which Mr. Bodley was able to gain of the French people in the comparatively short period of eight years' study, but he complains that Mr. Bodley remains an Englishman, inasmuch that his attitude toward the French people rather resembles that of a visitor to the Zoölogical Gardens, who, finding himself inspecting a cage of pretty little monkeys, says, "How tame they are after all!"

CHINA.

There are two articles relating to China in the June numbers. In the first, M. Piry, of the Chinese customs service, describes the attitude of the Chinese people toward reform. He lays it down that it is desirable that the nations of the West should acquire a better knowledge of the good qualities of the Chinese as well as of their bad qualities. He comes to the conclusion, which may surprise many people who imagine they understand the Chinese problem, that, so far from being an obstacle to reform, the educated class in China—the mandarinat, as M. Piry calls it—is destined to be actually the vehicle by which reform will come. The other article having to do with China is by Lieutenant Darcy, of the French navy, in which he gives in the form of a diary the story of the defense of the French legation in Peking. It is an exciting and stirring story, told with characteristic clearness and precision, and the reader shares in the excitement of the narrator right up to that final scene when a servant of the French legation brings news, which was not at first believed, that Europeans with black faces were arriving by the Imperial Canal and entering the British legation.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

CONSIDERING that Roman Catholicism is still the state religion of France, it is curious how seldom the personal aspect of the Vatican is touched on in the French reviews; therefore, the more interest attaches to M. B. D'Agen's vivid account, in the *Nouvelle Revue*, of a Papal audience.

THE POPE TO-DAY.

"The long, thin body is wholly concealed by the floating robes, which seem to envelop rather a spirit than a mortal man. . . . The ascetic countenance, surmounted by a high, domed forehead, is lighted by two small, bright eyes; the mouth, with slenderly formed lips, seems equally ready to utter a benediction or to hiss forth an anathema."

PREMATURE BURIAL.

A painful and occasionally much-discussed subject is once more treated, and M. Pilon evidently believes that on the whole the many stories told concerning premature burial are true, and that far too little account is

made of such cases by the medical profession. He points out that among savages, and in the days of antiquity, every kind of precaution was taken to preserve loved ones from so horrible and tragic a fate; and even now the Siamese and native tribes of India, Australia, and South America all so arrange matters that premature burial becomes in their case impossible. In the Middle Ages, St. Charles Borromeo absolutely forbade any corpse in his diocese to be buried before a certain number of hours had gone by. Comparatively modern cases are, of course, much the most interesting from a practical point of view, and among other nineteenth-century fairly authentic cases of premature burial the writer tells the story of the young London attorney, Edward Stapleton, who owed his return to the world of the living to the fortunate fact that his last illness—typhoid—had presented certain peculiar symptoms which made the doctors in charge of the case determined to hold a *post-mortem*. Mr. Stapleton, who lived for many years after, always declared that he had been aware of everything that had happened to him from the moment when he heard those about him say "He is dead" to the instant when laid, full length, on the dissecting-table—after having been actually buried and dug up again by well-paid body-snatchers—he had heard the welcome words, "Why, he is alive!"

In France, where the legal delay allowable between the death and the burial is very short—indeed, far too short—the question of premature burial has come up again and again; and during the Second Empire a notable discussion took place in the French upper chamber, in which Cardinal Donnet, a distinguished churchman, rose and told in striking terms the story of a young priest who, falling into a state of catalepsy, saw and heard everything which preceded his being placed in his coffin quite distinctly; the lid was closed, and the coffin was actually being carried from the church where the funeral service was taking place to the churchyard, when the "unfortunate corpse" managed with a prodigious effort to make so great a noise that it attracted the attention of his bearers. "That young priest, gentlemen," cried the orator, "is before you now; I it was who passed through that terrible experience."

WHY NOT MOTOR-CAR KITCHENS?

Mme. Schmahl continues her most interesting series of articles concerning French domestic economy. She would evidently like to see some system of central kitchens established where for a reasonable price the weary housewife could purchase her household food all ready cooked; she points out that it would be even easy to create, with the aid of well-arranged motor-car kitchens, a kind of ambulant restaurant from which food could be served practically ready for table. In this fashion home life would lose none of its intimate charm, but many a harassed wife and housekeeper would be saved from much which now really darkens the existence of innumerable modern women. Mme. Schmahl points out that some plan of the kind is actually in working order at Berlin; but there the ambulant restaurant only concerns itself with the preparation of food for the sick and ailing. "After all," concludes the writer, "the disappearance of our kitchens need not mean the disappearance of family life; on the contrary, the emancipation of women from certain degrading and extremely fatiguing household tasks would really tend to raise marriage as an institution."

GERMAN CHILDREN.

Under the curious and quaint title of "Puericulture in Germany," M. Wolff contributes a really charming luminative article concerning the fashion in which in Germany prepares her boys and girls for the struggle of life. There, state education is no dead letter. Every German married couple, whatever their rank or position in the state, is compelled to prove that they are bringing up their child or children properly, and the age of three, boys and girls crowd the kindergartens, where they are above all taught to play, though reading, writing, drawing, and sewing are not neglected. Kindergartens are practically unknown in France, and before the French writer describes them in considerable detail. After the kindergarten comes the primary school, and from this the boys are gradually drafted into the technical schools. It is there that each young man learns not only one, but sometimes several, trades; and while the boy is becoming a practical mechanic, his sister is receiving what may be called a thorough domestic education. In her school she is taught how to become a good housekeeper; she is made to learn to read in all its branches; and quite as much attention is paid to tuition in dressmaking as to the learning of foreign languages.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles deal with the "Débuts of the Great East," with Italian Neo-Catholicism; with Tamara Hall, as seen through French spectacles; and England's hereditary claim to be considered the daughter of France.

LA REVUE.

The June number of *La Revue*—as M. Finot now calls what was formerly *La Revue des Revues*—resting, as usual, and the variety of subjects dealt with is still kept up.

A PLEA FOR MORE POETRY IN LIFE.

Paul Stapfer, a *littérateur* of Bordeaux, contributes an article, sometimes really eloquent, on "The Which Poetry Should Have in Life." Poetry, as it is used by M. Stapfer, does not mean merely verse. He would extend its domain so as to include the life in which a poor working-girl, with barely enough money upon, brings into her life when she saves a few francs to buy flowers for her garret. To judge of actions by their material utility is the profound error of an incurably prosaic mind—for Mr. Stapfer is no idealist. "We must learn to spend liberally without always looking for a material profit in the near future. Waste is a thousand times better than some miserly saving." Not that there is any very novel doctrine in M. Stapfer's words about the possible poetry of life and love of the beautiful in all its forms; it is the way in which he words his gospel that is rare.

THE PRUSSIFICATION OF POLAND.

Antoine Potocki, writing on "The Martyrdom of Poland in Prussia," enters at considerable length into a statement of the Polish provinces of Germany during the last century. In 1800, the population of Prussia was officially put at nearly 3,000,000. According to the Poles themselves, it was more than 4,000,000. M. Potocki's enumeration of the different methods of denationalization to which Poland has been subjected irresistibly recalls the methods advocated by

a certain section of the English press for dealing with South Africa. Prussian methods, he considers, might result, at their present rate of progress, in Poland being absorbed and colonized in several centuries, and at a fabulous cost.

AÉRIAL NAVIGATION.

This is a subject which M. Finot evidently considers of high importance, for he never fails to keep his readers well abreast of the latest progress made in aeronautic science. In the number for June 1, M. Georges Caye discusses the most recent developments of the flying-machine in France. Although the thoughts of mankind have always revolved around the idea of navigating the air, this has never been anything like so much the case as recently. M. Caye regards the advent of aerial navigation as very near at hand, although he does not venture to say whether we shall attain it by the construction of a machine lighter or heavier than air. He inclines, however, to be of the school which advocates a machine heavier than air. M. Roux describes the progress of aerial navigation abroad, paying special attention to the recent successes of Mr. Davidson. The paper is illustrated by various curious diagrams of bat-like, windmill-like, and fish-like machines.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Letourneau contributes an interesting if not very sympathetic sketch of the Chinese and their mental development, ending with a warning to the Western nations that their system of examinations, carried to excess, may end by making them like the Chinese,—cut-and-dried, unprogressive, and unimaginative.

Prince Karageorgevitch writes admiringly of the work of the Swedish caricaturist, Albert Engström.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

PROFESSOR LOMBROSO writes in the *Nuova Antologia* (June 1) on "The Age of Puberty in Men of Genius." He makes the admission that whereas he has satisfactorily accounted, in his own estimation, for the existence of genius, he has hitherto failed to explain why genius takes on itself such various forms. He admits that heredity and favorable environment only account for a certain proportion; indeed, it is more usual to find that genius has had to fight its way against adverse circumstances. The professor now attributes the decisive influence in a majority of cases to some strong emotion felt during the critical years between childhood and manhood, and supports his theory with a large number of curious and interesting examples. The article enters very fully into the physiological reasons for this phenomenon. The practical conclusion Professor Lombroso draws for Italy is not to limit education too closely to classical studies, but to widen the sphere, more especially in scientific and technical directions, in order that from among the influences brought to bear fresh impulses toward a future career may be derived.

The same number gives an entertaining description of a great banquet given by Pope Alexander VII. to Queen Christina of Sweden in 1655, when the etiquette to be observed on each side was so tremendous that it ended in Pope and queen each sitting in solitary state at a large, heavily laden table placed side by side under an immense baldachin.

In the *Rassegna Nazionale*, G. Prato writes with

emotion on the miserable condition of many Italian emigrant children who are simply little white slaves. The author quotes especially the glass factories at Lyons, where, in spite of factory acts, little Italian boys of nine and ten are frequently employed for long hours at the great furnaces, to the permanent detriment of their health. The mortality among them is terribly high, and those who survive boyhood usually develop consumption. It appears there exists a regular system of exporting poor peasant children in order that their worthless owners may live on their earnings, and an effort is happily being made in Italy to stir up public opinion and force the government to adopt some remedial measures. The same subject is treated in the *Riforma Sociale*.

Cosmos Catholicus devotes the greater part of the first June number to a full account, admirably illustrated, of the Pope's Noble Guard, which has just celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of its creation by Pius VII.

In an article entitled "The Failure of Count Waldersee," the anonymous writer of the monthly political article in the *Rivista Politica e Letteraria* contributes a scathing denunciation of the results of the Waldersee mission. The Emperor William forced the hand of the Czar to obtain the recognition of the German commander-in-chief, but the maneuver has remained fruitless. Nothing has been done to restore order in China—nothing to increase the prestige of Europe. This the author, while admitting the enormous difficulties of the situation, attributes mainly to Count Waldersee's incapacity both as a diplomatist and a strategist. In an historical sketch, "England Under the Edwards," A. Agresti traces the growth of England's greatness.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (June 1) dwells on the importance of the great national religious demonstration held at Lourdes in April last, when over 60,000 men drawn from all parts of France spent three days in religious exercises. The demonstration seems to have been held quite as much from a nationalist as a religious motive, the cry of "Vive le Christ qui aime la France!" summing up the sentiments of the pilgrims.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE June number of the *Deutsche Revue* opens with an article by M. Bloch upon the lessons of the Boer war for Germany. He strongly emphasizes the differences between this war in South Africa and any war which could occur between the European powers. The line of communications of the English army, although long in South Africa, is nearly all through English territory, and even in length does not equal that which would be required if a German army were operating either in the center of France or at Moscow. The huge disparity of numbers, 40,000 to 250,000, would also be impossible in a European war. Speaking of the Boers as natural soldiers, who are supposed to have every advantage of experience, M. Bloch points out that, although good shots at game and good horsemen, the Boers had had no practice whatever in long-distance shooting, or in making intrenchments to protect themselves against modern artillery. Nor had they any leaders or any discipline. He also contests the opinion of those who say that a European army

would have done vastly better than the English one did. At first, he says, no doubt, but after the experience of so many months the advantage would be with the English. The lessons which M. Bloch draws from the war all help to prove his constant assertion that a large Continental war would prove itself impossible. Germany, he says, could easily defend herself if attacked, but if she assumed the aggressive, could do nothing. Even if victories were gained, the victor would be so exhausted as to be unable to turn them to any account. Some parts of the battle area in South Africa, he admits, are very difficult, but the same sort of country on which some of the most notable English defeats occurred can be found all over Europe, and therefore M. Bloch does not lay much stress upon the difference in the nature of the country. And even as regards sickness, this war is not a good guide, as the climate of South Africa is drier and more healthy than that of Europe.

Richard Ehrenberg contributes to the *Deutsche Rundschau* his second article upon the origin and significance of great wealth. He deals this time with the house of Rothschild, tracing its history from the year 1775 until after the Treaty of Paris, when the great house took up a European position. The first Rothschild of importance was Mayer Anselm, who was born in 1743. Nothing much is known of his father, excepting that he was a small merchant, who originally intended his son to be a rabbi.

An illustrated article in *Nord und Süd* describes the alterations that have been made in the official residence of the German chancellor. It appears that since the time of Bismarck everything has been left unchanged. Prince Hohenlohe did not reside there much, but von Bülow, who now occupies this position, the highest in Germany, has made very radical changes, which were certainly needed.

Karl Blind writes in the same magazine upon the attempt of Mr. O'Donnell to speak in Gaelic in the British House of Commons, and forecasts what might be a possible outcome of it. Welsh, Scotch, French, and Indian should be allowed in time. Mr. Blind compares the state of things here with that ruling in the Austrian Parliament, and hopes that the Germans, like the English, will insist upon their language only being spoken.

The history of the Prussian army is dealt with in *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land* by Dr. W. Kähler and General von Zepelin, the latter writing on the Emperor Frederick and his chief of staff. His article takes the form of a review of G. von Verdy du Vernois' recollections of the headquarters staff of the Second Army Corps in 1866, under the command of the then Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia. Ulrich von Hassell writes, as usual, upon German colonial matters, and von Ungern-Sternberg contributes the monthly political survey.

In an article upon William, the second son of Prince Bismarck, appearing in *Die Zukunft*, the writer draws considerable amusement from the various quite absurd accounts that have appeared about the late count. It appears that thirty years ago he was looked upon as a dying man, and physicians had quite given up hopes of saving him. Dr. E. Schweninger, however, made a wonderful cure, and Count Bismarck quite recovered his health and strength.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND POLITICS.

A History of the American People. By Francis Newton Thorpe. 8vo, pp. 627. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Professor Thorpe has undertaken to do for the United States what John Richard Green did for England in his "Short History of the English People." Professor Thorpe has succeeded in making a one-volume history that is thoroughly reliable and accurate, and is at the same time readable. He has been chiefly concerned with the social development of the nation, and less than most of our historians, perhaps, with our wars and political crises. In a word, his book describes our national growth.

The Confederate States of America, 1861-1865: A Financial and Industrial History of the South During the Civil War. By John Christopher Schwab. (Yale Bicentennial Publications.) 8vo, pp. 332. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Since the beginning of the year there have been several noteworthy additions to the rather meager list of books dealing with the history of the Southern States during the Civil War. Two of these were noticed in our July number, and there has recently come to hand, as the first of the Yale bicentennial publications, a scholarly volume by Professor Schwab on the financial and industrial history of the Confederate States. It is somewhat remarkable that so little is known, at least among the present generation in the North, regarding the details of the South's Civil War finances, trade, and industry. In discussing such topics as "Southern Banks During the War," "Southern Prices," "Speculation and Trade in the South," "The Industries of the South," "Confederate and Local Taxation," Professor Schwab is invading a practically unexplored territory. From the official records, as well as from newspaper files, private diaries, and other more or less obscure sources, he has gathered a great mass of valuable data, and his book forms an important contribution to the series of volumes designed to commemorate the close of the second century of Yale University.

Reconstruction in Mississippi. By James Wilford Garner. 8vo, pp. 422. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

In the mass of literature relating to the reconstruction era in the South, there has been lacking until now, we believe, a scientific study of the subject in its various phases in any one of the Southern States. Such a study Mr. Garner has attempted for the State of Mississippi, holding that, since the process and results in one State were essentially the same as in all, a history of reconstruction in Mississippi must have much value to the student of the general subject. He has included in the scope of his treatise a brief review of the Civil War so far as it affected directly the State of Mississippi, placing special emphasis on those results of the war that were related to the problems of reconstruction. He has also included the entire period known as the "carpetbag régime," extending from the real establishment of civil government after the war down to the election of 1875, which resulted in the triumph of the Democratic party and the impeachment of Republican State officials. While the writer is himself a Southerner, he disclaims any personal prejudice, since most of the events recorded in his book occurred before he was born, not one of them being recent enough to come within his memory. In the main, he has confined himself to a simple statement of facts, leaving the reader to form his own conclusions.

The History of Suffrage in Virginia. By Julian A. C. Chandler. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.) 8vo, pp. 76. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

In view of the fact that the State of Virginia is just upon the eve of adopting a new constitution in which important changes are proposed in the elective franchise, Dr. Chandler's monograph on "The History of Suffrage in Virginia" should be of service in the constitutional convention of that State in the discussion of this important question.

The Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States, 1513-1561. By Woodbury Lowery. 8vo, pp. 515. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

In this volume, Mr. Lowery describes the work of the gold-hunters, soldiers, and missionaries of Spanish blood who made the pioneer settlements within the present boundaries of the United States. While Spain profited little from her North American provinces, the philosophical historian finds much in their history to explain the gradual decay and final collapse of Spanish colonial power.

American Diplomatic Questions. By John B. Henderson, Jr. 8vo, pp. 529. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.50.

This work, which is largely historical in its scope, deals with five questions in American diplomacy—"The Fur Seals and Bering Sea Award," "The Inter-oceanic Canal Problem," "The United States and Samoa," "The Monroe Doctrine," and "The Northeast Coast Fisheries." On the subject of pelagic sealing, the writer can see nothing encouraging in the present situation. He believes that the herd will be totally destroyed in a very few years unless some immediate understanding can be reached with Great Britain. Our diplomacy, in his view, has been disastrous to American interests from the beginning. Regarding the problem of an inter-oceanic canal, the writer is unequivocally in favor of neutrality guaranteed by international agreement, holding that by this course the United States, while depriving herself of the advantage of fortification, would, at the same time, escape any serious perplexities. As to the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Henderson decides that the circumstances under which the doctrine was originally enunciated have been entirely outgrown, and that the national judgment should be left free to measure danger by the exigencies of the present and not "the remembrance of the fears which are of the past."

Manual of the Constitution of the United States. By Israel Ward Andrews. Revised by Homer Morris. 12mo, pp. 375—lvi. New York: American Book Company. \$1.

Mr. Homer Morris, of the Cincinnati bar, has made a thorough revision of Dr. Andrews' well-known "Manual of the Constitution," long a favorite text-book of the subject of civil government in many American schools. Recent court interpretations of the Constitution, as well as important statutory enactments, have been noted, and the book as a whole has been brought fully up to date.

The Origin of Republican Form of Government in the United States of America. By Oscar S. Straus. 12mo, pp. 151. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

This new edition of Mr. Straus' essay has been corrected and revised by the addition of some new material, by recon-

structing the concluding pages, and by incorporating an historical essay written for the French edition by the late Émile de Laveleye.

The History of Tammany Hall. By Gustavus Myers. 12mo, pp. xxi—357. New York: Published by the Author, 52 William Street. \$1.50.

Mr. Myers has furnished an extremely valuable *résumé* of one phase of the history of the city of New York. It is compact, succinct, chronological, and specific. It is exceptionally free from mere indiscriminate attack upon Tammany, and if it contains any errors they will be recognized as due to the difficulties encountered in getting at facts which it has been to the interest of men to conceal. It is a book of many damaging disclosures, most of which are based upon testimony secured in official investigation, or upon other data of a similarly authentic kind. It will be found of great value for reference purposes.

The World of Graft. By Josiah Flynt. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.25.

The purpose of this little volume, as its author states, was to give the "under world" an opportunity to criticize the "upper world's" method of dealing with crime. With this end in view, the writer, during the year 1900, spent three months in taking the testimony of notorious criminals regarding the administration of the cities of Chicago, New York, and Boston. After reading the criticisms of "reformers" on these city governments, one may find in Mr. Flynt's pages some striking original suggestions as to their actual defects from the "under world's" point of view.

Municipal Sanitation in the United States. By Charles V. Chapin. 8vo, pp. 970. Providence, R. I.: Snow & Farnham. \$5.

This volume is a compendium of practice in sanitation rather than a treatise on sanitary principles. As Dr. Chapin remarks in his preface, it is not so much intended to advise what ought to be done as to record what has been done. As an aid to sanitary officials and to legislators, it will be found extremely valuable. No such compilation of American legislation on sanitary subjects has ever before been attempted. The topics treated may be best indicated by a selection from the chapter-headings: "Sanitary Organization," "Registration of Vital Statistics," "Nuisances," "Plumbing," "Water, Ice, and Sewers," "Food," "Dairy Products," "Communicable Diseases," and "Refuse Disposal." Dr. Chapin has gone into these topics with great thoroughness. No one in possession of his book has any valid excuse for ignorance as to what has been done by American municipalities in the way of sanitary regulation.

Blue Shirt and Khaki: A Comparison. By James F. J. Archibald. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Archibald's comparison of the relative characteristics of the American and British military systems and personnel derives much of its value from the extensive experience and observation of the author in various parts of the world. Beginning as a correspondent in some of our Indian campaigns in the far West, Mr. Archibald continued his studies of army life at the time of the war between Japan and China in 1895, and when our own war with Spain broke out a few years later, he was at the front and saw the fighting about Santiago. At the outbreak of the Boer war Mr. Archibald went to Pretoria, and later with Lord Roberts took part in the British campaign. The present volume contains Mr. Archibald's matured views as a military specialist familiar with the operations of armies. He finds much to admire in the American recruit and common soldier, as well as in the American officer, whom he regards as far superior to the British in efficiency and tactics, although the British facilities for handling troops on a large scale are greatly superior to our own.

The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom. By Leonard Courtney. 12mo, pp. 383. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Any attempt to explain the workings of the British constitution based on *a priori* reasoning would in nine cases out of ten result in confusion worse confounded. Mr. Leonard Courtney, an experienced English journalist and parliamentarian, avoids all dangers of this sort by basing his study on a profound and intimate knowledge of the actual machinery of government and considering Parliament as an organization for business purposes. An interesting feature of Mr. Courtney's treatise is his discussion of the relation of Parliament to what is known as the British empire—*i. e.* the crown colonies, self-governing colonies, India, and the other distant possessions.

Outlines of Political Science. By George Gunton and Hayes Robbins. 12mo, pp. 228. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

Regarding political science as "social economics practically applied," the authors of this little book have aimed at a concrete rather than an abstract or general treatment of the subject; that is to say, they deal primarily with facts and only secondarily with theories. Such matters of national policy as protection and free trade, war and arbitration, taxation, money, banking, the state and capital, the state and labor, and municipal government, are discussed in detail. Like its companion volume, "Outlines of Social Economics," this book is especially adapted for study clubs, literary and debating societies, Y. M. C. A. classes, and high schools. Each chapter is supplemented by a list of references to selected collateral reading, and a wide range of eminent authorities in history, economics, and political science.

Politics and the Moral Law. By Gustav Ruemelin. Translated from the German by Rudolf Tombo, Jr. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Frederick W. Holls. 16mo, pp. 125. New York: 75 cents.

This admirable address by Chancellor Ruemelin, of the University of Tübingen, has been selected by Mr. Holls as a timely contribution to the present-day discussion of problems in international ethics. In his notes to the chancellor's address, Mr. Holls draws on the literature of the subject for a few of the most striking and modern expressions, and also gives recent instances in which men of high personal character have acted upon the principles laid down.

The Mediterranean Race: A Study of the Origin of European Peoples. By G. Sergi. (The Contemporary Science Series.) 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Among the conclusions maintained by Signor Sergi in this volume are these: That the entire population of Europe in Neolithic times was of African origin; of the three varieties of this African stock, the one remaining in Africa, the Mediterranean, which occupied the basin of that sea, and the Nordic, which reached to the north of Europe, are all branches of one species which the author terms *Eurafrican*; that these three varieties have nothing in common with the so-called Aryan races; that the Aryans are of Asiatic origin, constituting a variety of Eurasiatic species, and that the two classical civilizations, Greek and Latin, were not Aryan, but Mediterranean. The Aryans were savages when they invaded Europe.

Foundation Rites, with Some Kindred Ceremonies: A Contribution to the Study of Beliefs, Customs, and Legends Connected with Buildings, Locations, Landmarks, etc., etc. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: The Abbey Press. \$1.50.

In this volume the author discusses traces of human sacrifices at foundations, substitution of animals, images, shadows and specters, relics, writings, circular movements and symbols, stones, sacred colors, pillars and sites, completion and christening, and landmarks and boundaries.

BIOGRAPHY.

us Whitman and the Early Days of Oregon. By William A. Mowry. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Marcus Whitman's heroic transcontinental ride in 1836, and his tragic death in the Indian massacre of 1847, made him one of our national heroes. Dr. Mowry has more than twenty years been engaged in an investigation of all the facts attending Dr. Whitman's life in Oregon, especially the question of his service to the nation in the Oregon country to the United States. He has mined every scrap of documentary evidence obtainable, has conversed with many persons who had intimate knowledge of the facts. His conclusion is that to Whitman rather than to any other one man is due the policy which resulted in keeping the present States of Oregon and Washington as integral parts of the American republic.

Marx: Biographical Memoirs. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. Translated by E. Untermann. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

Liebknecht's biographical memoirs of Karl Marx are the authentic sources of our knowledge of the great social life. Liebknecht was a contemporary and disciple of Marx, and not only had intimate personal knowledge of his private life, but sympathized with him fully in all his fortunes. From 1850 to 1882, Liebknecht was a fellow-worker with Marx in England, and for much of the time was a member of his family. It is natural, then, that in writing memoirs he should treat of Marx the man rather than of the economist and the socialist. These memoirs were published until 1890, thirteen years after the death of the subject. This, we believe, is the first English transla-

Tribulations of a Princess. By the Author of The Martyrdom of an Empress. 8vo, pp. 379. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.25.

While the authorship of "The Martyrdom of an Empress" is still unrevealed, a volume attributed to the same author and relating "The Tribulations of a Princess" has appeared. This autobiography gives many personal sections of the Austrian and Russian courts, relating more or less of the court gossip concerning the personalities of emperors, and other personages in high public life.

Last Confessions of Marie Bashkirtseff, and Her Correspondence with Guy de Maupassant. With a foreword by Jeannette L. Gilder. 12mo, pp. 157. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.10. The publication of the first English edition of "The Last Confessions of Marie Bashkirtseff" in 1889 created a sensation of small dimensions. In the present volume is included a study of the young Russian artist for the last two years of her life, together with an interesting correspondence carried on with Guy de Maupassant. A foreword is supplied by Jeannette L. Gilder, through whose instrumentality Marie Bashkirtseff was introduced to the American public. H. Perris contributes an introductory chapter.

BOOKS ON LITERARY THEMES.

Essays of French Literature. By George McLean Harper. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Professor Harper introduces this little volume of essays with a brief discussion of "The Place of French Literature," followed by a study of "The Golden Age of French Drama," which the author proceeds to what he terms "The Literary Analysis—Saint-Simon, Montesquieu, and More." Essays on Victor Hugo, Sainte-Beuve, and Balzac complete the volume, which forms in a general way a survey of French literature. To borrow Professor Harper's phrase, his work forms a series of views from several vantage-points, each within sight of its nearest neighbors.

Corneille. By Leon H. Vincent. 16mo, pp. 198. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

The French Academy. By Leon H. Vincent. 16mo, pp. 159. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

The French Academy, the origin and history of which are only imperfectly understood by most Americans, is the subject of a clever and interesting treatise by Mr. Leon H. Vincent, the author of the series of "Brief Studies in French Society and Letters in the Seventeenth Century." Readers whose interest may be stimulated by Mr. Vincent's monograph will be aided in further research by the list of reference-books which he appends to his volume in the form of a bibliographical note. Another volume in the same series is devoted entirely to the great dramatist Corneille, who was also a member in his latter days of the academy, and was in many ways a typical Frenchman of the seventeenth century.

Modern German Literature. By Benjamin W. Wells. 12mo, pp. 429. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

In the new edition of "Modern German Literature," by Prof. Benjamin W. Wells, of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, two new chapters are included, one dealing with German literature from the rise of the young German school to the French war, and another with the first generation of imperial Germany. Professor Wells has thus been able to show more clearly the currents of literary development and to bring the story down to the closing months of the nineteenth century.

The Christian in Hungarian Romance. By John Fretwell. 16mo, pp. 124. Boston: James H. West Company. \$1.

This book is a study and *résumé* of Dr. Maurus Jokai's novel "There Is a God; or, The People Who Love but Once." This is an extremely picturesque story, dealing with the revolution of 1848, the defeat of Austria at Solferino in 1859, and other stirring episodes in Hungarian history. Pope Pius IX. figures in the story, and the leading characters are members of the old-established Episcopal Unitarian Church of Hungary, which has existed for over three hundred and thirty-two years, and has been associated with some of the most tragic and romantic events in the history of southeastern Europe.

Falstaff and Equity: An Interpretation. 12mo, pp. 201. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

This volume is mainly a commentary on Falstaff's expression, "There is no equity stirring." It is a lawyer's examination of Shakespeare's legal knowledge, and will be found of special interest to all English-speaking judges, lawyers, and law-students, as well as to all persons interested in Shakespeare's personal biography.

The Writings of King Alfred, d. 901. By Frederic Harrison. 12mo, pp. 81. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's valuable Harvard address on the writings of King Alfred has been printed in pamphlet form. Its publication is timely, in view of the millennial commemoration of King Alfred's death.

Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad. By Theodore F. Wolfe. 16mo, pp. 235. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Literary Shrines: The Haunts of Some Famous American Authors. By Theodore F. Wolfe. 16mo, pp. 223. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

The latest volume of Dr. Wolfe's series of sketches of the homes of literary men and women is entitled "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad," and deals with both American and English writers. The book opens with descriptions of the homes of authors along the Hudson River, and from this region the rambles are continued into New Jersey and

along the Delaware. Among the writers whose haunts are described in these chapters are Willis, Headley, Burroughs, Paulding, Irving, Cooper, Stedman, Frank R. Stockton, Walt Whitman, and Thomas Dunn English. The literary shrines visited in England were Stratford-on-Avon, Byron's Harrow, Kensel Green, the Ayrshire home of Burns, and the English lake country.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The Opera Past and Present: An Historical Sketch. By William Foster Apthorp. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

In this volume, Mr. Apthorp has sketched in succinct and readable chapters a history of the opera covering over three centuries and dealing with four nationalities. Mr. Apthorp considers the different schools, composers, and works more with reference to the influence exerted by them on the evolution of the opera than with reference to their intrinsic excellence. He departs from his general plan in the cases of Mozart and Beethoven, whose genius he considers as too closely in harmony with the fundamental idea of the opera to be neglected.

Ten Singing Lessons. By Madame Marchesi. 12mo, pp. 198. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

The reader should not take the title of Madame Marchesi's book too seriously, or imagine that any attempt is made in this entertaining volume to impart vocal instruction. The "ten lessons" are chiefly biographical and reminiscent chapters about Madame Marchesi's pupils and the many singers and musicians she has known during her long career as a teacher of singing. Interspersed with these personal recollections is much sound and excellent advice to would-be singers. A preface to the volume is contributed by Madame Melba, one of Madame Marchesi's devoted pupils, and a somewhat more formal introduction by Mr. W. J. Henderson, the musical critic.

NATURE-STUDY.

The Life of the Bee. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alfred Sutro. 12mo, pp. 427. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.40.

This translation of Maeterlinck's bee studies will acquaint many American readers for the first time with the fact that the distinguished Belgian author is a specialist in entomology. In the present volume, however, he disclaims any intention to write a treatise on bee culture or a scientific monograph, promising to reserve for a more technical work the notes and experiments he has made during twenty years of bee-keeping. His purpose in this book is to make his reader acquainted with the bee's daily life. He claims for the book at least the merit of accuracy as to facts, and the most casual turning of his pages reveals his familiarity with the literature of the subject.

The Insect Book: A Popular Account of the Bees, Wasps, Ants, Grasshoppers, Flies, and Other North American Insects, Exclusive of the Butterflies, Moths, and Beetles, with Full Life Histories, Tables, and Bibliographies. 4to, pp. xxvii+429. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.

Dr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, whose article on mosquitoes appears elsewhere in this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, has written a popular description of bees, wasps, ants, grasshoppers, flies, and other North American insects for the series of nature books published by Doubleday, Page & Co. Dr. Howard has included in this volume full life histories of the different insects, bringing out the most important and typical facts in each instance. It has been Dr. Howard's aim in the preparation of this work, not only to give information about insects, but to encourage original study. In other words, he not only tells what is known about the insect world, but he tries at the same time to

point out what is not known but can be more or less easily found out. Dr. Howard has excluded the butterflies from his book, since they have already been treated in another volume of the same series by Dr. W. J. Holland, who is now preparing a moth book. A similar volume is also promised for the beetles. In the illustration of "The Insect Book" only original plates are used, the insects photographed having been either collected especially for the purpose or taken from the United States National Museum. There are several pages of colored cuts, and more than 300 text cuts in black and white. All in all, Dr. Howard has succeeded remarkably well in popularizing his subject. The authoritative character of his work is, of course, beyond question.

Nature Biographies: The Lives of Some Everyday Butterflies, Moths, Grasshoppers, and Flies. By Clarence Moores Weed. 8vo, pp. 164. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

In this little volume, Professor Weed gives his readers a personal introduction, as it were, to various members of the butterfly, moth, and grasshopper families. His text is accompanied by numerous photographic illustrations, and all the studies, it is needless to say, have been made directly from nature. The chapters entitled "Catching Butterflies with a Camera," "The Camera and the Entomologist," "Studies of Insect Parasites," and "Insects in Winter" are especially suggestive.

Our Near Neighbor, the Mosquito. By A. B. Rich. 12mo, pp. 58. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

This brief monograph is the result of several years of careful study of the mosquito in his New Jersey haunts. All the peculiar habits and characteristics of this insect marauder are fully described by Mr. Rich. The illustrations of the book are reproductions of the author's microscopic slides, mounted in the course of his investigations.

Mr. Chupes and Miss Jenny: The Life Story of Two Robins. By Effie Bignell. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.

This is a delightful account of the life history of two pet robins. Each had the unusual experience of living for some five years in charge of a devoted lover of birds.

Our Ferns in Their Haunts. By Willard Nelson Clute. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2.35.

Mr. Clute, the author of this work, is the editor of the *Fern Bulletin*, the only publication in the world devoted exclusively to ferns. In the present volume special attention is paid to the habits, structure, growth, and distribution of all the fern species to be found north of the Gulf States and east of the Rocky Mountains. An illustrated key to the families assists to ready identification. The language employed is untechnical, and the common or English names are given in connection with the scientific nomenclatures, both "old" and "new." Mr. William W. Stilson has supplied more than 200 illustrations from living plants.

And the Wilderness Blossomed. By Almon Dexter. 12mo, pp. 238. Philadelphia: H. W. Fisher & Co. \$2.

This volume relates the experiences of an American family in their summer home in northern Maine. It tells how the house was built and furnished, and describes its natural surroundings. There is a chapter on native birds and more than half the book is given up to an account of the cultivated plants—annuals, perennials, and biennials—that may be successfully grown in that portion of the country.

Familiar Trees and Their Leaves. Described and Illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews. Edition in Colors, with an Introduction by Prof. L. H. Bailey. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

The Jewish Encyclopedia : A Descriptive Record of the History, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Isidore Singer, Ph.D., Projector and Managing Editor. Complete in Twelve Volumes. Vol. I, Aach—Apocalyptic Literature. 4to, pp. xxxviii—685. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Company. Cloth, per volume, \$7; half morocco, \$9; full morocco, \$11.

The first volume of "The Jewish Encyclopedia," on which work has been in progress for the past three years, has just been issued. The conception and, to a great extent, the execution of this great enterprise are accredited to Dr. Isidore Singer, a graduate of the University of Vienna, who came to this country five years ago with only the slightest knowledge of the English language, but with a determination to secure a publisher for the crowning work of his life. His efforts were successful, and the work is now well on its way through the press. A staff of learned writers in Europe and America has been engaged and organized, and the first of the twelve volumes now before us is a creditable exhibit of the results of coöperation between scholarship and executive ability. The subject-matter of the encyclopedia falls into three main divisions, each of which is again subdivided into departments, each under the control of an editor directly responsible for the accuracy and thoroughness of the articles embraced in his department. These three main divisions are: (1) History, biography, and sociology; (2) literature; (3) theology and philosophy. Nearly four hundred persons have thus far contributed to the work, writing in various languages; and in order to reduce the work of these contributors to the same uniform standard, a complete bureau of translation and revision had to be established. As an indication of the scope of the work, it is interesting to note that the selection of topics for insertion involved the labor of twelve months and resulted in a trial index of over twenty-five thousand captions. In the present volume, the article on America includes an immense amount of important information regarding the part taken by Jews in the discovery, exploration, settlement, and development of the United States.

The International Year Book. Edited by Frank Moore Colby. 8vo, pp. 1061. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

The "International Year Book" for 1900 is a volume of more than one thousand pages, and is really what the subtitle of the work indicates, "A Compendium of the World's Progress During the Year." Besides embracing the significant events at home and abroad, the "Year Book" gives excellent *résumés* of discussions of national and international questions. There are also many biographical sketches, not only of eminent men who died during the year 1900, but of many personalities who, for one reason or another, are distinctly before the public at the present moment. As an appropriate supplement to the record of 1900, there are chapters on the progress of the nineteenth century in the various fields of science, literature, art, and history. There is also a compendium of the census statistics of population.

The Pronunciation of 10,000 Proper Names. By Mary Stuart Mackey and Maryette Goodwin Mackey. 16mo, pp. 294. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

This convenient handbook is partly a compilation from standard works, but includes also many names not commonly found in these, particularly Philippine, Spanish, Samoan, and Slavic words.

A Dictionary of American Authors. By Oscar Fay Adams. (Fourth edition, revised and enlarged.) 12mo, pp. 532. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3.50.

In the present issue of this invaluable work more than a thousand names have been added, and the dates of deaths

occurring since the last preceding issue have been inserted. The titles of the principal writings (and in most instances the publishers) of each author in the list are given, as well as the author's profession and other important data. In the editorial office the book is indispensable. Libraries will find it equally helpful.

Encyclopedia of Etiquette : What to Write ; What to Wear ; What to Do ; What to Say. A Book of Manners for Everyday Use. By Emily Holt. 12mo, pp. 442. New York : McClure, Phillips & Co. \$2.

This book gives full descriptions and illustrations of the proper forms of invitation for the various kinds of social entertainments, such as dinners, receptions, and dances, together with detailed instructions as to when, how, and to whom invitations should be issued. The approved duties of host and hostess, as well as of guests, are also fully set forth, and special instruction is given as to proper dress for men and women for all social occasions, and the arrangement of rooms and decorations. The proper duty and bearing of servants are also treated in detail, and there are special chapters dealing with the thousand and one problems and fine points of etiquette that require elucidation.

Indian Basketry. By George Wharton James. 8vo, pp. 238. New York : Henry Malkan. \$2.

In this volume, Mr. James describes the basket and basket-makers of the great American Southwest, the Pacific coast, and Alaska. The author has drawn upon various scientific monographs covering this interesting subject, and gives the results of nearly twenty years of personal study of various basket-making tribes and their methods of work. The book contains more than 300 illustrations, many of which have been taken from the scientific publications of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, while others are reproduced from original photographs and drawings, and present remarkable specimens of this fast-decaying Indian art. Mr. James describes the parts played by baskets in Indian legend and ceremonials, and attempts some interpretation of basket symbolism.

Bamboo Work. ("Work" Handbooks.) Edited by Paul N. Hasluck. 16mo, pp. 160. New York : Cassell & Co. 40 cents.

Taxidermy. ("Work" Handbooks.) Edited by Paul N. Hasluck. 16mo, pp. 160. New York : Cassell & Co. 40 cents.

The "Work" Handbooks cover numerous practical topics, such as "House Decoration," "How to Write Signs, Tickets, and Posters," "Dynamos and Electric Motors," "Cycle Building and Repairing," "Electric Bells: How to Make and Fit Them," and various other subjects of interest to the household. The present manuals deal, respectively, with bamboo work, comprising the construction of household furniture and other articles in bamboo, and taxidermy, comprising the skinning and stuffing of birds, mammals, and fish. Each manual is supplied with engravings and diagrams. The editor of the series, Mr. Paul N. Hasluck, is the editor of *Work* and the *Building World*.

The Photo-Miniature : A Monthly Magazine of Photographic Information. New York : Tennant & Ward (287 Fourth Avenue). 25 cents a number; \$2.50 a year.

Each monthly number of this publication is a monograph on some special subject in photography, complete in itself. In the second volume, "Albumen and Plain Paper Printing," "Photographic Manipulations," "Photographing Clouds," and "Landscape Photography" were among the topics treated on this plan. In the third volume, now in the course of issue, "Telephotography" and "Pin-Hole (Lensless) Photography" are the subjects of two extremely interesting treatises, which should not be missed by either amateur or professional. Great care is taken in the illustration of these booklets, and a series of them bound together would make a fascinating little volume.

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|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------|
| Ains. | Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y. | Ed. | Education, Boston. | NEng. | New England Magazine, Boston. |
| ACQR. | American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila. | EdR. | Educational Review, N. Y. | NineC. | Nineteenth Century, London. |
| AHR. | American Historical Review, N. Y. | Eng. | Engineering Magazine, N. Y. | NAR. | North American Review, N. Y. |
| AJS. | American Journal of Sociology, Chicago. | EM. | España Moderna, Madrid. | Nou. | Nouvelle Revue, Paris. |
| AJT. | American Journal of Theology, Chicago. | Fort. | Fortnightly Review, London. | NA. | Nuova Antologia, Roma. |
| ALR. | American Law Review, St. Louis. | Forum. | Forum, N. Y. | OC. | Open Court, Chicago. |
| AMonM. | American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C. | FrL. | Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y. | O. | Outing, N. Y. |
| AMRR. | American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y. | Gent. | Gentleman's Magazine, London. | Out. | Outlook, N. Y. |
| ANat. | American Naturalist, Boston. | GBag. | Green Bag, Boston. | Over. | Overland Monthly, San Francisco. |
| AngA. | Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y. | Gunt. | Gunter's Magazine, N. Y. | PMM. | Pall Mall Magazine, London. |
| Annals. | Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila. | Harp. | Harper's Magazine, N. Y. | Pear. | Pearson's Magazine, N. Y. |
| APB. | Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y. | Hart. | Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn. | Phil. | Philosophical Review, N. Y. |
| Arch. | Architectural Record, N. Y. | Home. | Home Magazine, N. Y. | Phot. | Photographic Times, N. Y. |
| Arena. | Arena, N. Y. | Hom. | Homiletic Review, N. Y. | PL. | Poet-Lore, Boston. |
| AA. | Art Amateur, N. Y. | HumN. | Humanité Nouvelle, Paris. | PSQ. | Political Science Quarterly, Boston. |
| AD. | Art and Decoration, N. Y. | Int. | International, Chicago. | PopA. | Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn. |
| AI. | Art Interchange, N. Y. | IJE. | International Journal of Ethics, Phila. | PopS. | Popular Science Monthly, N. Y. |
| AJ. | Art Journal, London. | IntM. | International Monthly, Burlington, Vt. | PRR. | Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila. |
| Art. | Artist, London. | IA. | Irrigation Age, Chicago. | PQ. | Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C. |
| Atlant. | Atlantic Monthly, Boston. | JMSI. | Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. | QJEcon. | Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston. |
| Bad. | Badminton, London. | JPEcon. | Journal of Political Economy, Chicago. | QR. | Quarterly Review, London. |
| BankL. | Bankers' Magazine, London. | JunM. | Junior Munsey, N. Y. | RasN. | Rassegna Nazionale, Florence. |
| BankNY. | Bankers' Magazine, N. Y. | Kind. | Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago. | Refs. | Réforme Sociale, Paris. |
| Bib. | Biblical World, Chicago. | KindR. | Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass. | RRL. | Review of Reviews, London. |
| BibS. | Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O. | Krin. | Kringsjaa, Christiania. | RRM. | Review of Reviews, Melbourne. |
| BU. | Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne. | LHJ. | Ladies' Home Journal, Phila. | RDM. | Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris. |
| Black. | Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh. | LeisH. | Leisure Hour, London. | RDP. | Revue du Droit Public, Paris. |
| BB. | Book Buyer, N. Y. | Lipp. | Lippincott's Magazine, Phila. | RGen. | Revue Générale, Brussels. |
| Bkman. | Bookman, N. Y. | LQ. | London Quarterly Review, London. | RPar. | Revue de Paris, Paris. |
| BP. | Brush and Pencil, Chicago. | Long. | Longman's Magazine, London. | RPP. | Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris. |
| Can. | Canadian Magazine, Toronto. | Luth. | Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa. | RRP. | Revue des Revues, Paris. |
| Cass. | Cassell's Magazine, London. | McCl. | McClure's Magazine, N. Y. | RSoc. | Revue Socialiste, Paris. |
| CasM. | Cassier's Magazine, N. Y. | Mac. | Macmillan's Magazine, London. | RPL. | Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome. |
| Cath. | Catholic World, N. Y. | MA. | Magazine of Art, London. | Ros. | Rosary, Somerset, Ohio. |
| Cent. | Century Magazine, N. Y. | MRN. | Methodist Review, Nashville. | San. | Sanitarian, N. Y. |
| Cham. | Chambers' Journal, Edinburgh. | MRNY. | Methodist Review, N. Y. | School. | School Review, Chicago. |
| Char. | Charles Review, N. Y. | Mind. | Mind, N. Y. | Scrib. | Scribner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Chaut. | Chautauquan, Cleveland, O. | MisH. | Missionary Herald, Boston. | SR. | Sewanee Review, N. Y. |
| Cons. | Conservative Review, Washington. | MisR. | Missionary Review, N. Y. | Str. | Strand Magazine, London. |
| Contem. | Contemporary Review, London. | Mod. | Modern Culture, Cleveland, O. | Temp. | Temple Bar, London. |
| Corn. | Cornhill, London. | Mon. | Monist, Chicago. | USM. | United Service Magazine, London. |
| Cos. | Cosmopolitan, N. Y. | MonR. | Monthly Review, N. Y. | West. | Westminster Review, London. |
| Crit. | Critic, N. Y. | MunA. | Municipal Affairs, N. Y. | Wern. | Werner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Deut. | Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart. | Mun. | Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. | WWM. | Wide World Magazine, London. |
| Dial. | Dial, Chicago. | Mus. | Music, Chicago. | WPM. | Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y. |
| Dub. | Dublin Review, Dublin. | NatGM. | National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C. | WW. | World's Work, N. Y. |
| Edin. | Edinburgh Review, London. | NatM. | National Magazine, Boston. | Yale. | Yale Review, New Haven. |
| | | NatR. | National Review, London. | YM. | Young Man, London. |
| | | NC. | New-Church Review, Boston. | YW. | Young Woman, London. |

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

September 1901

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



Rear-Admiral Schley.

A Character Sketch by Park Benjamin.
With Portrait.

The Strike of the Steel Workers.

By Talcott Williams.

Dr. Koch and His Discoveries.

By H. M. Biggs, M.D.
With Portrait.

Automobile-Making in America.

By J. A. Kingman.
Profusely Illustrated.

The Life-Work of a Notable Teacher.

A Sketch of the Late Prof. H. B. Adams. By Richard T. Ely.

Cattle-Raising as a Business.

By Robert M. Barker.
With Texas Scenes.

Kansas After the Drought.

By F. W. Blackmar.
With Pictures.

In the Editor's "Progress of the World," the reviews of leading articles in American and foreign periodicals, and in other departments there are many additional subjects of timely interest and value.

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Vol. XXIV. No. 140. Price 25c. (\$2.50 a Year.)



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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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TERMS: \$2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review of Reviews, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.



Drawn by S. Begg.

Dr. Brouardel (Paris), Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, Sir G. T. Brown, Sir H. E. Maxwell,
Professor Koch, Sir W. H. Broadbent, Bart., Sir James Crichton-Browne.

SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE RECENT CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS AT LONDON.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXIV.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1901.

No. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Progress in the Study of Disease. We publish elsewhere in this number an article on Dr. Koch and his work, from the pen of Dr. Herman Biggs, of New York, himself an international authority as a bacteriologist. Professor Koch, of Berlin, who was the discoverer of the tuberculosis germ, which is now universally acknowledged to be the cause of consumption, was the most conspicuous figure in the recent Tuberculosis Congress held in London. On this occasion, Dr. Koch took the ground that it is not true, as had been supposed, that tuberculosis can be readily conveyed to human beings by milk or butter from cows afflicted with what is known as bovine tuberculosis, nor from the use of the meat of tubercular cattle. Dr. Koch had reached this view after much laborious study and experiment. Other authorities in the congress did not agree with him, however, notably Professor Macfadyen, of the Royal Veterinary College, who held that human and bovine tuberculosis are essentially the same disease. The congress was one of great interest and value, and was fraught with more importance, by far, to the human race than most of the recent action and discussion of the parliaments and congresses that are supposed to shape the destiny of nations. It is, indeed, highly significant to note the great progress that the world is making through voluntary association, free discussion, and coöperative effort, quite outside the sphere of politics and government. Thus, the united efforts of devoted and self-sacrificing specialists, as focussed occasionally in a gathering like this congress on tuberculosis, are certain to result in the very near future in the saving of hundreds of thousands, or even of millions, of lives every year from the ravages of a single disease. Professor Brouardel, of Paris, by the way, in his paper on the prevention of consumption, dwelt upon the importance of dry, well-lighted houses and generally wholesome conditions of life, and placed especial emphasis upon the danger of drink in relation to tubercular diseases. He is quoted as saying that

“alcoholism is the most potent factor in propagating tuberculosis; the strongest man who has once taken to drink is powerless against it.” Another eminent French specialist, Dr. Daremberg, has now made an alarming report on the prevalence and steady growth of consumption in France, where one-third of all deaths is now due to that disease. He attributes its recent frightful progress to the manner in which the French nation has of late taken to alcoholic drinks. It is high time that the double fight against poisonous beverages and tubercular infection should be waged by the united efforts of science and government.

The War Against Mosquitoes. An article written for this REVIEW last month by Dr. Howard, the Government's entomological authority at Washington, summed up in a most complete way the investigations by experts of various nationalities which have worked out to a complete demonstration the remarkable and invaluable discovery that mosquitoes are the principal and probably the sole transmitters of malaria and yellow fever, if not of other diseases. The whole world is brighter and more hopeful for this notable demonstration. Practical measures are being employed this summer on the New Jersey coast, and in various other parts of the United States, to get rid of mosquitoes by recourse to drainage, the filling in of stagnant pools, the more complete use of mosquito nettings, and the use of petroleum to destroy the mosquito larvæ on ponds and pools. In the West Indies, in Italy, on the coasts of Africa and elsewhere, the war of offense and defense against mosquitoes is going on, and it is by all odds the best and most hopeful war of the present year. In Havana, as we noted last month, no deaths are reported from yellow fever, this being the first summer in considerably more than a century when yellow fever has not been prevalent and to some extent fatal. The mosquito transmission of the yellow-fever

germ is absolutely demonstrated. A new serum cure for yellow fever, discovered by a Brazilian physician, Dr. Caldas, has been undergoing a searching test, in which the United States Government has participated.

Other Notes on the Season's Health. The bubonic plague seems to be still on its travels, and medical men throughout the world are studying that disease with anxious devotion to human welfare, and with methods that enable each to benefit by the efforts of all. Unquestionably, the antitoxin treatment for diphtheria, which has come into common use in all civilized countries, has greatly decreased the mortality from that dread disease. Smallpox, which ought to have been extinct by this time, has been more in evidence this year than usual in New York, and in some other parts of the United States. Almost without exception, the doctors and the boards of health have been urging universal vaccination as the only safeguard. In the memory of men still middle-aged, great epidemics scourged at least some of our American cities every year. The Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus or typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and diphtheria were the more common of the diseases that were wont to acquire epidemic proportions. So far as we are aware, the present summer of 1901 has passed without the slightest trace of any serious epidemic visitation in any large American community. Taking things as they average, life has never been so comfortable, or so free from peril, distress, and apprehension among the people of the United States, as in this opening year of the new century. It is true that the summer has been one of extreme heat and drought for great portions of the country; but these climatic extremes have been well borne. No cry of distress or call for relief has come from any of the States where the crops are known to have been injured, and the population of town and country have borne the discomfort of hot days and weeks with remarkable optimism and good temper. For one thing, our city water-supplies are far more abundant and pure than in former years; and this is a matter of great importance in hot and dry seasons. Furthermore, the use of ice in summer has become very prevalent indeed; and it is a mark of the improvement in the general standard of living that all working people regularly employed are almost as habitual users of ice in summer as of fuel in winter.

A Prosperous Summer in America. The present has been a season of almost unexampled general prosperity, due chiefly to the fact that economic conditions have allowed practically everybody

who wished work to be employed at as good an average rate of pay as people in this country have ever known. When the ordinary life of the country is not disturbed by great wars, pestilences, or famines; when agriculture is generally productive, and when all the people are employed at fair wages, the producers have the means to pay for food, shelter, clothes, and some luxuries, and thus consumption keeps pace with production. It would seem as if this balance ought never, in ordinary times, to be seriously disturbed. Yet, even in a period of general prosperity like the present, men are instinctively apprehensive because of past experiences. Good times have heretofore quite invariably led to overspeculation, to the sinking of capital in unproductive enterprises, and to much borrowing and lending of money. Sooner or later something happens at a given point to shock the confidence of the lenders, and they suddenly refuse to give further credit in certain quarters. This loss of confidence becomes contagious, and in the sharp reaction that follows, many fortunes are lost, and many workmen and their families suffer through the paralysis of industry that ensues. Then comes the tedious period of recovery.

Will Good Times Continue? It has been thought in many quarters that the extraordinary period of trust-forming, company-promoting, and general business expansion through which we have been passing for several years must end in a crash of proportions suited to the unprecedented magnitude of the new financial and industrial operations. This, of course, does not necessarily follow. As we have remarked in previous discussions of the business outlook, the amalgamation of capital and industry may prove to give greater steadiness to the general movement of business. There must, of course, be local speculative collapses, as, for example, in the oil-land craze of the Southwest, and in the premature overdevelopment of some forms of industry. Thus, although the progress in the manufacture of various kinds of self-propelling vehicles has been amazing, and their use is becoming quite common, it is possible that the further march of invention may prove disastrous to a portion of the large aggregate of capital that has already gone into automobile manufacture. It may be well at this point to call attention to a very valuable illustrated article that we present in this number on the making of automobiles in the United States. Generally speaking, the business of the country seems to be upon a firm basis, and the continuance of such industrial activity as may afford employment to all able-bodied workers seems to be fairly assured.

Advance in Conditions of American Life. In a period less prosperous and less contented, the great strike of the iron and steel workers would have been fraught with consequences far more serious than any that had presented themselves at the end of the month that came under our review. More people than ever before have managed to take a summer vacation of some kind. City people have gone to the seashore, the mountains, or the farmlands, while many people from the country districts have inspected the exposition at Buffalo or otherwise enlarged their sphere of knowledge and experience by travel. More stores, shops, factories, and business places than ever before have allowed their employees Saturday half-holidays or otherwise managed to diminish the weekly number of hours of labor. The general tendency, indeed, toward shorter hours of work is to be observed in all trades and callings. This, to be sure, is largely due to the systematic efforts of labor organizations, further aided by legislation; but it is also due in considerable part to the fact that employers are becoming convinced that long hours are of no real advantage. The American business man has himself been learning to get some pleasure away from his store or office, and this change in his own habits and point of view has helped him to see a little more clearly the case of his employees. Wholesome sports were never so popular before in America as they have been this summer, and no previous generation of Americans has been so stalwart and so well trained in body and in mind as the one now coming on.

A Congress Against Seasickness. The Tuberculosis Congress is only one of this season's European gatherings of specialists for the consideration of some malady or ill against which it is hoped that scientific men, through study and coöperative effort, may be able to provide a remedy. This last month there was held at Ostend, under the patronage of the municipal administration, and under the high protection of the King of the Belgians, a special exposition of all the methods that have been devised or proposed to prevent or mitigate seasickness, and also a congress to discuss that much-joked-about but very serious and troublesome form of illness. As travel by water becomes more and more general and inviting, the one drawback that spoils it all for myriads of voyagers is the liability to seasickness. The plans of the exposition provided for six departments or sections, one of which belonged to naval architecture and had to do with means to diminish the effect of the movement of ships. Another section was devoted to means for improved ventilation of vessels, the removal of

odors, and the abundant supply of oxygen. Other sections had to do with the use of various hygienic or other means of prevention or remedy by the individual traveler, and a final section was devoted to a collection of the very considerable literature in all languages relating to the subject. Doubtless, results of some consequence will have followed from these efforts of that useful French society known as the "*Ligue contre le mal-de-mer.*"

The Progress of Agricultural Science. Not only are the scientific men of Europe giving zealous concern to the diseases that directly afflict the human kind, but they are also studying with great care the diseases that affect the animals and plants that are important as sources of food supply, or for other economic ends; and they are also investigating the laws and methods of nature as related to weather and climate, and to the processes of agriculture. Thus, there will be held at Lyons, in France, this autumn, two international congresses of particular importance to farming interests. One of these, which will be under the presidency of the French minister of agriculture, is to consider means of protection against damage from hailstorms. Another, which is to be under the presidency of the inspector-general of viticulture, is to deal with all questions relating to the hybridization of the vine,—a subject, obviously, of great practical moment in the wine-producing countries of the Continent. French experimenters in agricultural science have been making what are announced as successful tests in the inoculation of various trees and plants against certain diseases of a bacterial and parasitical nature; and one of the French agricultural institutes announces a remedy for a new disease of the sugar beet that had begun to worry producers of that staple European crop. Just as the treatment of human maladies is being revolutionized under the discoveries of medical science, so the ancient art of agriculture bids fair to be wholly reestablished on a new basis through the wonderful discoveries of the experts in the practical application to agriculture of modern methods of research in chemistry, physiology, bacteriology, and other sciences. Through the efforts of our own agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the farmers of the West are beginning to reap the benefits of some of the discoveries of the new agricultural science. Thus, their improved outlook is well reflected in the extremely interesting article that we present this month from the pen of Professor Blackmar, of the University of Kansas, who writes concerning conditions in that part of the country after the great drought of the past summer.

*Some
European
Expositions.*

Among European expositions of a practical character may be mentioned the one at Lodi, in Italy, which is to be held in the present month of September under the united management of the Italian chambers of commerce. It is international in its scope, and its principal exhibits will be of agricultural machines, and of machinery for making butter and cheese, together with the dairy products themselves; and there will also be a department devoted to automobiles. A still more important automobile exposition is to be held this fall in Germany, at the Crystal Palace of Leipsic. It is to be hoped that American inventors and manufacturers may be suitably represented. An exposition and congress relating to means for the extinguishment of fire was held at Berlin earlier in the season, and various exhibitions of a practical nature were held in Paris. Looking ahead a little, it may be noted that six months hence, at St. Petersburg, Russia, there is to be opened a universal international exposition of fisheries, which is to have nine departments and be very elaborate, and which is to be attended by an international congress on various questions relating to fisheries. Expositions of the fine arts, or of art as related to decoration and industry, have been almost countless in European countries during the past summer. The most important, probably, of these art expositions has been the one at Munich. One of the small art exhibitions of Germany was interestingly described in our issue of last month by a prominent American artist. An interesting exhibition at Brussels is of a purely historical character, and includes only objects that pertain to the primitive history of Belgium. At Rouen, in France, from July to September, there was held an exposition of the arts applied to the decoration of textile fabrics. On the 1st of November there will be opened at Nîmes, in France, an exposition of decorative and industrial art. It is announced that a con-

gress of archæology will be held in the near future at Athens. This, of course, must have an important bearing upon the progress, methods, and results of recent archæological explorations, and will doubtless involve the exhibition of ob-

jects recently unearthed that illustrate ancient life and art. The city of Riga, — one of the most important ports of Russia and a great naval and shipping center in the Gulf of Riga, which opens from the Baltic, — has been festive this summer in honor of the seven-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the town, and has held an exposition as a part of the general plan



THE STATUE AT ASNIÈRES.

of celebration. Riga has had a good growth of recent years, and now boasts about 300,000 inhabitants, a third of whom are of German origin.

*Many French
Fetes, Monu-
ments, and
Exhibitions.*

The French people have always been the leaders in the art of creating expositions, and almost all of the provincial towns of France have recently held, or will hold, exhibitions of their own, either of a special or general nature, the majority of them being strongest on the side of art. In connection with local fêtes, celebrations, or expositions, there have also of late been a remarkable number of public monuments and statues erected and dedicated in French towns. Most of these monuments are of high artistic merit. Among them we may cite a monument recently erected at Asnières in memory of the youths of that place who once bore arms in defense of France. It is a striking piece of work, as may be inferred from the small illustration presented herewith. To



SCENE IN THE HARBOR OF RIGA.

revert again to the exposition movement as indicating activity, vigor, and a zeal for progress, it may be noted that a French exposition of fine arts and of the arts industrial is to be opened this month at Helsingfors, the capital of Finland. The French are doing all they can to stimulate interest in the development of their colonies, and an exposition is to be held for the edification of the natives, and others whom it may concern, in the capital town of Tonking. Thus, as the great Paris Exposition of last year is in the last stages of demolition, its influence is being felt in the establishment of numerous smaller French expositions, both at home and abroad.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AS THEY APPEARED WHEN VISITING THE EXPOSITION IN PONTA DELGADA, AZORE ISLANDS.

An Exposition in the Azores. One of these, about which, perhaps, few Americans have heard anything at all, is in the Azore Islands, a small group belonging to Portugal, composed of a cluster of nine little islands with a total area of about a thousand square miles and a population of about a quarter of a million, lying 800 miles due west from the Portuguese mainland, and about twice as far due east from New York. This exposition at Ponta Delgada, the principal town of the Azores, was inaugurated early in July by the King and Queen of Portugal in person, who had made the voyage in the Portuguese cruiser *Dom Carlos*. The occasion was the greatest in the history of the islands. Elaborate preparations were made, and the fashionable tradespeople imported quantities of Parisian finery to enable the inhabitants to receive their majesties in a becoming manner. The Azores seem to us somewhat remote from the centers of the world's great life; but from their own point of view, the Azoreans are this summer at the very heart of activity and progress.

Russia at the Glasgow Show. The Glasgow Exhibition seems to be attracting a good deal of attention in England, and to have been a source of much pleasure and profit to the people of Glasgow themselves. Of all foreign nations, the Russians are the ones who have taken the most pains to be well represented at Glasgow. The Russian Government went about the matter of preparing this Glasgow exhibit in a practical

spirit, and the result will be a permanent development of Russian trade. Having made their exhibit by far the most popular foreign section in the exposition, the Russians are following it up by opening a great Russian magazine, or store, in one of the principal streets of Glasgow, where various articles of export, particularly in the nature of food supplies, will be on permanent exhibition and sale. To the outside visitor, of course, the most valuable thing about the Glasgow Exhibition is the manner in which it serves to illustrate the varied industrial, intellectual, and æsthetic development of Scotland itself.

Visit the Pan-American! As the season advances, the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo grows steadily in its power of attraction; and visitors are attending it in increasing numbers from all parts of the country. To those who do not care for the latest achievements of the new era of electrical invention, it is worth while to offer the reminder that the Pan-American Exposition, with its embellishments of statuary and its collections of paintings and other works of art, is the most noteworthy embodiment ever yet made of the progress of the United States in the fine arts. From this point of view alone, it will abundantly repay the visitor.

The Victoria Memorial. The American visitors, who have been so well received in London this summer, particularly those representing the New York Chamber of Commerce, have con-



KING EDWARD VII. AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA, WITH PRINCESS VICTORIA AND THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S CHILDREN.
(From the latest photograph.)

tical lie to gloomy forebodings. England's chief need is the courage to get rid of useless and harmful survivals and anomalies. Agriculture suffers not so much from American competition as from the wretched land system of the country. The army suffers from the system under which the officers' commissions go to incompetent scions of an absurd aristocracy. Education suffers through the unprofitable controversy between the Established Church and the friends of the secular public-school system. Progress in almost every direction suffers through the obstructive nature of the House of Lords, with its hereditary power to veto the measures passed by the people's representatives in the House of

tributed generously toward the fund which is to be expended by a committee of distinguished statesmen in commemorating the personality and reign of the late Queen Victoria. It is expected that the fund will reach \$1,000,000, two-thirds of which has now been subscribed. The great monument is to be placed between Buckingham Palace and the Mall of the neighboring Park. The accepted design is that of the English sculptor, Brock. A large pedestal is to be surmounted by a figure of "Victory," in front of which the Queen is to be seated. Various symbolical figures and groups, all in bronze and three times life size, will go to make up a very impressive addition to the public monuments of London. The whole affair will rise to a height perhaps seventy-five feet above the ground level. At the base is to be a fountain. The whole design is so elaborate that a full explanation would require a page. If the committee should receive enough money, it is understood that a triumphal arch will also be erected in memory of Queen Victoria, perhaps at the entrance of the new roadway, now in process of construction, leading into Charing Cross. Various improvements are in progress or in contemplation in London, which is shown by the new census to have made impressive growth.

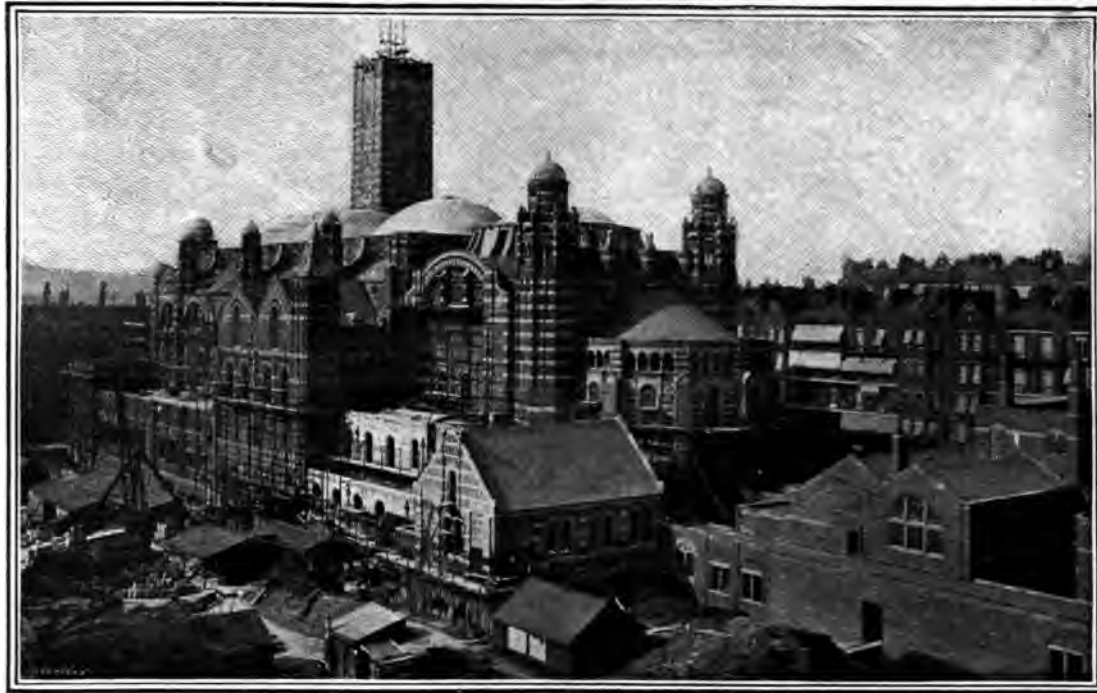
Thus, while the London newspapers and reviews keep up their doleful discussion of British decadence, everything that the visitor can discover gives the prac-

*England's
Handicaps.*



MEMBERS OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

The Lord Mayor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Abner Douglas, Sir Henry Fowler, Lord Cadogan, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Rosebery, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Kimberley, Lord Salisbury.



THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT WESTMINSTER, NOW ALMOST COMPLETED.

Commons. Progress in many directions is checked through the false ideals that prevail under a *monarchical régime*. In a land where the average intelligence is low, monarchy may serve a useful purpose. Where it is high, as in England, the institution has a detrimental effect upon character. At a time when questions of deep national moment ought to have had frank consideration, the Houses of Parliament have been frittering away their time in silly discussions of the form of the oath which King Edward must take on occasion of his coronation, and, further, as to changes in his title.

The Question of the Royal Oath. The oath question grows out of the fact that under the existing statutes the sovereign is obliged to brand the tenets of the Catholic Church as "superstitious and idolatrous," with much to the same effect. It happens that there are Catholics enough in the British empire to form a very considerable nation of themselves,—at least twelve millions. Religious tests have gradually been relaxed until in most respects a member of the Catholic Church has as large a range of liberty and civic opportunity as a member of the Established Church of England. So long as there is an Established Church, with the sovereign of the country as its nominal head, it is at least understandable that the law should require the sover-

eign to be a member of that church. But why it should require him in his oath of office to insult and denounce a religion which is not only tolerated but respected throughout his dominions, and to which many millions of his subjects belong, is not understandable. It is all, of course, a mere traditional form. But it is the maintenance of this sort of thing, in which nobody really believes, that renders the survival of medieval institutions like royalty so essentially degrading to the character of a highly intelligent modern nation. Compromises that have been proposed by Lord Salisbury and others in mitigation of the anti-Catholic oath are more absurd than the original. In the one case, we have merely a surviving form rendered meaningless by the progress of civilization. In the other case, we have a palpably insincere and ridiculous statement devised by modern politicians who do not take it seriously. The whole incident merely serves to illustrate the many fictions that must needs mark the survival of monarchical institutions in an essentially democratic country. In Westminster itself, not far from the Parliament Houses and Westminster Abbey, the Roman Catholics are now building a fine new cathedral, a picture of which in its present condition we reproduce herewith. Incidentally, students of history may like to be reminded that by authority of the Pope there have now been removed to



From a drawing by G. S. Begg.

LORD RUSSELL BEING TRIED BY HIS PEERS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
(The Lord High Steward reading the sentence.)

English cathedral the remains of the St. Edmund, King of the East Angles, put to death by the invading Danes for encephalitis to the Christian religion. His remains were removed from Bury St. Edmunds to Paris, by Louis VIII., seven years ago.

A curious instance of medievalism was the recent trial by the House of Lords of one of its members for the crime of bigamy. Under the English law, a lord is entitled to be tried by his peers; and a lord may, if he demand it, decline to be tried by an ordinary judge and jury. Earl Russell had come to this country and obtained a divorce, and remarried. His divorce was recognized in England, although he had never acted in good faith. Some hundred very ordinary and well-meaning gentlemen of scanty attainments and tainted and dubious pedigree, who call themselves "lords," and who seriously accept of special privileges and prerogatives over their fellow-citizens even in this opening of the twentieth century, took upon themselves the functions of judge and jury, and listened solemnly to the case of this alleged bigamous gentleman known as Earl Russell.

He was found guilty and sentenced to thirteen weeks' detention in Holloway, where he has luxurious quarters and attention.

While the men who should be governing England were engaged in this childish play of punishing a matrimonial lawbreaker, revising the phraseology of the public oath, and trying to invent larger honors for Edward than had been permitted to them, they were also busy with one or two actions which both puzzled and amazed the world outside of Great Britain.

They were heaping every form of honor and distinction upon the head of Alfred Milner, who wears the ermine of a lord,—an able young man who has developed into so bad a politician, so unskillful a diplomatist that he was responsible for plunging his country into a war that can bring neither profit nor glory and that might readily enough have been avoided.

Besides honoring Lord Milner, they gave him a bonus of half a million dollars to Lord Roberts, who was also some time ago made a duke, on the theory of rewarding the great hero of South Africa. But Lord Roberts is almost unique in history as a commander who came home to receive plaudits, hon-

ors, and rewards a good while before the war was ended; and the present Parliament is absolutely unique in voting this reward to Lord Roberts while the war is still going on, many months after the return of the veteran commander, and while that war is still taxing the military energies and financial resources of the country. Our British cousins seem to have lost all sense of proportion. As precedents for their great gift to Lord Roberts, they have cited the fact that the nation presented to the Duke of Marlborough the site for Blenheim House; that the nation built Trafalgar House at Salisbury for Nelson; that the nation presented Apsley House to the Duke of Wellington after he had completely conquered Napoleon, besides the great statues and monuments in commemoration of the services of



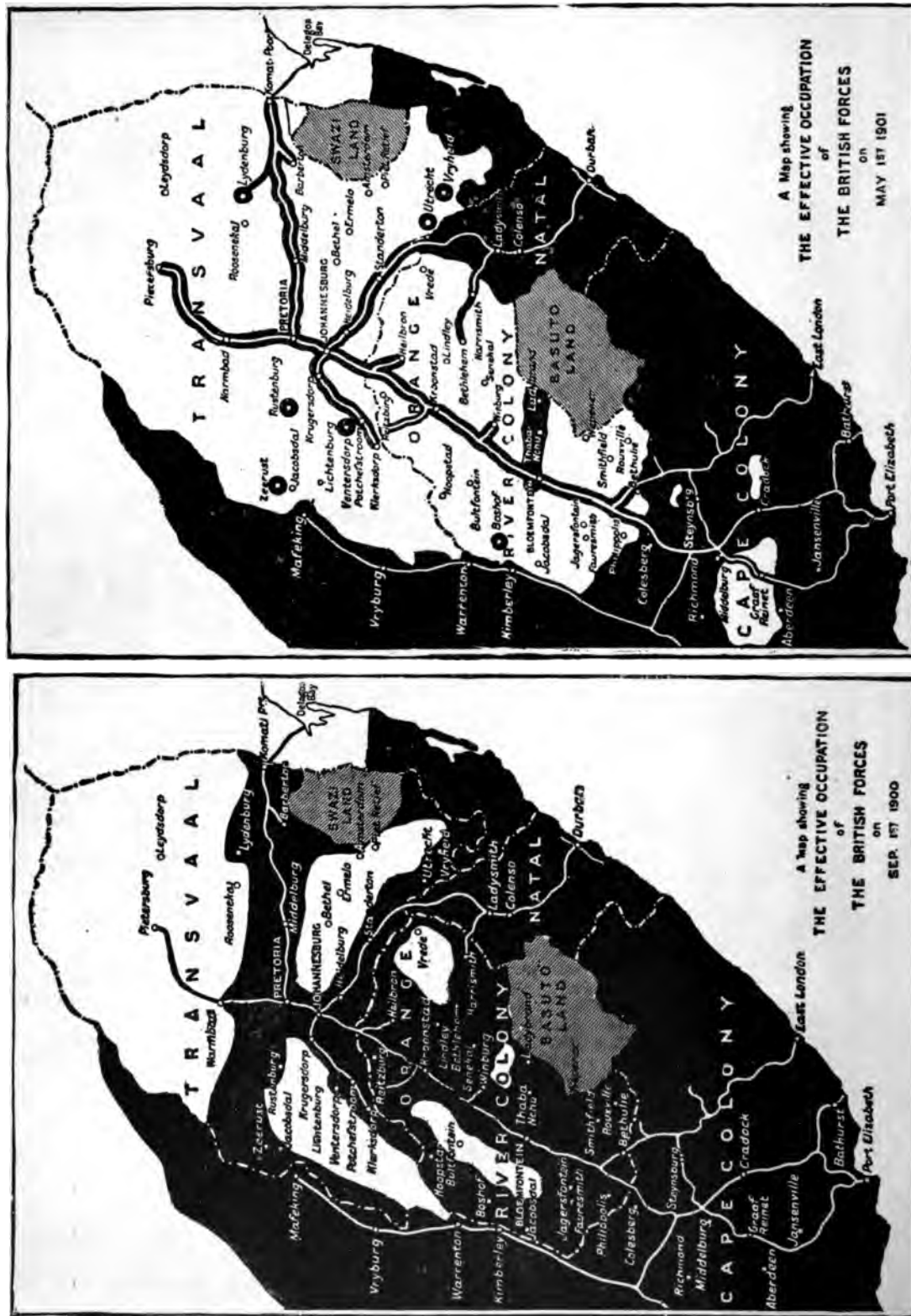
APSLEY HOUSE: THE HOME OF THE IRON DUKE.

(Presented by the English nation to the Duke of Wellington.)

these heroes. We have no disposition to argue the Roberts case pro and con. The English declare that Roberts' exploits put him in the class with Marlborough, Wellington, and Nelson. With such a state of mind there can be no argument. Time alone can work the cure.

*Kitchener
Remains.*

Undoubtedly, it was the intention a few weeks ago to gratify Sir Alfred Milner's alleged dislike of General Kitchener, who is also a lord, by having that grim warrior return to England for such honors as might await him; and it was said that General Lyttelton might take his place. But it has now been officially denied that General Kitchener is to return to England. Evidently, he is still needed in South Africa. It would probably be hard to replace him with a commander whose methods would be so drastic and so little scrupulous as regards the laws and customs of civilized



MAP 1. The portion of these maps which is colored black denotes the occupation of the British. Map 1 in September, 1900; Map 2 in May, 1901.

MAP 2.

warfare. Yet even General Kitchener was ready to make peace with the Boers on terms that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner regarded as too lenient to be considered for a moment. We present (see facing page) two maps that will bear close examination. They have been prepared on the authority of Mr. Methuen, the well-known London publisher, who, though not identified with the opposition to the party that is in power, has written a very powerful indictment of the South African policy. He holds that "if the government is allowed to pursue this policy of mingled drift and violence, the result will be disaster." He elaborates the analogy between the war which cost England its American colonies more than a century ago and the present war, which he seems to think may end in the loss to England of all her South African possessions. His tone is that of an Edmund Burke.

*Hopelessness
of the
Boer Cause.*

These maps are intended to show at a glance, by comparison, the extent of the country in which the war has been raging that was in effective British occupation early in the past summer, as compared with that which the British effectively occupied at the end of the summer preceding. Obviously, the Boers have been roaming freely over a much wider range of territory this year than last year. There are, however, two great and fundamental differences between the South African situation and that of the American colonies, which powerful English writers like Mr. Methuen, Mr. Stead, and others always seem to overlook. First is the great fact of the French alliance. Fighting the American colonies was one thing, while fighting those colonies plus the armies and navies of France was a different thing altogether. The Boers have been hoping in vain for some such alliance or interposition as the American colonies were so fortunate as to secure in Europe. The second great fact has to do with the extreme paucity of the Boer population. Although South Africa is a large country, it has few towns of any size, and a very sparse farming population. The people of the Dutch republics who have been fighting the British empire are

perhaps hardly more than an eighth or a tenth as numerous as the population of the thirteen American colonies in the Revolutionary period. If the Boer prisoners now in St. Helena, Ceylon, Bermuda, and elsewhere could be put back on the veldt, the British situation would be hopeless. As matters stand, it is impossible to see any hope for the Boer cause. The English now have perhaps twenty-five times as many men under arms as have the Boers. Yet Mr. Balfour could only say to Parliament, as the session was approaching its end, that he felt confident that when Parliament met next year the war would be over.

*Parliament
Prorogued.*

Parliament was prorogued on August 17, in deference to the opening of the shooting season, after a session that men of all parties admitted to have been far from brilliant in its achievements. Nothing of importance had been accomplished in domestic legislation. Due financial provision was made for royalty, and for the army and navy, with further increase of taxation. The Tory majority, though enormous, was without enthusiasm; and the Liberal minority was paralyzed by personal and factional differences. The strongest and most coherent element was that of the reunited Irish group, led by Mr. Redmond. Lord Rosebery has left the Liberals and become a political party all by himself.



THE LONE, LONG FURROW.

"I must plow my furrow alone. That is my fate, agreeable or the reverse, but before I get to the end of the furrow it is possible that I may find myself not alone."—Lord Rosebery at the City Liberal Club, July 19, 1901.

Mr. Gibson Bowles on Monday evening, in the House of Commons, quoted, apropos of Lord Rosebery's position, from Cowper's lines on Alexander Selkirk:

I am out of humanity's reach,
I must finish my journey alone;

Never hear the sweet music of speech—
I start at the sound of my own.

(Our artist declines to say whose is the footprint on the sand.)
From the Westminster Gazette, July 24.



MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

(From a photograph taken on the day of his arrival home from South Africa on sick leave, July 26.)

The Schley-Sampson Controversy. A good many of our newspaper paragraphers and cartoonists have been making pungent comments,—apropos of the honors paid in England to Lord Roberts and the enthusiasm over returning heroes like Baden-Powell,—upon the difference between the English and American way of treating men who have fought valiantly for their country. The especial point of all this comment is the selection by the Navy Department of a court of inquiry to investigate certain criticisms that involve the personal honor and professional reputation of Rear-Admiral Schley. We shall not at this moment discuss the matter further than may be necessary to aid some of our readers to an understanding of what it is all about. In the first place, there should be an end of the curious misapprehension that Admiral Schley is about to undergo trial by court-martial. Nothing could be further from the facts. Who Admiral Schley is, and what services he has rendered to the country during his forty years of activity as an officer in our navy, are recounted elsewhere in this number of the *Review* by Mr. Park Benjamin, the well-known authority and writer on naval matters. Mr. Benjamin carefully avoids any discussion whatsoever of matters which will come this month before the court of inquiry. These matters have to do with Schley's actions

when in charge of the Flying Squadron, at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and subsequently in the great naval battle off Santiago, in which he bore a more conspicuous personal part than any other man on the American side. Two fleets, which had been under the charge, respectively, of Schley and Sampson, had been for the time being merged in the pursuit and blockade of Cervera's fleet, and had been placed under the supreme command of Sampson. Ever since the fight there has been a controversy between the friends of Schley and the friends of Sampson over the relative right of these two men to receive honor and acclaim for the crushing of the Spanish fleet. So far as we have observed it, this controversy has not been of Schley's seeking. His friends, who seem to be extremely numerous and to include a majority of the newspapers of the country, have declared stoutly that his reputation was being assailed as part of a plan to build up for Sampson a position as naval hero and conqueror, which, for some reason that nobody can explain, the public opinion of the country has quietly but persistently refused to accord to him.

Macclay's Book and Why It Became Important. Under all the attacks upon him, Admiral Schley had kept silence. His attitude was reluctantly changed, however, by something that transpired in July.

Several narrative histories of the American navy have been written within the last two or three years in a popular style, and one of these is by a Mr. Macclay, who recently added a new volume, in order to include the naval events of our Spanish War. In this volume he attacks Schley with great virulence. He uses terms of reprobation that are not usual in calm historical writing. The Macclay attack was noted by the newspapers, and Schley was urged to bring an action of some kind against the writer, who had directly charged him with being a coward, and had said other things still worse. This, however, was not what led to Admiral Schley's request, on July 22, for an official inquiry, although most people seem to suppose that it was. The admiral would probably have paid no attention to Mr. Macclay himself. The incident that led to the court of inquiry was something as different as possible from all this. It was the fact that the proof-sheets of Macclay's chapters in which Schley was defamed had been submitted in advance to Admiral Sampson, who is understood virtually, if not expressly and in set terms, to have set the seal of his approval upon these aspersions. Sampson thus appeared to Schley to have put himself in the position of abetting an attack upon the character and reputation of a fellow-officer.

*Inquiry
versus
Court-Martial.* Admiral Schley retires from the navy under the age limit next month. His professional reputation is doubtless dearer to him than his life. When Maclay, in self-justification, informed the newspaper reporters that he had been careful to have his manuscript or proof-sheets read in advance by naval officers, Admiral Sampson found himself placed under the painful and embarrassing necessity of admitting that he had been fully consulted. This fact being unexpectedly brought to light, a wholly new importance was attached to the Maclay book. Since no charges had been brought officially against Schley, and his standing in the naval service was therefore without flaw, it would seem as if he might have proceeded in a different manner. Instead of asking for a court of inquiry to establish his reputation, which had never been officially brought into question, he might have demanded that Sampson be tried by court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in helping Maclay to put on record, in what purports to be a serious and carefully written history, an attack upon Schley which

is exactly the phrase that Washington Irving uses with respect to Benedict Arnold. "Caitiff," the adjective, is a word which Webster's New International Dictionary defines as follows: "Base, wicked, mean, cowardly, despicable." "Caitiff," the noun, is defined as follows: "A mean, despicable person, one in whose character meanness and wickedness meet."



CAPTAIN SAMUEL C. LEMLY, U.S.N.
(Judge-advocate of the court.)

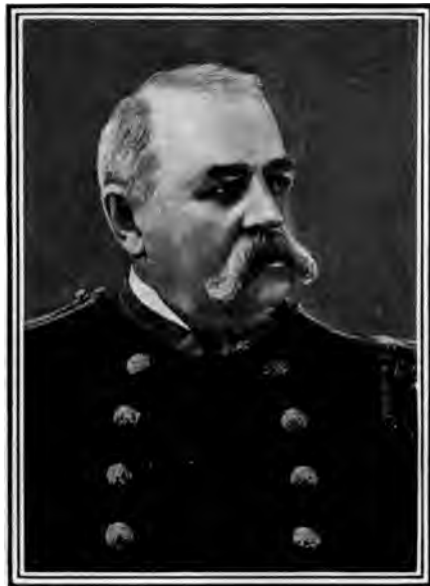
is intended to bring him into such dishonor and disrepute as the earlier historians visited upon Benedict Arnold. Curiously enough, one of the phrases used by Maclay and apparently indorsed by Admiral Sampson is "caitiff flight," and this



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U.S.N.
(President of the Court of Inquiry.)

*A Reminder of
the Experiences
of Paul Jones.* Admiral Sampson has long enjoyed the reputation of being an exceedingly intelligent, methodical, and painstaking officer of high practical efficiency. Schley has had the reputation of a seafaring man of all-round accomplishments and capability, belonging especially to the traditional type of the fighting man conspicuous for the qualities of courage and personal leadership. That Schley should have demanded an investigation into his own conduct rather than a court-martial for his rival seems to us rather impulsive and quixotic, but a mark both of self-respect and of generosity. It is probably just what our greatest naval hero, the incomparable Paul Jones, would himself have done. Nobody who has ever served the United States in a distinguished way was so much traduced by enemies and jealous rivals as Commodore Paul Jones; yet history has been able to separate truth from falsehood, and in the new biography by Buell,—which, by the way, is probably the greatest contribution to American

history that any naval writer has made,—the patriotism and genius of Jones shine forth with a pure luster that nothing henceforth can dim. John Paul Jones was one of the greatest men of a great period. He was a diplomatist and a statesman, as well as a seaman and a fighter, and he was a greater master of the English language for the purposes of lucid and convincing expres-



REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY L. HOWISON, U.S.N.
(Member of the court of inquiry.)

sion than any other man who has ever served in the American navy. He cared also for his own reputation, and thought somewhat of posterity; for, like Washington, he had the greatness to foresee the development of the United States. But his reputation was not due to any effort on his part to diminish that of anybody else. He was investigated on one occasion where he was obliged to answer a series of questions contrived by his enemies to entrap him. He employed no counsel, but vindicated himself brilliantly. The circumstances of the Spanish-American War brought great personal reputation to Admiral Dewey. It so happened that they did not bring a correspondingly great reputation to anybody else. Nobody has been able to see the work of one directing mind in the destruction of Cervera's fleet outside the harbor of Santiago. The result was due to the general efficiency of the American navy, of which the country regarded both Sampson and Schley as particularly creditable and useful members. It is pitiable that there should have arisen all this discord and detraction

The Navy Department, in consenting to grant the requested court of inquiry, drew up an elaborate specification of the matters to be investigated. The court of inquiry is composed of Admirals Dewey, Howison, and Benham, with Captain Lemly as Judge-Advocate. A great number of witnesses will be examined, including all the officers of the *Brooklyn*, which was Admiral Schley's flagship in the Santiago action; and distinguished counsel will appear for Admiral Schley, notably Judge Jere Wilson, of Washington. The inquiry opens on September 12. If this distinguished court should find warrant for the severe aspersions which have been cast upon the conduct of Admiral Schley, it would seem as if there must follow a trial by court-martial, in order to visit due punishment upon the head of the veteran offender. If, on the other hand, the court should find that these charges are groundless, it would seem as if there must be prompt action taken in other quarters to punish certain of Schley's traducers.



REAR-ADMIRAL A. E. K. BENHAM, U.S.N.
(Member of the court of inquiry.)

We publish elsewhere an extended and thoughtful article on trade-unionism and the great strike of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Workers, from the pen of Dr. Talcott Williams, of Philadelphia. His article will repay careful study be-

Trade-Unionism and the Steel Strike.

of the rare fund of knowledge possessed by Williams on the entire history of English merican industrial conditions, and because of his writer's eminent fairness and impartiality of judgment. His philosophical analysis of the situation is a masterly one. It is evident that he perceives the many advantages of what is "collective bargaining;" that is to say, regulation of such questions as wages and of labor through the fixing of widely recorded standards by means of periodical agreements between organized labor on one side and fixed or consolidated capital on the other.

But Dr. Williams also sees some of the advantages that grow out of a complete reliance on this kind of "collective bargaining." In England, where trade-unionism has gone much further than in the United States, there has come about a fixity of condition which makes it comparatively difficult for the exceptionally skilled and talented workman to rise above the average of his fellows. And these fixed conditions, furthermore, make it relatively difficult for English manufacturers to adopt new machinery, and to take those bold, novel, and brilliant strides in industrial progress that have characterized the United States in recent years. A confirmation of the accuracy of Dr. Williams' comparison of English and American conditions is at hand in the form of certain comments on the relative industrial position of Great Britain that we have read from the pen of Mr. G. N. Barnes, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, this being the English organization of engineers. Mr. Barnes believes in complete arbitration on both sides, with a provision for rectifying abuses and adjusting differences, and with due provision for arbitration. His views are fairly representative of the common and accepted ideals of British trade-unionism, and they are well expressed in the following quotations from his letter:

"A greater degree of minute subdivision of labor in this country, I believe, producing a type of workman far removed from the mechanic of this country in initiative and individuality, while the unrestrained piecework method which is practised there set man against man and created a lopsided and narrow individualism which in the long run, prove inimical to the best interests of the community.

"A man may produce a good deal if his faculties are confined in a narrow groove, and he may become himself a producing machine when divested of all feeling with those about him, and engaged in a senseless scramble in which the fittest are the strongest and morally unscrupulous. Before embarking on this course of production, I want to know where it is leading. Will it lead to the 'producing of as many as possible full-breathed, bright-eyed, and happy human creatures,' which, Ruskin said, and I

believe, to be the only wealth worth striving for, and which is of infinitely greater importance than manufacturing supremacy? Well, I can only say, as a canny Scot, 'I hae ma doots.'

English versus American Conditions. In England, skilled labor recognizes itself as a class with a fixed status; and its purpose is to get as much comfort and satisfaction out of life as possible for its class, jointly and severally. Such ideals have not fully crystallized in the more mobile and dynamic society of the United States. The exigencies of life in this country seem more immediate and strenuous; and to every intelligent young man there seems no limit to the possibilities of "getting on in the world." Many of the greatest of our captains of industry and financial magnates have risen from the ranks of labor; and there is no reason why it should not continue to be so. Improvements in our system of education will add new dignity and meaning to every form of handicraft and to skill in every industrial process. In America, the ideal is not the crystallization of classes who are to organize in order to secure the best possible terms for their respective castes or guilds. It is that of the equality of citizenship, the freedom of contract, and the like dignity and independence of every man who earns an honest living, sends his neatly dressed children to the public schools, and maintains a decent home. Under our American conditions, trade-unionism, though a powerful expedient, is not so much the end in itself and the gospel to live by as it is among workmen in England. In this country, a workman may be a union man one year and a non-union man the next, without inconsistency or discredit, according to circumstances. In either case, his unionism or his non-unionism will be subordinate to his personal independence, and to his own plans and intentions in respect to his mode of livelihood and his prospects of success in the race for competence and an independent position.

Unionism's Appropriate Future. When all this is said, however, it remains true that trade-unionism has served a great and useful end in this country, and that it has before it unquestionably a still greater and more useful future. In our judgment, a great employer like the United States Steel Corporation should not allow the impression to be current that it is in any degree hostile to the principle of the association of its employees in trade-unions, or that it will in the future have any objections whatever to making what Dr. Williams calls "collective bargains" with its employees, provided they make it clear that they are responsibly organized and suitably represented, and that they will hold staunchly to their



THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

Front row—Walter Larkins, M. T. Tighe, John Williams, T. J. Shaffer, Ben. J. Davis, and John Chappell; Back row—David Rees, Clem Jarvis, C. H. Davis, John A. Morgan, F. J. Williams, Elias Jenkins, John T. Ward, W. C. Davis, John Pierce, and John Hodge.

agreements when once they have made them. The view that prevails in many quarters that it would be dangerous for the Steel Trust to allow its men to become unionized throughout, because it might thus put itself completely in their power, seems to us to be wholly fallacious. The economic laws that govern wages and conditions of labor cannot be made or unmade by trade-unions on the one hand, nor by trusts on the other. They can, of course, be gradually modified,—because organization itself must be counted as one among the almost innumerable conditions affecting supply and demand. The fundamental check, after all, upon the sort of trade-union methods that has been regarded as objectionable in England lies in the more intense energy and ambition of the American employers and of a certain proportion of their employees. Unionism, as such, is not going to be suppressed in the United States, no matter what may have proved to be the outcome of the strike of the iron and steel workers. Mr. Shaffer's mistakes do not necessarily condemn trade-unions, although they must naturally hurt the Amalgamated Association not a little.

*Agreements
Must Be
Kept.*

For the future well-being of trade-unions, the most important thing is that they should establish a reputation for the most absolute fidelity to their agreements. In the nature of things they cannot give finan-

cial guarantees that they will live up to their bargains; and it will never be feasible to attempt to compel them to do so by law. It is all the more incumbent upon them, therefore, that when once they have signed a wage-scale for a year or any other given period, they do not break their solemn agreement by striking. A good many unions have won for themselves the entire confidence of their employers by showing that they appreciate the binding force of their contracts. Mr. Shaffer himself in times past has urgently preached this gospel of fidelity to agreements, just as he has with equal force preached the gospel that strikers must be law-abiding citizens, indulge in no rioting, respect the rights of property, and keep in mind the legal right of non-union men to accept the employment that strikers have renounced.

As Dr. Williams well shows in his article, Mr. Shaffer led the Amalgamated Association into a strike upon indefensible grounds. The longer the strike has lasted, the less tenable has become the position of the strikers. But while this is true, it remains to be said on the other hand that the men who have managed the contest on the side of the Steel Corporation have seemed too eager to avail themselves of the opportunity to non-unionize the mills. Germany may have been most fully

justified in conquering France ; but it does not follow that it was good policy for Germany to annex Alsace and Lorraine. The Steel Corporation undoubtedly had the best possible right to oppose the strike and to defeat it by the most vigorous and active measures. It is not so certain, however, that it will be to the permanent advantage of the Steel Corporation to refuse to allow organized labor in the future to take its place in certain mills where organization has been recognized heretofore. This, of course, is not a question of rights, but simply one of policy. It was felt last month, also, by a good many people who were not in sympathy with Mr. Shaffer's strike, that the Steel Corporation was exhibiting too formidable a power of life and death over communities in the steps that were proposed, if not actually taken, to move important mills bodily from one region to another,—these changes affecting the homes and employment of scores of thousands of people in the aggregate.

*Extent and
Progress of the
Strike.*

In the main, the strike had been confined to the general region of Pittsburgh ; but after the middle of August

great interest was aroused in the attempt of the Amalgamated Association to stop the steel mills of the Chicago and Milwaukee region. The members of the Amalgamated Association in the mills of South Chicago refused unanimously to obey President Shaffer's strike order, on the ground that they were working under agreements with their employers, who had for many years treated them fairly in every way. The men in the great mills at Joliet, near Chicago, though evidently reluctant, were persuaded to strike on August 16. The question then arose whether or not the Milwaukee men could be induced to leave the mills. This was discussed on Saturday, August 17, with the result that the strike sentiment prevailed. Early in the month, Mr. Shaffer and others had come to New York and conferred with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, with the consequence that honorable terms of settlement were offered which Mr. Shaffer on his own part agreed to accept. But this arrangement was rejected by the executive committee of the Amalgamated Association ; and so the strike went on. From the very beginning, this remarkable contest has been waged without securing at any moment the

real approval of a considerable part of the men who are actually leading it. Offers later in August on the part of the Amalgamated Association to submit everything involved to arbitration were not considered by the other side, who claimed that there was nothing to arbitrate.

*Disorder in
Panama.*

In the middle of August it was known that definite orders had been issued to three American warships, on request of the State Department, to proceed at once to the Isthmus of Panama. These vessels were the gunboat *Machias*, which was waiting at Norfolk, Va., for an abatement of the great storms that had been raging for several days along our South Atlantic coast ; the other two were the gunboat *Runger*, which was at San Diego, Cal., and the battleship *Iowa*, which had just arrived at San Francisco



From the New York Journal.

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ACCOMPANIED BY ONE OF HIS ASSOCIATES, ENTERING A CAB IN WALL STREET AFTER HIS CONFERENCE OF AUGUST 3 WITH THE STRIKE LEADERS.

after having undergone repairs in Puget Sound. The occasion of this dispatch of warships to both terminals of the Panama Railroad was the existence of a serious state of revolutionary activity through all that region, which had threatened the peaceful operation of the railroad, and which, incidentally, had endangered the property of Americans and other foreigners. The State Department under the present administration is exceedingly scrupulous in avoiding all actions that might appear to be unwarranted interference on the part of the United States in the affairs of other countries. Doubtless, the actual interests of American citizens in the Isthmus of Panama, and our historical attitude toward the maintenance of peace and good order in the western hemisphere, would have justified our dispatching naval vessels to the scene of disturbance. But the State Department had something much more specific to justify its action, and this was the treaty obligation assumed by us fifty-three years ago in connection with the construction of an American railway across the isthmus. This guarantee to give effective protection so that transit across the isthmus should not be "interrupted and embarrassed in any future time while the treaty exists" was contained in the following article of our convention of June 12, 1848, with New Grenada, which at that time was the name of the republic of which the state of Panama was a part.

In order to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for the favors they have acquired by the third, fourth, and sixth articles of this treaty, the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Grenada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with a view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted and embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence, the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Grenada has and possesses over said territory.

In 1885, a formidable revolution in Colombia spread to the state of Panama, and our Government then acted promptly, sent ships to both sides of the isthmus, landed marines, and took action which, while fulfilling our agreement to preserve the freedom of traffic in Panama, also largely helped to suppress the insurrection. This was early in the year. Late in the same year, when conditions again seemed disturbed, our Government again promptly reinforced its squadron in the waters adjacent to Colombia. Subsequent to the dispatch of ships last month, it was reported that the railroad was in free operation and that the trouble in Panama seemed at an end.

*Our Relations
to the
Isthmus.*

It is, of course, highly important for the sake of our own political interests in the large sense that we should on no occasion fail to render promptly the police duty in the Isthmus of Panama that properly devolves upon us. That isthmus is of no practical value to the republic of Colombia, and it would be far better—since in any case of serious disturbance it falls to our lot to keep peace and order there—that we should in due time come into full authority. It would be to our advantage to purchase the isthmus from Colombia at a fair price; and the South American republic, on the other hand, would be in every way more secure, contented, and prosperous if we should thus become her neighbor. She has no navy at all, except one little river gunboat and two still smaller vessels; and geographical considerations render her isthmus adjunct almost as remote and isolated as if it were an island a thousand miles distant. The trouble in Panama is connected with a prevalent state of disorder and revolutionary activity that affects both Colombia and Venezuela. The situation is obscure, because there would seem to be several cross-currents of agitation. One of the movements said to be on foot has for its object the federation of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Such a combination, if it could be firmly effected, would have a considerable ambition; but the movement seems fanciful rather than mature and well considered. Events may show that the time is nearly ripe for the United States to acquire Panama as well as to assume new relations toward Nicaragua.

*Reform
Struggles in
Pennsylvania
and New York.*

The political contest in Pennsylvania is not so important this year in the offices to be filled as in the principles at stake. It is the prevailing opinion that the Republican régime in the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia has of late been so corrupt as to have no parallel or precedent in the history of any civilized state or country. The Democrats, in their convention at Harrisburg, on August 15, adopted a remarkable platform, wholly ignoring all national issues, and devoting exclusive attention to the necessity of reform in the government of the State. It is expected that the independent Republicans, of whom Mr. John Wanamaker is the most prominent, will unite with the Democrats both this year, when a State treasurer and a judge are to be chosen, and also next year, when a governor and legislature will be elected, in a supreme attempt to overthrow Mr. Quay's powerful Republican machine. Much more important than the State election this year will be the municipal election in Philadelphia. The contest is a case of the elements

alleged to be corrupt, in both city and State, has been due to the open or secret alliance of Democratic politicians with the Republican machine. Good government in local affairs can never be secured until those who desire it can learn to work together without any reference to the words Republican and Democrat. The same observation is of course true in the city of New York. During the past month, the newspapers of New York have been full of reports of a new crusade against police corruption and participation in the earnings of crime,—a crusade directed with telling effect by three upright, able, and eminently practical men—namely, Mr. Philoin, the district attorney; Mr. Frank Moss, formerly a police commissioner and active in what is known as the Parkhurst Society; and Mr. Jerome, of the Justices' bench. Every important newspaper in the city has been outspoken in supporting the reform movement. Under these circumstances, if good citizens do not unite this year to elect a worthy administration for the Greater New York, they will be without the smallest shadow of an excuse. There is at least a fair prospect that they may both unite in action and prevail in the struggle at the polls in November.



HON. A. B. CUMMINS, OF IOWA.

*The Iowa
Republicans.*

The Republican State convention of Iowa, held at Cedar Rapids, on August 7, resulted in an easy victory for the Hon. A. B. Cummins, of Des Moines, as candidate for governor. Mr. Cummins, who is in the prime of life, has for a good many years been one of the most virile and influential factors of the political life of the State, while also one of the foremost lawyers of the entire West. The most significant clause in the Iowa platform is the one which favors such tariff changes as may be made advisable by changing conditions, while at the same time reiterating adherence to protection and pointing to the readjustments possible under reciprocity. Since the chairman of the resolutions committee who reported the platform was the Hon. George E. Roberts, director of the mint and a trusted adviser of President McKinley, we may take it for granted that this Iowa platform is another of the numerous indications that a strong effort will be made next winter by the Administration to persuade the Senate to ratify some of the pending reciprocity treaties which hitherto have been accumulating dust in Senatorial committee rooms. It is not very likely, on the other hand, that much effort will be made to secure a general revision of the tariff. The State of Iowa is strong in its present Republican leadership, and the excellent administration of Governor Shaw has paved the way for an easy victory this autumn.

*Politics in
Other States.*

The Alabama constitutional convention has adopted the expected restrictions on suffrage, intended to exclude the negro vote. Against the plan which is ultimately to make educational and property tests apply to all citizens alike, there is nothing to be said. Nor does the much-talked-about "grandfather clause" amount to enough in practice to be a serious affair. The clause, however, which makes it allowable for three appointed men in each county to exclude such people as in their judgment lack "good character," and who "do not understand the duties and obligations of citizenship," grants a dangerous and improper discretion. The Virginia constitutional convention has been working toward a plan similar to that adopted in Alabama. The Democrats of Maryland, who have already practically disfranchised negroes by means of a complicated registration system, have now openly avowed their intention, if they carry the State legislature this fall, to place Maryland in line with the disfranchising States farther South. The Maryland Republicans are taking the other side of the question, and a vigorous campaign has now begun. In Ohio, the Bryan Democrats have inaugurated a small independent movement; but almost everywhere the striking party fact of the season is the repudiation of free silver and the return of the conservative wing of the Democrats to party control. The complete change in the position of the Virginia Democrats, as indicated in convention

speeches and in the platform adopted at Norfolk last month, is quite as significant as the repudiation of Bryanism in Ohio.

General MacArthur arrived at San Francisco on August 18; and it is somewhat startling to discover—so swift has been the flight of time—that he had actually been on Philippine duty for the period of three years and two months. He had not lost a single day through illness in all this time. He declared on his arrival—and his statements have come to be regarded as possessing great weight—that “a very satisfactory condition exists in the islands.” He went on to say, regarding this condition:

It is not perfect, but it is such as to be gratifying to both army and civil officers. The insurrection is almost entirely extinguished. A few groups of armed insurgents are still at large and give some trouble, but they will undoubtedly surrender within a short time. The campaigning is practically confined to scouting and occasional movements in force against some large party. These movements generally result in the surrender of the natives with their rifles, and it has the effect of bringing in other natives who, through fear, have kept away. The natives have now learned that to surrender does not mean death, torture, and other punishment, but the securing of larger liberty, freedom, and protection.

Recent reports on the work of Governor Taft and the commission are encouraging. Financial statistics from Porto Rico show a strikingly large gain in trade between that island and this country; and the inauguration of free trade will doubtless result in rapid further development within the next year or two. Gov. William H. Hunt succeeds Governor Allen, his appointment being a promotion from the office of Secretary of Porto Rico. He hails from Montana, where his talents gained him high political, legal, and judicial positions. The Cubans have been slow in completing their election law, but its general provisions were accepted in a preliminary way early in August. The outcome has been a triumph for the friends of full and unrestricted popular suffrage. Limitations are not placed upon the voters, but upon the candidates for office. The Cubans are now anxious to get their new government at work, in order that they may proceed to negotiate either commercial reciprocity or else annexation with the United States.

Interest in the results of the new Canadian census was almost as great in England and the United States as in Canada itself. The total population of the country, as reported on August 16, is 5,338,883. Ten years ago, it was 4,833,239. Thus,

*Philippines,
Porto Rico,
and Cuba.*



From Leslie's Weekly.

GOV. CHARLES H. ALLEN, OF PORTO RICO, WITH HIS SUCCESSOR, WILLIAM H. HUNT, IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT SAN JUAN.

(Governor Allen seated in chair.)

the gain has been almost exactly at the rate of 1 per cent. a year, which is only half the rate of gain that has prevailed in the United States during the past decade. Most of the Canadian gain of half a million souls has been in the far west. The maritime provinces of the east have remained stationary, and the great province of Ontario shows only a slight gain. The French province of Quebec has gained about 130,000, and has now a population of 1,620,974. Ontario has 2,167,978. Manitoba and British Columbia have each gained about 100,000, and so have the territories, taken in the aggregate. The principal cities have not grown notably. Montreal now has 266,826 people; Toronto has 207,971; Quebec has 68,834; Ottawa, 59,902; Hamilton, 52,550; and Winnipeg, Halifax, and St. John have each about 40,000. The Canadians are a healthy and prolific people, and the French element especially is famous for large families. The small increase in the aggregate population,—less than in either of the two preceding decades,—must be accounted for by the continued mi-

*Canada's
Disappointing
Census.*

gration to the United States. At the present rate of increase, it will take Canada one hundred years to double her population. In proroguing Parliament on the day that the Canadian census was announced, King Edward referred in a sweeping way to what he termed "my dominions beyond the seas." A competent Canadian authority in an English journal, not long ago, stated that Canada's best immigrants were those who were coming from the United States, and her poorest those who were coming from England; and it was predicted that many thousands of Western American farmers would go this year and next to take up land on the northern side of the boundary line. But Canada must not expect this tide of migration to be large or permanent so long as she is participating in the wars of a European monarchy.

Farms by Lot in Oklahoma. The rush of sturdy settlers last month on occasion of the opening of an Indian reservation in Oklahoma shows how great is the instinctive land-hunger of the American farmers and their sons. But very few of them could be induced to expatriate themselves. After allotments to about 3,000 Indians, there remained 13,000 quarter-section (160-acre) farms to be allotted to *bona fide* white settlers, with 167,000 people present and registered. The occasion was one of great picturesque interest, although much hardship was incurred by

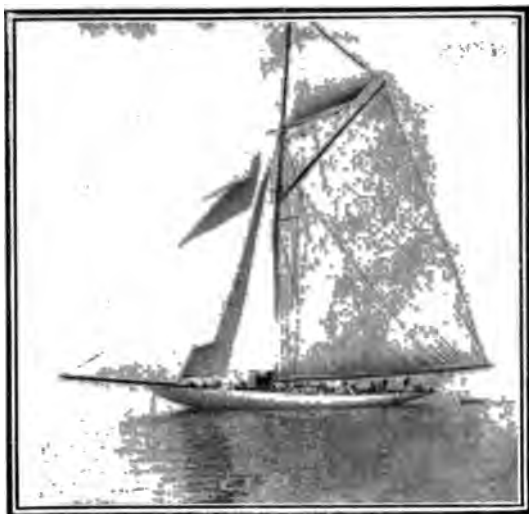
scores of thousands of the disappointed land-seekers, some of whom had been waiting for months on the fringes of the reservation.

The Wireless Telegraph Actually Working. On August 16, when the Cunarder *Lucania* approached America on her western trip, there was a practical trial of the Marconi wireless telegraph system which, in its complete success, truly marks a new era in the maritime world. Twelve hours before the first news could have been received from the steamer off Fire Island, the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., received notice that the Nantucket lightship had signaled the *Lucania*, and that messages were to follow from the passengers. The great ship slowed up to allow the telegrams to be sent, and for two hours they were received at the rate of ten words per minute. There is said to have been no hitch in the proceedings. The essential instruments of Mr. Marconi's system are two very high poles, fitted with vertical wires, and a device to record the aerial vibrations originated from electric sparks. In the circuit used in connection with the Nantucket lightship there is a huge pole on the steel mast of the lightship itself, rising 106 feet above the level of the sea, and another mast in the village of Siasconset with its point no less than 250 feet above the ocean. The vessel communicates with the lightship, the lightship with Siasconset, and Siasconset with the rest of the world.



From *Leslie's Weekly*.

SCENE AT EL RENO, OKLAHOMA, LAST MONTH, DURING THE ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.



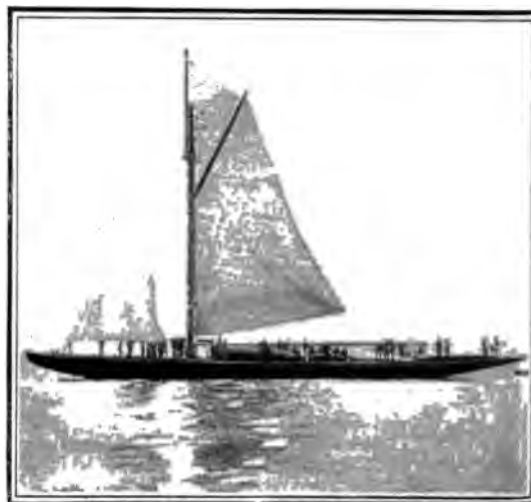
THE "CONSTITUTION."

"*Shamrock II.*" Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the *America's Cup*, *Shamrock II.* arrived at New York on August 12, after a very quick passage of fifteen days from England. Over some two-thirds of the distance she was towed by her steam tender, the *Erin*. The new boat arrived in excellent condition; she was at once put into dry dock, and later her enormous mast was stepped in,—the largest single spar, it is said, that has ever been put into a yacht. Naturally, the hull of the new challenger was the object of much interest as she lay in dry dock exposed to the public gaze. The unanimous verdict is that the boat is very much handsomer in her lines than the first *Shamrock* and is altogether a most commendable product. Her overhang is much more marked than the first *Shamrock's*, and on the whole she looks more like the *Columbia*, but with longer and finer lines. In the meantime, the



THE "AMERICA'S" CUP.

struggle between the *Constitution* and *Columbia* for the honor of meeting *Shamrock II.* in the final races was going on in nip-and-tuck fashion. Out of thirteen races altogether, when this note was written, seven were won by the *Constitution* and six by the *Columbia*. Most yachtsmen thought last year's defender had improved over her 1900 "form." However this may be, it is certain that there seems to be little choice between the *Columbia* and the *Constitution* in a good wind, although the changes that have been made from time to time in the rigging of the new boat may finally show a clear superiority for her. In light airs, the *Constitution* has



"SHAMROCK II.," AS RIGGED FOR OCEAN VOYAGE.

clearly demonstrated her greater speed; in fact, her performances are under such conditions remarkable. It is worth while noting that at the time of the year the championship races are held a considerable majority of instances show just such light breezes and weather as the *Constitution* excels in. Mr. Lawson's *Independence*, after demonstrating that she was a good fast yacht in a heavy blow, was withdrawn from the competition. Our picture of the *America's Cup* shows the object for the possession of which there has been expended, between Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Lawson, and the *Constitution's* owners, probably three-quarters of a million dollars this year. There is in one of the departments of this issue of the REVIEW an excellent personal sketch of the plucky Englishman who is willing to devote his time and wealth in such large measure to his country's glory in maritime sport. It will be remembered that as a result of the dismasting of the new challenger in a squall, last May, the races were postponed till September 21.

*Famine and
Plenty in
Russia.*

Russia is assuredly a land of mysteries and contrasts. We received last month almost simultaneously a most alarming report as to the widely extended failure of this year's crops due to excessive drought and heat, and a highly optimistic report on Russia's confident expectation of soon being able to supply England and western Europe with breadstuffs and provisions in boundless quantities at prices to cut out the American farmer. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is true that Russia, like India, is a country that exports food supplies in years of famine at home. This results from two very simple facts: first, that famine-stricken neighborhoods lack the money to buy the surplus food of distant provinces; and, second, that the network of highways and railroads is not sufficiently minute to admit the ready distribution of supplies. Thus, railways and rivers will bring to exporting points great quantities of wheat, while vast districts lying remote from lines of travel are starving. This year's crop failure is said to affect provinces having an area twice as great as France and a population of 43,000,000. Russia is now endeavoring to colonize her territory along the Amur River, and the Japanese are freshly alarmed over the indications that Russia means to stay permanently in Manchuria.

*Affairs
in
France.*

They have been holding departmental and arrondissement elections in France, with the result of general and important Republican gains, that is to say, decided losses for the Royalists on the one hand and the Socialists on the other. This augurs well for stable conditions, and is a deserved compliment to the admirable presidency of M. Loubet, and to the patriotic and efficient premiership of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. It also serves to give popular ratification to the great legislative measure of the recent parliamentary session—namely, the bill for the suppression of illegal religious orders and the termination of their educational work. The more important of these orders



M. BAUDOIN, NEW PROCUREUR-GÉNÉRAL OF THE COURT OF CASSATION.

are said to have shown a disposition to sulk. A month or two hence it will be possible to summarize the action that the Jesuits, the Assumptionists, the Benedictines, and the Dominicans have concluded to take. French activity in northern Africa seems to be making steady gains. The distinguished French diplomatist, M. Pichon, who passed through New York a few weeks ago on his way home after great perils and arduous



M. PICHON, PROMOTED FROM PEKING TO ALGERIA.

duties in Peking, was received with the highest tokens of official honor and acclaim at Paris, and is destined to the important post of governor of Algeria. An arrangement has been reached between the Moorish legation and the French minister of foreign affairs by virtue of which French control is acknowledged in southern Algeria. Morocco further agrees to abandon the Sahara

to France; the opening of new regions for French trade is promised; more favorable conditions are granted for pushing forward the construction by the French of their notable African railway projects, and other advantages are secured which it will fall to the lot of M. Pichon to oversee and energize. Apropos of the serious criticisms passed upon the French judicial system at the time of the Dreyfus trial, we may note the death of M. Edouard Laferrière, procureur-général of the Court of Cassation, and the appointment to take his place of M. Baudoin. Both of these men have enjoyed great eminence at the Parisian bar, and we find the French press unanimous in their praise. Prince Henry of Orleans, who had renounced all pretensions to the throne and become an avowed Republican, died in French Cochinchina on August 9, at the age of thirty-four. He was an indefatigable traveler and explorer, and was popular in France. His father, the Duc de Chartres, was on General McClellan's staff in our Civil War.

*Topics
in
Germany.*

In Germany, among many topics of the month, three have been most noteworthy. One is the death of the Empress Dowager, eldest child of Queen Victoria, widow of the late Emperor Frederick, and

mother of the present Kaiser. She was a woman of wide attainments, noble character, and great influence for good. Next month we shall publish a more extended account of her career. The second of these three topics is the return of Count von Waldersee from China. In the opin-

ion of the German newspapers, as well as of the outside world, Waldersee's return has been made a matter of too much pomp and ceremony. His speeches have been indiscreet, boastful, and positively offensive in their allusions to other nations. The Emperor has personal credit for the design of a medal to commemorate the Chinese expedition

which has been distributed to the returning troops. The third of these German topics is the new tariff bill, which involves the surrender of the German Government to the demands of the landholding class, and which is intended to shut out not only American food products, but also those of Russia and other neighboring countries. The Government and people of the United States have not shown the slightest degree of annoyance over this tariff, holding that Germany has a perfect right to arrange her schedules to suit herself. But Russia is greatly irritated, while Austria advocates similar tariffs on the part of all European countries,



THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS.



GERMANY'S CHINESE MEDAL.

with reciprocity treaties among themselves, in order to shut out American food supplies.

In the Netherlands, as a result of the *Premier Kuyper, of Holland.* elections held in June, a new minis-

try has at last been formed under the leadership of Dr. Abraham Kuyper. It will be remembered that the elections were won by a coalition of Catholics and Protestants against the Liberal party on the question of religious instruction in the public schools. Dr. Kuyper, the new premier, is better known outside of Holland as a theologian than as a politician. Three years ago he lectured on Calvinism at Princeton, and within the past year his famous work on "The Holy Spirit" has received an English translation. For nearly thirty years, Dr. Kuyper has been editor of *De Standard*, an influential daily newspaper. He has long been the head of the "anti-revolutionists" in the lower house of the States-General, and now this ultra-Calvinist, by an alliance with the ultra-Catholic element, has succeeded in driving the Dutch Liberals from power. It is distinctly a triumph of the "Clericals," and from the



DR. ABRAHAM KUYPER.

American point of view it indicates decidedly reactionary tendencies.

Matters in Denmark, Belgium, and Italy. The formation of a Radical ministry under the premiership of M. Deuntzer has been the absorbing topic in Denmark. We shall publish an interesting

article next month giving an account of this remarkable political revolution. In Belgium, the Congo Bill was passed through the Senate by a vote of 54 to 6. The acquisition of the Congo Free State will make Belgium an important factor in African affairs. The old age pensions act of the Belgian Government has just gone into operation with 175,000 applications of people past the age of sixty-five, for the small pension, which amounts to about twenty-five cents per week in American money. In Italy, the death of Crispi is to be noted. We are holding until next month a sketch of his career from the pen of a well-known Italian writer. Governmental machinery in Italy has been working with a good deal of friction since the Zanardelli ministry came into office.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From July 19 to August 18, 1901.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

July 23.—Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, resigns his office ; Secretary William H. Hunt is chosen as his successor.

July 24.—Secretary Long promptly grants the request of Rear-Admiral Schley, U.S.N., for a court of inquiry into his conduct in the Spanish-American War.

July 25.—President McKinley, on the anniversary of the American occupation of the island, proclaims free trade between Porto Rico and the United States and the organization of civil government in Porto Rico.... The South Carolina Democratic State Executive Committee reads Senator McLaurin out of the Democratic party.

July 26.—Secretary Long orders a court of inquiry to meet at Washington on September 12 to examine into Admiral Schley's conduct in the Spanish War.

July 29.—An electoral bill is submitted to the Cuban constitutional convention.... Drawings for lands in the

Kiowa and Comanche reservations, Oklahoma, opened to settlement by the Government, are begun.

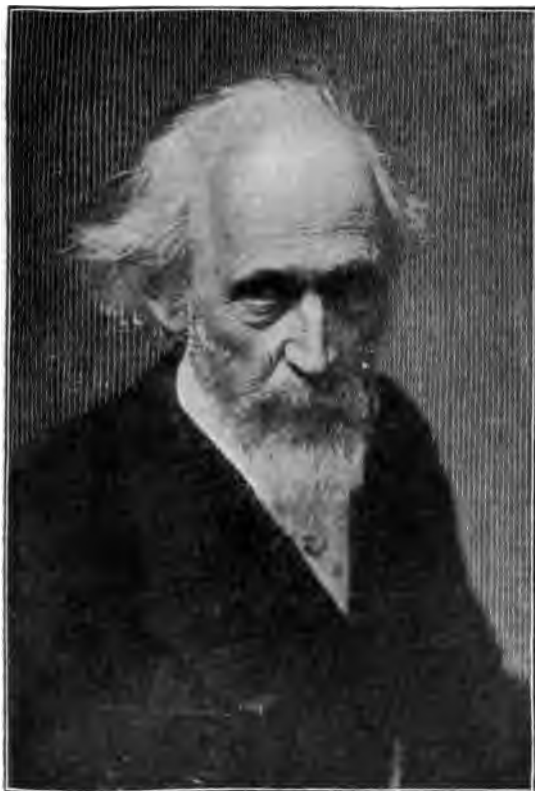
July 30.—The Alabama constitutional convention, by a vote of 109 to 23, adopts the so-called "grandfather clause," permitting all descendants of soldiers in any war to register and become life electors at any time prior to January 1, 1903.

August 1.—Maryland Democrats declare for control of the State by white voters.

August 6.—It is announced that Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admirals Benham and Howison, retired, will constitute the Schley court of inquiry.... Maryland Republicans denounce the policy of ex-Senator Gorman (Dem.).

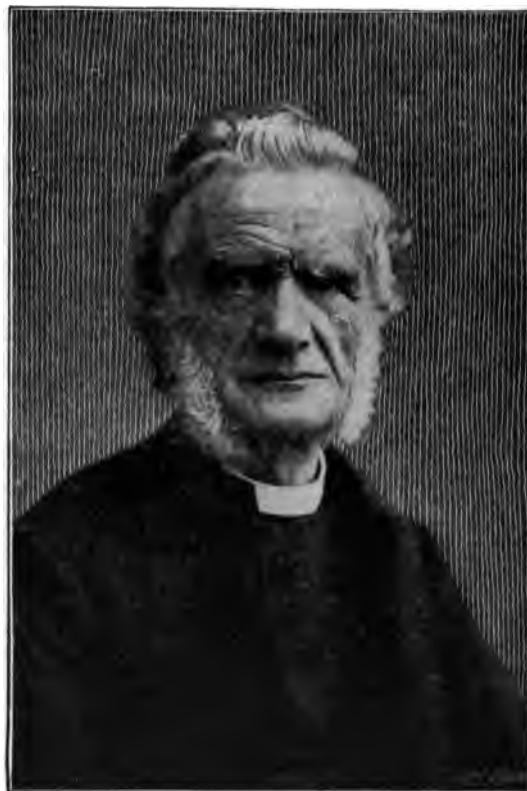
August 7.—Iowa Republicans nominate A. B. Cummins for governor.

August 14.—The Cuban constitutional convention adopts a plan of minority representation for Presidential electors.... Virginia Democrats nominate A. J. Montague for governor.... Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles



THE LATE WILLIAM J. STILLMAN.

(The distinguished author and London *Times* correspondent; born at Schenectady, N. Y., June 1, 1828; died in England, July 6, 1901.)



THE LATE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

(Dr. Brooke Foss Westcott, the Bishop of Durham, who died on July 27 last, was especially noted for his interest in labor questions.)

issues a general order looking to the improvement of general conditions in the army.

August 15.—Pennsylvania Democrats adopt a platform devoted to State issues.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

July 19.—Under an agreement concluded between Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, and Contractor Reid, the railroads, lands, and telegraph lines held by Mr. Reid are transferred to the government.... Lord Rosebery gives his views of the British Liberal party.

July 21.—In many French departmental elections the party in power makes slight gains.

July 22.—Premier Bond introduces the new railway bill in the Newfoundland Assembly; the government obtains 3,135,000 acres of land accruing to Contractor Reid for \$850,000.

July 23.—Professor Deuntzer forms a radical cabinet in Denmark.

July 25.—Don Jernan Riesco is proclaimed President of Chile.

July 26.—The new German tariff published at Berlin shows large increase in duties affecting American goods.... A new Chinese foreign office is created, with Prince Ching as president.

July 27.—Dr. Kuyper forms a new ministry in Holland.

July 31.—The British House of Commons votes a grant of £100,000 to Lord Roberts.

August 1.—The resignation of the Venezuelan minister of war, Señor Pulido, is announced.

August 7.—The British House of Commons adopts closure rules to apply to recent obstructive tactics of the minority.

August 8.—Under the operation of the new closure rule, the British House of Commons votes estimates amounting to more than £87,000,000, in classes.

August 12.—The British Government is defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 163 to 141 on a factory bill amendment; Home Secretary Ritchie announces that the government will accept the decision.

August 13.—The British House of Commons passes the factory bill to a third reading.

August 16.—The population of the Dominion of Canada, according to the new census, is 5,338,883—an increase of less than 10½ per cent. in ten years.

August 17.—The British Parliament is prorogued.... General Plaza is declared elected President of Ecuador.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

July 22.—It is announced that a definite plan for China's payment of indemnity to the powers has been agreed on; this contemplates the entire liquidation of principal and interest by 1940, China to raise 23,000,000 taels annually for this purpose.

July 23.—Russia demands certain concessions from Turkey in the way of coal-stations.

July 25.—Chile claims the privilege of accepting or rejecting changes in the programme of the Pan-American Congress to be held in Mexico in October next.

July 26.—The ministers of the powers at Peking formally accept China's offer to pay 450,000,000 taels, as indemnity, at 4 per cent. interest.

July 27.—Russia renews her demand on Turkey that the arrest of Servians at Albania be stopped.

August 2.—The new minister from the Argentine Republic to the United States, Señor Garcia Meru, arrives at Washington.

August 4.—An invasion of Venezuela by Colombians is reported to have been successfully repelled by the Venezuelan troops.

August 7.—On account of the Colombian uprising, the United States gunboat *Machias* is ordered to Colon.

August 9.—A second force of Colombians invades Venezuela.

August 11.—Diplomatic relations between Colombia and Venezuela are broken off, Colombia's interests being intrusted to the United States *chargé d'affaires* at Caracas.

August 12.—The representatives of the powers at Peking agree that wheat and flour shall be admitted to China free of duty.

August 14.—Russia's suzerainty over the province of Newchwang, China, is proclaimed.

August 17.—The United States gunboats *Ranger* and *Machias* sail for Panama and Colon, respectively; invasion of Venezuela by Dr. Rangal Garviros is reported.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

July 24.—Cornelius J. Classen, at Somerset, East, and Petrus Kloppe, at Burghersdorp, two men named Jacobs and Jooste at Middelburg, and two men at Kenhardt, are executed by the British as rebels.... Thirteen Boers are sentenced to imprisonment for life, and two to a fine and ten years, respectively, by the military court at Dordrecht.



M. SANTOS-DUMONT.

(The young Brazilian who has sailed around the Eiffel Tower at Paris in an airship of his own invention.)

July 26.—General Benson prevents Commander Viljoen crossing the mountain pass near Dullstroom; the Boers are obliged to abandon sixteen wagons.

July 28.—British force attacked by Boers in Zululand.

July 29.—Information from Lord Kitchener as to the shooting of wounded

men by the Boers at Vlaktefontein is published.

August 7.—Lord Kitchener issues a proclamation warning the Boers in arms that unless they surrender by September 15 they will be banished from South Africa.... A blockhouse near Brandfort, in the Orange River Colony, is rushed and captured by the Boers, after severe fighting.

August 12.—Lord Kitchener reports 39 Boers killed, 20 wounded, 685 taken prisoners, 85 surrendered, together with the capture of 24,400 rounds of ammunition, 754 wagons, 5,580 horses, and large quantities of stock, since August 5.

August 16.—General Kitchener reports the capture of 50 of General French's scouts by the Boers in Cape Colony.

INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS.

July 21.—The strike of the stationary firemen in the Pennsylvania coal regions is declared off. . . . The workers in the steel tube works at McKeesport, Pa., are organized by the Amalgamated Association.

July 22.—Fifty thousand tailors in New York City go on strike.

July 27.—J. P. Morgan meets President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, in a conference on the steel strike.

July 30.—Men employed on the San Francisco wharves go on strike.

July 31.—Cutters and ironers employed in the shirt and collar mills at Troy, N. Y., go on strike.

August 3.—After a conference between Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. Schwab, and other representatives of the United States Steel Corporation, and President Shaffer and his associates on the executive board of the Amalgamated Association, it is announced that no settlement can be had.

August 6.—A general strike of the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers employed by the United States Steel Corporation is ordered to take effect at the close of work on August 10.

August 7.—The National Tube Company's employees at the Shenango plant obey President Shaffer's order to strike.

August 8.—The United States Steel Corporation opens two mills that had been closed by the strike.

August 9.—The United States Steel Corporation orders the Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport, Pa., removed to Kiskiminetas Valley. . . . The American Federation of Labor pledges its support to the steel workers in their strike.

August 10.—The Amalgamated Association's order for a general strike is obeyed by about 14,000 employees of the United States Steel Corporation; the executive board of the United Mine Workers indorses the strike and pledges aid.

August 12.—The cotton manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., unanimously vote to reduce wages to a basis of 17 cents for weaving—a cut of 14 per cent., to go into effect on September 3.

August 14.—The National Tube Works at McKeesport, Pa., are compelled to close on account of the steel workers' strike; two of the United States Steel Corporation's mills are reopened.

August 15.—The employees at the Joliet mills of the Illinois Steel Company vote to obey President Shaffer's strike order.

August 17.—The employees of the Illinois Steel Company at the Bay View Rolling Mills, Milwaukee, vote to obey President Shaffer's strike order.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

July 21.—The temperature at Chicago reaches 103 degrees F., and at St. Louis 108 degrees.

July 22.—An international congress on tuberculosis is opened in London.

July 23.—Dr. Robert Koch delivers an address before the Tuberculosis Congress in London (see page 324). . . . The freedom of the city of London is presented to Lord Milner.

July 24.—The Filipino insurgent leader, General Zur-



Photos by Aimé Dupont.

MR. EVELYN B. BALDWIN.

MR. WILLIAM ZIEGLER.

(The leader and patron of the latest American Arctic expedition.)

bano, 29 officers, and 518 men surrender to the American troops in Tayabas province, Luzon. . . . The drought, in many parts of the American corn belt, is broken by rains.

July 25.—As the result of an explosion at Batum, 35 are killed.

July 26.—The Tuberculosis Congress in London adjourns, after adopting resolutions calling for a government inquiry into the identity of human and bovine tuberculosis.

July 27.—The steamer *Midland Queen* sails from Manchester, England, for Chicago direct. . . . The new battleship *Matne* is launched at Philadelphia.

July 29.—Memorial services are held in Italy on the anniversary of King Humbert's assassination.

August 1.—A balloon ascension of 33,500 feet is made by Dr. Suering Berson, of Berlin, Germany.

August 2.—The stallion *Cresceus* trots a mile in 2:2½ at Columbus, Ohio.

August 6.—The British exploring ship *Discovery* leaves England for Antarctic waters.

August 8.—After circumnavigating the Eiffel Tower, Santos-Dumont's airship is wrecked at Paris (see page 340). . . . Serious business failures are reported from Germany.

August 11.—The German steamer *Gauss*, with an Antarctic expedition, under Prof. Ehrich von Drygalski, on board, sails from Kiel.

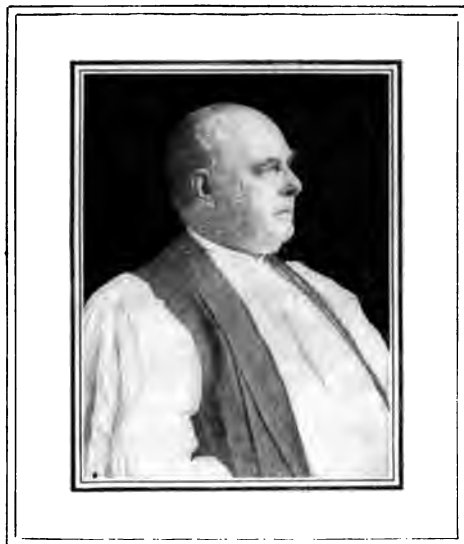
August 14.—By the burning of a waterworks crib at Cleveland 12 lives are lost.

August 15.—A storm does great damage at New Orleans, Mobile, and other points along the Gulf coast. . . . The steamer *Islander*, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, strikes an iceberg near Douglas Island, near Juneau, Alaska, and quickly goes to the bottom; 65 lives are lost.

OBITUARY.

July 19.—Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, the English entomologist, 73.

July 20.—Mrs. Krüger, wife of the former president of the South African Republic, 67. . . . Alfred Van Santvoord, president of the Hudson River Day Line of steamers, 82.



THE LATE BISHOP LITTLEJOHN.

(Of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island.)

July 21.—Brig.-Gen. Samuel T. Cushing, U.S.A., retired, 62.

July 22.—John Henderson, the Glasgow shipbuilder, 55....Col. Albert Jenks, an American portrait painter, 75....Baron H. de Laceze Duthiers, the zoölogist, 80....Sir Richard Southey, of Cape Town, 92.

July 24.—Dr. Joshua Miller, a student of prehistoric races in the Southwest, 55....Ex-Chief Justice John W. Champlin, of the Michigan Supreme Court, 70....E. W. Hawley, a well-known Sunday-school worker, 71.

July 25.—Thaddeus Hyatt, antislavery agitator and follower of John Brown, 85....George K. Lawton, of the United States Naval Observatory, 28.

July 27.—Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, Bishop of Durham, England, 76.

July 28.—Rear-Admiral John Irwin, U.S.N., retired, 69....James G. Clarke, editor of the *Christian World*, London, 46.

July 29.—Paul Alexis, the French novelist, 54....Rev. Adam Miller, often called the father of the German Methodist Church in the United States, 91....George H. Yenowine, a well-known Milwaukee newspaper man, 46.

July 30.—Prof. Herbert Baxter Adams, 51 (see page 321.)....Bishop John Moore, of St. Augustine, Fla., 66....Desider von Szilagyi, former minister of justice and president of the lower house of Hungary....Col. William Eliot Barrows, president of the Welsbach Light Company, 50.

July 31.—Prof. Charles A. Schott, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, 75.

August 1.—Hans Luding Forshell, formerly Swedish minister of finance....Israel M. Parr, one of the old-school Baltimore merchants, 79.

August 2.—Ex-Congressman John Davis, of Kansas, 74....George W. Ranck, the Kentucky historian, 60.

August 3.—Rt. Rev. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, 76....William V. B. Beach, known as the Father of the British House of Commons.

August 4.—Charles Harry Eaton, American landscape painter, 51.

August 5.—Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany, 61....Prof. Sidney Sherwood, of the Johns Hopkins University, 41....Charles H. Hayden, a Massachusetts painter of landscapes, 45.

August 6.—William Cecil Price, United States Treasurer under President Buchanan, 86.

August 7.—Josiah J. Hawes, of Boston, said to have been the oldest photographer in the world, 94.

August 8.—Gen. Oreste Barattieri, who commanded the Italian troops at the battle of Adowah, 61....Ex-Gov. William A. Newell, of New Jersey, 84.

August 9.—Gen. Richard L. Page, of Virginia, 93....Prince Henri d'Orleans, 84.

August 10.—Tilly Haynes, a prominent American hotel proprietor, 74.

August 11.—Ex-Premier Francesco Crispi, of Italy, 82.

August 12.—Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld, the Swedish naturalist and Arctic explorer, 69.

August 14.—Sir William Laird, the Scottish ironmaster, 71....Wilbur J. Chamberlin, staff correspondent of the *New York Sun*, 85....Commander Frederick M. Wise, U.S.N.

August 18.—M. Edmond Audran, the French composer, 59.



THE LATE DOWAGER EMPRESS FREDERICK OF GERMANY.

SOME AMERICAN CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



THE SKIPPER: "Hi, there, you men! get hold of that wheel."—From the *World* (New York).



No. 1. What must give pause to organized capital.



No. 2. What should give pause to organized labor.

From the *Times* (Minneapolis).



THE BALL STILL KEEPS ROLLING.—From the *Herald* (Boston).



ANOTHER WAY IN WHICH THE STEEL STRIKE BENEFITS LABOR.

The Steel Trust has ordered its mill at McKeesport removed on account of the strike. Thousands will be deprived of the means of livelihood.—Daily papers.

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn).



DO THEY THINK OF THE ONES WHO REALLY SUFFER?—From the *North American* (Philadelphia).



THE KIND OF A ROW THAT PLEASES EUROPE.

From the *Journal* (Detroit).

The cartoonists have given particular attention of late to the strike situation, and they reflect public opinion with fidelity in their demand that the steel strike be settled by conciliation, arbitration, or other means. It is significant that Europe is gloating over this industrial deadlock in America.

So vast an army of land-seekers was assembled last month to take advantage of the opening of an Indian reservation in Oklahoma that only 7 or 8 per cent. of them could be accommodated, and these were selected by means of a governmental lottery. It is not strange that people should be seeking Western farms, for agriculture has been highly prosperous in spite of the damage to the corn crop.



THE BIG LOTTERY.—UNCLE SAM HANDS OUT A FEW THOUSAND ACRES.—From the *Herald* (Boston).



IT'S THE FAILURE OF THE LABOR CROP THAT BOTHERS THE FARMERS OF THE NORTHWEST THIS YEAR.
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



UNCLE SAM: "The Sampson-Schley Debating Society must be holding another meeting."—From the *Journal* (Detroit).



A NEVER-ENDING CONTROVERSY.

Scene in 2048.—FIRST JOLLY JACK TAR: "Now, as to that Schley's loop—"

SECOND JOLLY JACK TAR: "Must I tell yer again that—"
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



UNCLE SAM: "Somebody's pressed the button again."
From the *Journal* (Detroit).



THE DEFEATED SPANISH ADMIRAL STUDYING MACLAY'S STORY OF THE AFFAIR AT SANTIAGO.

CERVERA: "Well, I was there at the time, and it didn't impress me that way."—From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



"FIGHTING BOB" EVANS IS PLACED IN A VERY UNDIGNIFIED POSITION.

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.

A REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.



REAR-ADMIRAL WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, U.S.N.

Soft you; a word or two before you go.
I have done the state some service, and they know't.

—*Othello*.

IN the great sea fight off Santiago, but one man on the vessels of the United States was killed. He stood bravely out on the *Brooklyn's* forecastle, measuring instrumentally the distance of the nearest Spanish ship. A moment before, the commodore, almost beside him, had expressed a belief that the *Viscaya* was gaining on her pursuers, and in response to a repeated expression of doubt, the instrument was leveled.

"No, sir," said Ellis, quietly glancing along the sights, "she is not further off than eighteen hundred yards."

Again he adjusted his telescope, looked long and carefully, lowered it from his eye, and began:

"No,—I——"

Then came a mighty whirl—a fierce rush of wind sweeping by and staggering every one—and the headless body of the sole victim fell to the deck.

They picked it up and carried it to the side, as if to give it to the ocean. Then the commodore:

"No, boys—no—not that—not that—put him there beside the turret—and cover him! God knows, we owe him Christian burial!"

And so they spread a tarpaulin over the sad sight, and the guns of victory thundered a knell for him.

If the Spanish shot had laid low, not that gallant young seaman, but the veteran commodore who had then served his country for more than forty years, this is the life-story of the latter which would have been told.

Winfield Scott Schley, aged seventeen, came to the United States Naval Academy from Maryland in 1856. As an acting midshipman he completed the four years' course creditably, though not conspicuously; for he was one of those popular, good-natured youngsters who had taken to the sea because he loved it, whose bent for the blue water was far stronger than for books, and therefore among those who seldom secure the preferment of cadet rank, so that he began and ended his career in the battalion lugging a musket as a high private.

It was at this time that the first embassy sent by Japan to the civilized world visited this country, and its mission being completed, the Government, as a compliment, ordered the fine frigate *Niagara* to convey its members home. The ship was lying in New York harbor, and there Midshipman Schley joined her in June, 1860, just after his graduation from Annapolis. She went to Japan by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and did not get back to the United States until April, 1861, and then in the midst of the excitement following the attack on Fort Sumter. The navy was largely a Southern institution, as no small proportion of its best officers had been appointed from the disaffected States. They were resigning daily, and their action was being precipitated by the peremptory demand from Washington that the oath of allegiance to the Union should at once be taken by every person in the naval service.

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.

ardly had the *Niagara* anchored in the harbor of Boston, when printed forms of the oath sent on board, distributed, and instant signatures required. The midshipmen's mess mainly died immediately. Schley, a Marylander, no knowledge as to what course his relatives friends had adopted, but after thinking it all boy-fashion, as well as he could, he decided himself. This made a little delay. At last he brought the signed paper to Captain McKean, to his cabin, and handed it to him in silence. "God bless you," exclaimed the old officer, glanced at it; "I cannot tell you how anxious I have waited for this. But I knew you'd do it, my boy—I knew you'd do it," and threw his arms around the youngster, with the rolling down his cheeks. Thus Midshipman Schley, of Maryland, made his decision for the war.

The *Niagara* was rapidly hurried Southward, a few days later was cruising off Charleston, running the long blockade. Almost immediately she captured a large steamer, the *General Hill*, one of the first prizes of the war. Although there were many officers of superior rank on the *Niagara*, Captain McKean, remembering circumstances of the young midshipman's career, selected him as the prize master, gave ten men as a prize crew, and ordered him to take the ship to Philadelphia. It was a sudden and great responsibility to impose on a boy of twenty-one years old; but it was his first command, and his pride rose to it. He celebrated his new authority by at once clapping the ship's officers into irons, and, as it was necessary to use sail as well as steam to help progress, ordered her crew aloft and mainly kept them there, retaining his own people at the helm and on the decks. Then he set the watches, of-war style, with two able seamen from the *Niagara* as deck officers, and, after an eight-day voyage, delivered his charge safely to Admiral Dupont in Delaware Bay.

The vacancies in the navy left by the departed officers now had to be filled, and Midshipman Schley found himself quickly advanced to the grade of master and assigned as navigating officer to the frigate *Potomac*, then cruising in the Gulf. One day, one of the smaller blockade vessels chased a schooner ashore near the bar, and sent her boat to take possession, running close in herself. Hardly had the prize been reached, when it was discovered that she was practically a decoy, and the boat, as it approached the heavy surf, encountered a severe fire from the Confederate coast guards hidden behind the sand hills. To make matters worse, the steamer's screw fouled in the broken and

floating rigging of the schooner, so that she could not render help. The *Huntsville*, of the blockading fleet, with two cutters from the *Potomac* in tow, soon came to the relief, the vessel opening on the sand hills, and the cutters, under the command of Master Schley, at once dashing in to the schooner, under volley after volley from the shore. Two men were shot down beside Schley; more were wounded. "The master of the *Potomac*," says the official report of the affair, "pulled gallantly in toward the beach with the cutters of that ship and rescued our crippled boat, which, with the wounded men, was fast drifting into the surf."

In July, 1862, came the reorganization of the navy personnel, and Schley was promoted to lieutenant and soon after ordered as executive officer of the little gunboat *Winona*, on the Mississippi River. From that time until the fall of Port Hudson, he saw incessant fighting. History has recorded the stubborn defense of Vicksburg and the river ports, and the magnificent work of Farragut and Porter in opening the great stream, and in this Schley participated. Once the *Winona* came near ending her career, for she attacked a Confederate battery much too strong for her, got mercilessly raked, and then drifted aground. She was struck twenty-seven times, but in the end managed to get away. Her captain officially complimented his officers for that "coolness, courage, and zeal which I had every reason to expect of them."

After the Port Hudson disaster, Schley was transferred to the *Monongahela*, and then to the *Richmond*, both ships being almost continually engaged. While on the latter vessel, he took ashore two of the nine-inch guns, weighing nine thousand pounds each, and mounted them in battery on the left of the siege line at Port Hudson, where, under his command, they did excellent service.

When the campaign successfully ended, in July, 1863, Schley obtained his first leave of absence, which he improved by getting married; but his holiday was of very short duration. The double-ender *Wateree* wanted an executive officer. Schley had shown his capacity for the post, and he sailed in her for the South Atlantic. Here active work again awaited him, for a serious revolt having broken out among the coolies of the middle Chinch (Guano) Islands, the *Wateree*, being the only man-of-war, took the task of suppressing it. She was followed by the men under Schley, and a battle followed. In the end, the vessel was captured, and the revolt was suppressed.

this time to protect American interests at La Union, San Salvador, where one of the periodical revolutions had broken out.

From the *Wateree*, Schley came to the Naval Academy as an assistant to the commandant. He had now reached the grade of lieutenant-commander. The detail was a high compliment, for Admiral Porter had just taken charge of the school and was gathering around him a staff from the young officers who had distinguished themselves in the war. Among them were Lieutenant-Commanders Dewey, Luce, Meade, Sicard, Selfridge, Walker, and, indeed, a large proportion of all who have since risen to high rank and fame. His term of shore duty ended, again Schley was selected as an executive officer and sent to the steamer *Benicia*, of the Asiatic squadron, and here his experience in active fighting was renewed.

In 1866, the Koreans had captured an American trading schooner, and, as was reported, had massacred her crew, although all efforts definitely to learn the fate of the men had failed. Defeat of an invading French army had made them insolent. Our Government, however, deemed the negotiation with them of a treaty for the protection of shipwrecked sailors a necessity, and accordingly, Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, with our minister to China and four vessels of the Asiatic squadron, arrived off the Korean coast in May, 1871. No charts of the Ping Yang River existing, boats were sent ahead to make soundings, assurances meanwhile being sent to the Korean Government of the peaceful character of their mission. Nevertheless, they were fired upon by the Korean forts. Admiral Rodgers at once decided to resent the insult by reducing the fortifications. An expedition was organized, including two of the smaller steamers and a landing party, the latter under the command of the captain of the *Benicia*, Commander, now Rear-Admiral, Lewis A. Kimberly, with Lieutenant-Commander Schley as adjutant. Upon Schley fell the entire organization of the column, which included over seven hundred seamen and marines and several pieces of field artillery.

The difficulties of getting ashore and of traversing the country were extreme. The men were compelled to struggle through deep morass and dense jungles, and to drag their pieces through ravines almost impassable with fallen timber. As the minor fortifications were encountered, they were carried, the Koreans steadily retreating until the force reached a position before the principal citadel, where the enemy had evidently determined to make a final stand. Our men were now masked by a low hill, on the other side of which a deep ravine, some eighty feet in

descent, separated them from a sharp and much higher declivity, on the summit of which rose the parapet of the fort. The artillery was posted to command a road and a bridge over which the Koreans, if dislodged, would have to retreat.

To the sailors, the scene in the early morning was a strange one, and not altogether inspiring. Behind them lay the obstacles, surmounted with so much difficulty, and insurmountable if a rout occurred. Before them, they saw the savage warriors lining the parapet and chanting a weird sort of battle song which to superstitious Jack suggested a league with the devil. The crucial test of Schley's plans was now to be made. About noon, the order to charge was given, and the men rushed over the protecting hill-top. In front of all ran Lieut. Hugh McKee, cheering on his company. Immediately after him was Schley. Down they went to the bottom of the ravine, and then up the slope, which afforded absolutely no cover, amid a hail of bullets and stones from the fort.

McKee, maintaining his lead, reached the foot of the parapet first, and was scrambling up the face, when Schley overtook him, only to be knocked down by a heavy stone striking him squarely on the body. Fortunately, no bones were broken, and, with very little breath remaining, he managed to get up the wall just as McKee, who had reached the top, lurched forward. Schley caught him, and then saw advancing the great body of Koreans, firing their guns and shouting. An instant later, a big savage rushed upon them with his spear. McKee was then clinging to Schley's left side, so that he could not draw his cutlass, but the effort to do so displaced his body enough to spoil the Korean's aim, for his spear passed under Schley's arm, pinning his sleeve to his coat. Schley grasped the weapon with one hand, extricated his pistol with the other, and fired it full in the face of the assailant, whose body went rolling down the slope.

The storming column had now come up, and our men were pouring into the works from all sides. The fighting was hand-to-hand, and Schley was in the thick of it. The Koreans would neither take nor give quarter. Finally, they ran for their avenue of escape, only to be mowed down by canister from the howitzer battery—and the day was won.

The part Schley bore in this is a matter of official record, and Commander Kimberly, in his report, thus deals with him :

The citadel was captured ; but dearly so, as the gallant and brave McKee, the first to enter over the parapet, fell mortally wounded, with two wounds. Lieutenant-Commander Schley was the next officer in the

fort, and killed the Korean who wounded McKee. . . . To Lieutenant-Commander Schley belongs the credit of organizing the expedition and carrying out the several details which went far to prevent confusion and induce success. His arrangement of the boats, his superintendence of the various labors on shore in destroying the guns and forts, encouraging the men, and setting them a brave example in being the second in the fort at its storming and being in readiness at all times to render assistance where needed, render praise unnecessary. The facts of his labors and actions, judgment and system, speak for themselves. I commend him to your notice.

The Koreans lost over 350 killed, our force 3 killed and 9 wounded. Deeming the punishment inflicted sufficient, Admiral Rodgers withdrew his fleet.

Upon leaving the *Benicia*, Schley was again sent to the Naval Academy. He is an excellent linguist, and therefore was made head of the department of languages, a position which he held until 1874, when, having reached the grade of commander, he became the captain of the steam sloop-of-war *Essex*. His cruise was a long one,—to the African coast to survey boundaries, thence to run deep-sea soundings to St. Helena, and again from that island to the South American continent; then to rescue a shipwrecked crew on Tristan d'Acunha, and then routine duty on the South Atlantic until his turn for shore service came around again; and then he served as an inspector of lighthouses, and as an assistant in the Bureau of Equipment, occupying the last-named billet when the country suddenly became aroused to the fact that it had left Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely and his party of observers to die in the Arctic ice.

Three years before (August, 1881), Greely, with twenty-five men, in accordance with international agreement, had been sent to establish a meteorological observation station at Lady Franklin Bay, it being understood that supplies and food would be sent him each year. This was not done. Public opinion now forced Congress to act, and the President was empowered to find Greely or learn his fate. The task was assumed, for the navy, by Secretary Chandler, who with characteristic energy promptly secured two vessels suited to the work, the British Government contributing a third. To command the rescue fleet, he selected Commander Schley, assuring that officer in his letter of appointment that "full confidence is felt that you have both the capacity and courage, guided by discretion, necessary to do all that can be required of you by the department or the nation for the rescue of our imprisoned countrymen."

The entire planning of the expedition and its equipment was left wholly to Schley, although

he had never before been in the Arctic regions. By way of further impetus, Congress saw fit to offer a reward of \$25,000 to any person not in the naval or military service of the United States who should rescue the Greely party or discover its fate. That inaugurated a race between the navy ships and the Arctic whalers. The former won by a hundred miles—and on June 22 found the Greely camp near Cape Sabine, in Ellesmere Land, with Greely and six of his men barely alive.

This date was a month earlier than the waters of the vicinity had ever been navigated, or have been navigated since. After the ice pack was reached, Schley, in the words of one of the Greely survivors, "spent his time at the masthead in the crow's-nest, a barrel-like affair, with just room to stand up in; and he did not go down into the cabin for warm meals, but had his cold victuals hauled up to him."

Schley got back to the United States in July, to receive a magnificent reception from the North Atlantic squadron, assembled at Portsmouth. Honors poured in on him. The Navy Department officially thanked and congratulated him, the Maryland Legislature thanked him and voted him a gold chronometer, the Massachusetts Humane Society sent him its medal, and the geographers gave the name of "Schley Land" to a wide territory west of Cape Sabine. Meanwhile, the President ordered him to New York, and after personally receiving him, ended a graceful speech of compliment with the words: "And, Captain Schley, in further recognition of your achievement, I shall nominate you to be the chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the navy."

"But, Mr. President," blurted out the astonished Schley, whose highest expectation of anything tangible from the Government was perhaps a command in the Mediterranean, "I didn't suppose—that is—well, I don't think I've merited such a reward as that."

"That is a matter, captain," replied the President, "of which you will permit me to judge."

In a few days the Senate confirmed the nomination; and now, elevated to the rank of commodore, a prerogative of the position, Schley found himself at the head of one of the eight great bureaus which under the Secretary administer the affairs of the navy. He held it for the full term of four years, and administered it well. He developed the education of the sailors, notably through the establishment of the gunnery school at Washington; he equipped our first famous White Squadron; he devised the system which enables Jack to deposit his savings with the Government and draw interest; he established the privilege of the enlisted man to a home on a

receiving ship in the intervals between his enlistments; and he reformed the dietary scale so that the men's rations were materially bettered.

At the end of his period of service in the bureau, he reverted to his regular lineal rank, which meanwhile had become that of captain, and in 1889 was ordered to the command of the fine new cruiser *Baltimore*. Again he was selected for special and honorable service,—this time to convey the body of John Ericsson to Sweden. Then he cruised in European waters until he was ordered to Chile. The voyage was protracted, and on his arrival at Valparaiso he was anxious to give his men shore liberty. Although, through the pending revolutionary conditions, our relations with Chile had become strained, he was assured by the intendente of the city that the men might land and enjoy themselves peaceably. As is known, the official erred,—two American sailors were killed and fifteen wounded by the Chilean mob, for which due reparation was exacted.

Despite the provocation, Schley avoided any hostile action, and shortly afterward left for the United States. His cruise ending in 1892, he became again a lighthouse inspector, then a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and then captain of the *New York*, flagship of Admiral Bunce's fleet, on the home station. Two years later, he was made the head of the Lighthouse Board, and put in responsible charge of all the lighthouses; and there he was when, in February, 1898, he again attained the rank of commodore, now in regular course of seniority.

The Spanish War having broken out, two great squadrons were organized, and one of these, the Flying Squadron, charged with the protection of our northern coasts, was placed under Schley's command. At the time it was established, says the Secretary of the Navy, "although Commodore Schley was at the foot of the list of commodores, the department selected him for command," and this despite the fact that it was an honor, as the Secretary adds, "to which any one of his seniors might have felt entitled." In May, 1898, the Flying Squadron was consolidated with the naval force then operating in the West Indian waters.

Rear-Admiral Schley is the sixth in his grade, and has served (January, 1901) nearly eighteen years at sea, over twenty-five years on shore stations, and has awaited orders or been on leave for about four years in all,—these periods closely corresponding to the similar ones in the record of Admiral Dewey. His sea-service aggregate is a little in excess of the average of the eighteen rear-admirals now on the list. By operation of

law, his active career terminates on his sixty-second birthday, October 9, 1901, and he then finally retires on three-quarter sea pay, or about \$5,600 per year.

Personally, he is hale, hearty, grizzled rather than gray, and despite the severe trials, physical and mental, incident to his long career, is as genial and good-natured as he was as a midshipman. He has a keen and refreshing sense of humor, delights in "a good story," harbors no malice, and has a singular facility for seeing the best side of his enemies. In his own official report on the Korean fight, he goes out of his way to compliment the bravery of the savage who tried to spear him. He is nearer in habits, disposition, and feelings to the typical seaman of the old sea-stories than any other man in active service. He is no "sea-lawyer," and is very apt to say what he thinks, quite regardless of ulterior consequences.

As an administrator, he becomes careful and conservative, as his management of the Bureau of Equipment and Lighthouse Establishment amply attests. Professionally, he is neither a "Chesterfield" nor a "sharp,"—these terms being navy slang for the ornamental individual who shines in diplomacy, ceremonial functions, and deportment, and the close specialist who devotes his chief energies to ordnance, electricity, engineering, or some other branch of science, rather than to things more nearly appertaining to the brine. He is a good all-round naval officer, a master of his own particular profession.

His especial predilection is his high respect and regard for "Jacky," which is the service name for the enlisted man generically. He firmly believes in promotion to commissioned grades directly from the ranks, warmly denounces the system which, he contends, says that an American citizen can only go so far in the naval career and bars his advancement to the highest honors, and to all arguments contrariwise simply replies that he knows the problem is difficult, but that this country has sense enough to solve it. He is a strict disciplinarian, and yet is reputed to have always had what the sailors call a "happy ship." Those who have served under him are among his strongest friends.

His life-partner of thirty-eight years is still beside him; his only daughter is married, and he has one son a practising physician of note in New York, and another a captain in the army.

Such is the record of a faithful, tried, and distinguished public servant,—saving only that part of it which now leads him to confide his honor and his reputation to the justice of his countrymen.

AUTOMOBILE-MAKING IN AMERICA.

BY J. A. KINGMAN.

THE novelty of the horseless carriage and its many possibilities make the topic an alluring one. The public is frankly curious and interested, and there is not a professional or business man who does not realize the advantages that can be obtained from the use of an automobile which is reasonable in price and economical and practical in operation. Of course, the industry is yet new, and although it is progressing very rapidly, the public have not had time to become thoroughly familiar with the automobile.

Any prospective purchaser of a motor vehicle wishes to know something about the machine and its capabilities, and a pretty thorough demonstration is given him before he makes a decision. This test is, however, necessarily extended; and whenever an extended test of an automobile is made, it is of value, as it assists the public to get a proper idea of automobiles, their powers, and it gives the buyer an idea of what he may expect. Doubtless, any one can tell much about an automobile from watching the performances of one which is owned by a neighbor or friend; but, ordinarily, the experience of any one operator should not be taken as a criterion of what the machine can actually accomplish. Much depends upon the manner in which the automobile is used. Competitive tests of all kinds are always interesting, and automobile tests have attracted great attention wherever they have been held.

On the 9th of this month, the Automobile Club of America will hold a very important contest.

It consists in a 500-mile run from New York to Buffalo, and is open to motor vehicles of all types, whether of foreign or American manufacture. About 85 miles will be covered each day thus allowing 6 days for the contest. The vehicles will be expected to maintain a speed of 10 to 12 miles per hour, but no credit will be given for a speed of over 15 miles per hour. The contest is modeled largely after the 1,000-mile trial held by the Automobile Club of Great Britain, in May, 1900, which competition was very successful and excellently well judged. The New York-Buffalo run follows the English trial in the particular that it is in any sense a race, but entirely a test of ability. In the English trial, the vehicles are classified according to price, but in the New York-Buffalo run the classification is by horsepower. This is an important difference, and it



A MOTOR BICYCLE.

(Fitted with motor ranging in size from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower. Driven by gasoline.)

would seem that the classification by price is a far more natural one. To any one asking about an automobile, the first questions which arise are these: First, how much does the machine cost? Second, what can it do? The matter of weight seems distinctly secondary,—the matter of price is more interesting and more important. Any person who studies the performances of the vehicles on the run should bear in mind constantly the price. The classification by horse-power is not made. This would be difficult and in many ways unsatisfactory.

The run from New York to Buffalo should be a very good test of the powers of an automobile. Last spring a trip was made from New York to Chicago in an eight-horse-power machine of French manufacture. The vehicle was in the hands of a competent operator, and the run was in fair condition. Two passengers were taken along, together with luggage. The operator completed the run from New York to Buffalo in 12 hours, the hardest part of the journey, the run west of Buffalo being very much less than that encountered from New York to Buffalo. On this tour an average speed of 12 miles per hour was maintained, a good result for a machine of that class. The operator was a Frenchman, and his name was not known. It is probable that the run from New York to Buffalo will be a very interesting and successful one.

within the prescribed limits and without any serious breakdown is entitled to much praise.

The roads in the Hudson Valley are very trying, some of them are very bad, and steep hills abound. In a number of cases these inclines are covered with large stones, which makes the traveling extremely difficult; in other parts of the



A THREE-WHEELED GASOLINE VEHICLE.

(Weight, about 675 pounds. The makers claim that six gallons of gasoline will run vehicle 150 to 180 miles. Maximum speed, 25 miles per hour. Price, \$750.)

route there is a great deal of deep sand and loose gravel, both sworn enemies to the progress of an automobile. Some of the road is excellent, and it is probable that the route from New York to Buffalo is a very fair average of the country roads throughout the United States. At all events, it will be seen that the run is by no means an easy task: and, in case of bad weather, the difficulties will be greatly increased.

When the nature of the roads is considered, it is obvious that this run from New York to Buffalo is not likely to degenerate into a race. The roads will not permit of high speed. It is immaterial what is the make of the machine or what are its powers,—over bad roads and up steep hills, the speed is necessarily limited.

The general tendency of the public is to classify a contest of this kind as a race. It is not, however, in any sense a speed competition, but merely a competitive trial to show the enduring qualities of the different types of automobiles which are entered. There are a number of reasons for holding this endurance contest, not the least important of which is that there has been

some criticism as to the durability of American-made automobiles. It has been said that they are lightly constructed and do not stand up to the work required of them. Such criticisms are not important, for it has been proved in many ways that American automobiles are entirely practical and durable; and, in fact, many automobiles in this country have been very successful, owing to the fact that they have been built light. Dead weight does not always mean strength, and although strong construction throughout is requisite and necessary, yet it should be remembered that increased weight means increased first cost. A heavy vehicle must be fitted with large and heavy tires, which are expensive to repair or to replace.

The results of this contest will not be of value unless the person who studies them does so with a very fair understanding of the conditions; for instance, a certain machine may make a very excellent showing, and an exactly similar machine may not do nearly so well. What would be the reason? Simply this: One vehicle might be in charge of a manufacturer's ex-



QUADRICYCLE DRIVEN BY GASOLINE.

(American manufacture, but fitted with French motor.)

pert, and the other be in charge of one not nearly so proficient in the art of running the machine or in effecting temporary repairs. The results, therefore, are not of much value, unless looked at in the right way. Some of the modern automobiles are so complicated that an ordinary person cannot drive them, and such automobiles might make the best showing in the New York-Buffalo run; this would interest an ordinary person, but if he knew the real conditions the results would appear in an entirely different light. In the recent race from Paris to



A LIGHT STEAM RUNABOUT.
(The most common type in use in America.)

Berlin, practically all of the contestants were experts in every sense of the word ; and in all cases they were accompanied by an able mechanic, thoroughly conversant with the mechanism of the vehicle. In the New York-Buffalo contest there will be hill-climbing competitions at different points.

The manufacturers will, of course, participate largely ; and in view of this fact it was considered advisable to limit the number of vehicles entered in any class by any one manufacturer to three. About one hundred vehicles will start.

The interest which has been taken in this competition is a reflection of the interest which is being manifested all over the country in the automobile. Three years ago, there were very few automobiles in common use in this country. The electric cabs, which at that time made their first appearance in the streets of New York, were probably the first automobiles that many people ever saw. Although many machines have been manufactured and sold in this country, yet the number has been small when compared with the great mass of people who are deeply interested in the subject, and who are following every step in the progress of the industry.

The advancement of automobile manufacture in this country has been very remarkable, particularly when it is compared with the production of automobiles in foreign countries. In France, the industry is not nearly so new as in England or in America. Interest has been at fever heat ever since about 1894, the year of the Paris-Bordeaux race.

The French manufacturers of automobiles certainly deserve great credit. They have originated the motor tricycle, the voiturette, and numerous other styles of automobiles. The Daimler

motor, which is used almost exclusively in automobiles of any size, is a German invention, but has been domiciled by the French ; and the gasoline automobiles fitted with this type of motor have been brought to a high degree of perfection by the most prominent firm of French manufacturers.

Last year, there were registered in Paris somewhat over five thousand motor carriages and about eleven thousand motor cycles, the latter comprising motor bicycles, motor tricycles, and the like. Practically all of the French automobiles have been of the internal-combustion type.

In England, the conditions are quite different. There, few earnest efforts have been made to manufacture machines in quantity, and many stock-jobbing schemes have been worked up and foisted on the public. This has led to the importation into England of large numbers of both French and American automobiles. Such English manufacturers as have succeeded have imitated closely the machines of foreign manufacture. In this country, the electric vehicle was the first one to be used to any extent ; and all of the three practical types—namely, steam, gasoline, and electric, have been carefully developed.

The American manufacturers of gasoline carriages have shown considerable originality ; they are largely using their own motors and working out their own problems. In many cases, the influence of the French designs is noticeable but,



AN ELECTRIC HANSOM.
(For city use.)



GASOLINE CARRIAGE.
(Built on American lines.)

nevertheless, the American gasoline carriage is an American product, and not a base copy of the French article. The steam carriage has shown the most interesting development. Two years ago, there were practically no motor vehicles of this kind; now there are between four and five thousand in use in this country. Thus, the steam automobile in two short years has grown to be the most widely used type. It is a curious fact that the largest manufacturer of steam automobiles in America has exported 25 per cent. of the total output. This seems to indicate that there is a strong demand for American automobiles both on the Continent and in England.

It has been stated that in 1900 there were registered in Paris about five thousand automobiles. It is quite difficult to get exact figures of the number of machines being used in this country, as there are no definite methods of registration and the vehicles are pretty widely distributed all over the United States. A careful estimate puts the figures at about eight thousand motor vehicles of all types. A great many more than this have been manufactured, as a considerable quantity has been exported, and many, as yet, have not been placed on the market.

There are about one hundred and fifty automo-

bile manufacturers listed; but very few of these concerns are on a firm basis, and they are doing little except to experiment in a tentative manner. Only about one-third of this list are concerns which have turned out a seemingly practical machine with any intention of putting the same on the market. Of the entire list of 150, only about 10 companies are producing vehicles in any quantity. The output of the 10 largest companies in the United States is probably over 90 per cent. of all the machines that have been placed on the market.

In New York City, there are about 1,500 automobiles, of which 800 are driven by steam, 500 by electricity, and 250 by gasoline. In Chicago, the number of automobiles in use is not so large as that in New York City. There is a total of about 450 vehicles, of which 200 are electrical, 150 steam, and about 100 gasoline. In both cities, the electric vehicles for public service are included. In and about Boston, there are

370 vehicles, 220 of which are steam, 90 electric, and 50 gasoline. The figures for Philadelphia are as follows: Steam, 160; gasoline, 130, including motor cycles; and electric, about 50. In the above cases, it is difficult to get exact figures, but it is believed that the relative proportions are about correct. It is still more difficult to estimate the amount of money invested in the automo-



GASOLINE TOURING AUTO.
(American-built, on French lines. Eight horse-power. Price, \$2,000.)



VOITURETTE.
(American manufacture, but on French lines.)

bile industry in this country, and the sum total of the capitalizations of the different companies would be quite misleading. The total amount invested in this industry, however, is probably more than has ever been invested in the bicycle business.

As to the machines themselves, it may be stated that the three important types—gasoline, steam, and electric—have all been brought to a high degree of perfection. A comparison of these different types is interesting; but as the manufacturers who have the most knowledge are apt to be biased, any person investigating the subject with the idea of selecting a machine best suited for his use is sure to receive information from different sources which is conflicting. The public needs to be educated as to the different



A STEAM VEHICLE IN CALIFORNIA.

types of motor carriages, but a fair understanding can only be attained by the interested person looking carefully into the matter and making a personal trial of the different types. If a person desire to purchase a motor vehicle, he should consider carefully just what conditions are to be met and just what work the machine has to do. It is very probable that any person purchasing an automobile from a reliable concern will have success, provided he operate the machine carefully and give it proper attention. It must be remembered that the electric motor, the steam engine, and the gas engine have all been proven successful, and that an automobile made by a well-known concern and fitted with any one of these three types of motive power is a practical motor vehicle.



AUTOMOBILING IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT.

As to the present excellence of automobiles, there can be no question. Their adoption has been recent and rapid, but experiments have been carried on for a long time. Practical automobiles were used seventy years ago, but they were not successful. People were not ready for them, and there were other difficulties. To-day, all is different. The facilities for manufacturing motor vehicles are better than ever before. The integral parts have been studied and developed for uses in other work; the modern factory, with all of its conveniences, is the outcome of long years of mechanical industry. Thus, the automobile has the advantage of all of this experiment and improvement in other lines.



STEAM SLOOP.

(For four or five passengers. Weight, 1,000 pounds. Price, \$1,400.)

There has been a wise policy manifested by American manufacturers—namely, to manufacture automobiles reasonable in price, and so constructed that they can be operated by people of ordinary intelligence. This has not been the policy of the foreign manufacturers. The French have built largely to order, and have not increased their capacity so as to be able to keep up with their orders. The special machines, which they have so largely made, are expensive and powerful carriages. These machines have been designed for the purpose of touring on such good roads as exist on the Continent and in England, or for traveling at high rates of speed for long-continued periods of time. It is believed that these requirements are not desired by the average American. It seems certain that high speed will not obtain in this country, for it is dangerous and unnecessary. A person desiring to go from one point to another in the shortest possible time prefers to go by railroad. The purpose of the automobile is not to travel at the speed of an ordinary express train; and though it may have the power to do this, it cannot be so driven if the roads are not in the proper condition. The limitation of the speed of the automobile is most wise and reasonable. There has been considerable legislation against the speed of automobiles, and this will continue if the tendency toward racing on the public highways continues.

Perhaps the most potent reason why the craze for speed will not spread in this country is that the ordinary person cannot own and maintain a racing-machine, which is essentially expensive.



AN AMERICAN FORTY-HORSE-POWER RACING-MACHINE.



GASOLINE MOTOR CARRIAGE.

(A two-seated vehicle. Capacity, four persons. The manufacturers are beginning to appreciate the fact that the average family can get but little use out of the one-seated vehicle with a capacity of two passengers and no baggage.)

The ordinary automobile suitable for country use can be run at a higher rate of speed than should be allowed by law.

Probably the most important question in the public mind is the matter of price. Only a limited number of people can afford to buy a large and expensive touring carriage; and even if they could do this, there must be considered the additional expense of maintaining an expert mechanic at a high salary. For such large and powerful machines, the *chauffeur* is necessary, and he must be an expert, in order to keep the complicated mechanism in running order. American manu-

facturers have set about to produce machines in quantity, so that the price can be reduced thereby and the public at large have the benefit of machines which are not extravagant in price, and which can be taken care of by the ordinary individual. If the experiences of some who have bought French machines are repeated, it is hardly to be expected that the importation will continue, especially when the import duty of 45 per cent. is considered. One interesting instance may be cited. Last year, a well-known automobilist imported a famous French racing-machine which had never been beaten, although it had



IX-HORSE-POWER GASOLINE DELIVERY WAGON.

it, unloaded, 3,175 pounds. Carrying capacity, 1,500 lbs. Maximum speed, 12 miles per hour. Will run 125 on one filling of gasoline tank.)

part in numerous important road races. price paid for the vehicle was about 00; adding to this the 45 per cent. import makes a total first cost of about \$17,000. machine was used perhaps one dozen in this country, and was eventually sold \$1,000 to a well-known New Yorker. The has had little pleasure from the carriage. d, it can be stated with authority that the obile is in the repair shop six days after it een on the road once. It is believed that xperience is by no means an unusual one. gn-made machines of this kind, which are to order, are difficult to repair, because in f a breakdown new parts have to be made ally, or ordered from the foreign manufac-

In both cases, the expense is attended a great loss of time during which the ve- is, so to speak, out of commission.



AN ELECTRIC DELIVERY VEHICLE.
(For city use.)

The commercial automobile, in which so many people are interested, has not been developed as rapidly as the smaller machines. It has been noticeable, however, that automobile delivery vehicles are being used to a considerable extent. Much has been done toward producing automobile trucks, and it would seem that more interest has been manifested in the production of machines of this type than has been taken in the betterment of the roads. It is especially true of the heavy automobiles that they must be run over a smooth surface. The locomotive and the trolley car run over steel rails which are laid with the utmost care; on the other hand, the automobile has to run over the highway, where grades exist which are much greater than those existing on railroads. If the hills are steep and



LIGHT DELIVERY VEHICLE.

(Operated by steam. Weight, 1,200 pounds. Price, \$1,200.)

the roads rough, good results can hardly be obtained even by the most careful and expert handling. It is evident that the manufacturers are in somewhat of a false position. Shall the automobile be developed to run over rough roads, or shall the roads be bettered to permit of the improvement and general adoption of the automobile? Certainly the latter. The improvement of the highways in this country has been greatly delayed, but is now being taken up in a very gratifying manner. There is nothing on which the success of the automobile depends so much as on good roads.

Returning again to the cost of the automobile. The general impression seems to be—in fact, it amounts to a very general expectation—that the price will be reduced very materially in a year or so. The comparison between the bicycle and the automobile is always brought up. To be sure,

the price of the bicycle was high at first, and was reduced materially later ; but it is unfair, in any sense, to compare these two machines. The automobile is a road carriage driven by its own power ; the bicycle is a small and relatively inexpensive machine driven by human force. The principal reason why the automobile and bicycle are so often compared is that they are often used for the same purpose,—in other words, in many cases they may accomplish largely the same end.

The bicycle was at one time a novelty and a luxury, but the high price was not due to the fact that the manufacturers desired to make excessive profits. Special machinery had to be purchased in order to make the machines at all ; and the starting of an entirely new industry would have been impossible unless such prices were charged. It seems evident that the present prices of the automobile are more reasonable than were the prices of the early bicycles. It is always possible to make a cheap automobile, but this intention is not held by any reputable manufacturer of automobiles to-day. Cheap automobiles will not last, even in the hands of a person who knows how to give them proper attention. Machinery must be of the best to stand, not only the wear and tear caused by the rough roads, but the abuse which it is almost sure to receive when it gets into hands which will not operate it carefully or give it the necessary attention.

It is hardly necessary to predict the future of

the automobile, and the question as to whether it will supersede horses is by no means an important one. The automobile is not a fad or plaything, although probably a large percentage of the present owners have merely taken it upon account of its novelty. There is no doubt that the bicycle was largely used at one time as a fad, but it has now come to be the boon of millions of workingmen. It appears that the demand for bicycles is as strong as ever, only a different class of people are employing them.

As time goes on, automobiles of all types will undoubtedly show material improvement, although radical changes are hardly to be expected. It must be remembered in this connection that, although the automobile is novel, it merely consists of the application of well-known and tried devices to a road carriage, the combination forming, indeed, a strict innovation. The first few years of the automobile industry in this country have shown a remarkable demand for motor vehicles. So far, the greater part of the machines have been for pleasure purposes. This demand is not likely to decrease, for with the improvement of the roads automobile touring will become even more popular than it has been.

As to the commercial importance of the automobile, it can be said that it is already a boon to physicians, and a necessity to many business houses. As a method of transporting passengers or freight, it has unlimited possibilities.



A GROUP OF STEAM VEHICLES USED IN INSPECTING CONSTRUCTION WORK ON RAPID-TRANSIT TUNNEL, NEW YORK.



AFTER THE ROUND-UP.

(Cattle, in the background, watering after a tedious day. Fresh-water surface lake on the Staked Plains of Texas.)

THE ECONOMICS OF CATTLE-RANCHING IN THE SOUTHWEST.

BY ROBERT M. BARKER.

THE foremost industry in the Southwest is the raising of cattle for the Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago markets, as well as for export to the United Kingdom and other European countries. To it is devoted a large part of Colorado, over half of Texas, and practically all of New Mexico and Arizona, while included in it are some six and one-quarter million head, at an approximate valuation of \$125,000,000. The statistics of January 1, 1900, are the latest published by the Department of Agriculture, and the following official estimate of range cattle, as distinguished from milch cows, in the Southwest is of interest :

	Number.	Average Price.	Value.
Texas.....	4,352,541	\$17.86	\$77,736,384
New Mexico.....	659,849	18.64	12,301,571
Colorado.....	1,021,922	27.68	28,297,538
Arizona.....	362,721	16.46	5,969,233

The above figures are inadequate, for they give no idea of the vast capital represented in land, leaseholds, and improvements.

The business of raising cattle is not, as the uninitiated might assume, the mere turning loose on the prairie of a few hundred head to increase and prosper, and, finally, after being driven hither and thither from spring until autumn by a few reckless cowboys, be hurried from the Western range to the kitchen range. It is a serious undertaking, requiring more territory and fewer human workers than any other industry, fraught with numerous interesting problems, and, withal, broad in ramifications if not in detail. It is absurd to speak of it as being confined ; it is spread out over a vast territory where cheap land, luxuriant native grass, and an equable climate all the year round make this the most interesting as well as the most profitable pursuit in the Southwest. Equally fine grass is found in the Northwest, but severe winters render it difficult to raise calves successfully, so recourse is had to maturing Southern-born herds and fattening them for the market.

Naturally, the first problem in this industry is land, and each head of cattle requires from fifteen to twenty-five acres for its sustenance. In Texas, land is either leased for a period of one



A TEXAS COWBOY OF TO-DAY.

to ten years, at an annual rate of three cents per acre, or bought outright, when it costs from fifty cents to ten dollars per acre, according to location and facilities for grass and water. Most of the leased land belongs to the State, and the revenues derived from sales and leases help maintain the public schools and asylums. These so-called "school lands" now comprise 4,444,144 acres, and are scattered throughout the western counties. The school fund, to-day, amounts to over ten million dollars, and the annual revenue approximates a million and a quarter dollars.

At present, it is difficult to find unleased land in sufficient quantities, and recourse is had to subletting, which implies the payment of a large bonus—often \$100 per section. Of late years, legislators and others in eastern Texas have argued that a large part of the State was controlled by a small class of men whose only interest—cattle—prevented the encouragement, development, and promotion, in that part, of commercial and agricultural interests. It was suggested that the ranch territory be split up into small holdings for the benefit of newcomers, and that every inducement be made to develop the western region. The agitation finally culminated in a bill, and the last legislature enacted that the school lands in over fifty counties should be opened to settlers, allowing no one to secure more than four sections, or 2,560 acres. Three years' residence and \$500 worth of improvements gives title, and the settler is allowed forty years, at 3 per cent. interest, to complete his purchase, in semi-annual installments. The cattle men, who fought this measure, and who will oppose any further attempts to subdivide the range territory, state that much of the range is absolutely unsuited to the needs of the small holder, giving, among other reasons, the physical characteristics of the country, the great expense of improving a small area, the absolute isolation from towns and railroads, and the scarcity of population,—there

being fewer people to the square mile than in any other large portion of the United States. Conservative stock men admit that with four sections and one hundred head of cattle a good living can be made, but this requires an outlay of at least four thousand dollars. If, as they add, the settler has that sum, which is not altogether probable, he might push farther west, on to the free range of New Mexico and Arizona, and there invest all his capital in cattle.

Texas is noted for the number and extent of its ranches. Of a total of several thousands, they vary in size from a few thousand to several million acres, the large ones averaging fifty thousand acres. The greatest is the "X. I. T.," in the Panhandle, which embraces half a dozen counties and contains nearly three million acres. It belongs to the "Capitol Syndicate," a company of men who received this vast territory some twenty years ago in return for providing the magnificent state house at Austin. The ranch is divided into seven divisions, each managed by a foreman, and each connected with the headquarters by means of telephones. The whole



BRANDING YOUNG CALVES.

is run with the system and dispatch which characterize all great industries. On this ranch now run considerably over one hundred thousand head of cattle, and an idea of its size may be gained from the fact that the pasture fence extends 210 miles in one direction and 25 in another, making a total area of about five thousand square miles. From time to time, small parcels of land have been sold, and, meanwhile, valuations have appreciated from fifty cents an acre to four times that amount.

Probably the two largest individual holders of land in the Southwest are Maj. George W. Littlefield, of Roswell, New Mexico, and Col. C. C. Slaughter, of Dallas, Texas. The ranch and

farm holdings of the former aggregate 1,250,000 acres, while the latter is said to control by lease and title very nearly one million acres. Major Littlefield owns about seventy-five thousand head of cattle, and only recently paid \$790,000 in cash for 280,000 acres of choice grazing land, together with some ten thousand head of cattle which he bought of the "Capitol Syndicate." It is said that he came out of the Civil War penniless, learned the cattle business, and has since made over five million dollars. Among other large holders are John Scharbrauer, Sugg Robinson, Winfield Scott, and the Cowden brothers. Not a few of the cattle kings have purchased large tracts of Texas range, and their interests will not wholly suffer, even though the "school lands" be eventually all sold to settlers.

In New Mexico and Arizona, there is free range; that is to say, the national government controls the land and permits any one, without expense of purchase or lease, to raise as many cattle, sheep, and horses as he chooses, providing neither fences nor pastures are constructed, save within the quarter-section which any one may acquire. Free range implies more help and constant watchfulness, but, without further expense, the herd may increase indefinitely; whereas, in the States, new land must be obtained as the herd expands beyond the limit, or the surplus sold, else starvation and disease ensue.

After land, cattle is the first requisite, and is a problem, assuredly, of more importance than formerly, owing to the great demand for beef,

and to the general introduction of thoroughbred stock. During the money crisis of a decade ago, the working people gave up beef to such an extent that cattle depreciated to a quarter of its present value. At the same time came an unexpected call for veal from the wealthy classes, and a ready market was soon obtained for very young calves at five dollars apiece, or about half what full-grown steers were then worth. Conditions again becoming better, ranchmen immediately prospered, and few have lost money within the last eight years. Beef steers that sold for ten dollars and fifteen dollars apiece in 1892 now bring double that amount, and market conditions are so good that commission houses readily advance one-half the value of any herd, thereby allowing the ranchman to reinvest in more cattle. This marked rise in values is not alone due to a demand for beef, but partly to the reason that ranchmen are retaining their thoroughbred calves and selling them to other breeders at prices greatly in advance of what they would bring as beef.

The motto of the successful cattle man has ever been, "Retain your heifers, sell your steer calves," and the degree to which this has been observed is measured by the success of the individual. Average ranch cows, for breeding purposes, are worth from eighteen dollars to twenty-four dollars each, and bulls from forty dollars to sixty dollars each; and such are the profits of the business that men borrow money at 8, 10, and even 12 per cent., to invest in it.



A HERD OF COW-PONIES WAITING TO BE TAKEN ON A ROUND-UP AND BRANDING EXPEDITION ACROSS THE PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO.



GOOD TEXAS RANGE LAND. ROUNDING UP CATTLE.

Cattle men are recognizing the increased value to the herd, as well as in the market, of finely graded stock in preference to the long-horned and muscular Texas and Mexican cattle; and while the initial expense is heavy, they find it pays, for range land is ever becoming more valuable; and they realize that sooner or later a given area must provide for the full complement of sleek and fat animals, of the kind that fully mature before the third year and produce the most tender beef in the largest quantities. In this connection may be noted the tendency to breed out or reduce the size of horns, which, no longer necessary for defense, not only are a source of danger to other cattle, but increase the cost of transportation.

Among ranchmen, there is much pleasant rivalry over the respective merits of their thoroughbreds, choice being largely confined to the English Herefords and Durhams or Shorthorns, and the Scotch Galloways and Angus, all of which are of mild disposition, are good feeders, and produce a fine quantity of flesh. The Hereford predominates, for the reason that it, of all, thrives best on the Southwestern range, and produces the most successful results when bred to the common stock for the purpose of raising the standard of the whole herd. One Hereford bull, "Sir Bridewell," alone cost Colonel Slaughter \$5,000, and another, \$3,000, while Estes & Watts, of Midland, Texas, paid \$2,500 for yet another. The Townsend brothers of western Texas are noted breeders of Herefords, but not long since

gave \$500 apiece for sixteen Durham cows, while there was lately reported the sale of over one hundred Aberdeen Angus cattle at an average price of \$481. A year or two ago, at a fat-stock exhibition in Kansas City, a magnificent Angus steer was bought at auction for \$2,400 by an enterprising butcher who thought he saw much free advertising in beef that cost at the rate of \$1.50 per pound. However, he could not convince his patrons that it was worth all of that. Probably the largest breeder of Angus cattle in America is Nelson Morris, of Chicago, whose famous "C" ranch on the Staked Plains is 35 miles long and has an area of 444 square miles. Its 280,000 acres and 50 windmills now provide grass and water for nearly fifteen thousand cattle, the majority of which are jet black in color and without horns. About half of this property is leased from the State; the remainder belongs to Mr. Morris, who, it is said, has never seen his ranch.

Except in the summer, it seldom rains in the Southwest, and much of the water that does fall is saved by means of dams and surface lakes. Improved systems of well-digging and windmill-construction have rendered simple the water problem, and to-day, if any water is to be found it will be had, even though quicksand and rock are encountered. Considering the almost total absence of rivers, creeks, lakes, and springs, it is surprising that fresh water is so generally obtained. Exceptions are seen in the desert regions of Arizona and in a few spots on the Staked Plains of Texas and New Mexico. Otherwise, it is



THE JOHN A. LOOMIS RANCH HOUSE, CONCHO COUNTY, TEXAS.
(One of the best-equipped ranches in the United States.
Fifty thousand acres of land.)

merely a question of digging and an approximate expense of three or four hundred dollars, including the dollar-per-foot rate usually charged and the cost of excavating a small reservoir. Throughout the Staked Plains, numerous small and picturesque salt lakes lie nestled among cliffs of sandstone, conglomerate, and brightly colored clay, their whitened surfaces as smooth as asphalt, and seldom covered by water except after a heavy rain, when, followed by sunshine, they are made a paradise of colors. Each year, these lakes yield a sufficiency of salt for the cattle. With one exception, well water is found near all. At Whalen Lake, after one hundred ineffectual attempts, an otherwise magnificent grazing country has been abandoned for ranching purposes, and, while avoided by cattle and man, is frequented by wild Mexican hogs, panthers, wild cats, wolves, and quail.

In most parts, wood is such a commonplace and homely item that the question of getting it is merely one of the axe or of the pocketbook. However, on the plains, and, indeed, over a large part of the Southwest, it becomes a serious problem, only solved by the pickaxe. With the exception of a few scattered china, cedar, and hackberry trees, which furnish the sole green wood obtainable, the only fuel to be had comprises the tough and knotty roots of the thorny mesquite bush, which crop out from the ground years after the upper portion has withered and blown away.

As a rule, it takes two men half a day to get a load of either green wood or roots.

Rich grass and fresh water do not alone solve the problem of cattle-raising. Disease is a frequent and unwelcome visitor, resulting in average losses to herds of from 5 to 10 per cent. Fortunately, the altitude of several thousand feet prevents the occurrence of splenic fever, so common to the low lands of the Southern States and Mexico, and most of the ranches are beyond the imaginary line of quarantine which separates the Southern herds from the Northern and renders the former subject to inspection and vexatious delays before they can be shipped to the markets.

"Blackleg," or anthrax, is the most dreaded of all diseases, and attacks only young calves. It is a malignant contagious disease of the blood, usually occurring in fertile pastures, where cattle have fattened too fast by eating rich food. It is frequently conveyed by germs from an infected carcass, and first attacks the thriftiest. The usual symptoms are a swelling in the legs, followed by an inability to walk. The swollen parts soon mortify, and death follows quickly. There is no cure, and opinion is divided as to the various preventives. Vaccination is now quite popular, but some say that it is too expensive and is not a sure deterrent, while others record not a single death among their inoculated herds. Of late, the Government has been sending out various rem-



A TYPICAL RANCH HOUSE, ANDREWS COUNTY, TEXAS.



OSTRANDER RANCH HOUSE, IN TEXAS.

(Most elaborate ranch house in the West. Equipped with numerous fireplaces and bath-rooms.)

edies, inviting ranchmen to try them and to report.

Another disease, quite prevalent, though seldom fatal, is "creeps," a form of paralysis, or general weakening of the system, usually occurring among cows that are suckling calves. It is due mainly to an insufficiency of nourishment in the grass, particularly in pastures where "shinernery," or dwarf oak trees, abound. What little nutriment the cow derives, she gives to her offspring, thereby impoverishing herself. One by one the legs give out, causing the victim to creep rather than to walk. An immediate remedy is



RUNNING WATER ON LIVE OAK RANCH, TEXAS.

to separate cow and calf as soon as found and transfer both to richer pastures.

The frequent presence on the prairie of a little green weed called "loco" is a constant source of danger to cattle and of worry to ranchmen, while efforts to exterminate it have signally failed. "Loco" has the same seductive and fatal influence over cattle that opium has on mankind. While eating it, the victim is apart from the rest of the herd, and for days is oblivious to grass, water, and companions. In its early stages, the habit produces little more than a drowsy sensation, and can be checked and stopped by transferring the animal to a pasture where the weed does not exist. After a few months' continued eating, the victim becomes insane, and refuses to leave the place, while often attempting to gore the first man

who tries to drive it. Finally, the eyes dilate, there is frothing at the mouth, and the animal dies in convulsions.

A constant menace to all ranches are the various animals that live on the plains. Strange as it may appear, the industrious and seemingly harmless little prairie dog causes the most damage. In countless thousands, he is gathered in sociable little colonies, and all day long scampers in play or digs deep in the ground. Each family occupies a hole one foot in diameter and from ten to twenty feet deep. In cold weather, rattlesnakes make these holes their homes, and, as they eat little and sleep much, are not undesirable boarders. Aside from the danger to horsemen and cattle occasioned by these holes, the serious phase of the nuisance is the almost total destruction of grass about the dog towns. Powder and shot prove ineffectual, and poison alone will exterminate them. During the winter, when other duties are not pressing, cowboys daily visit several thousand holes, distributing at each a handful of poisoned grain,—a mixture of maize, strychnine, cyanide of potassium, oil of anise, and molasses. Instances of success are numerous. One ranchman in Andrews County, Texas, now pastures 4,000 head where formerly only 750 could be accommodated. Appeals have been repeatedly made to State legislatures to offer a bounty or else provide free poison, and only recently Kansas has adopted the latter course and appropriated \$10,000.

Of the large animals, the wolf is the most destructive. Two varieties exist, the coyote, or



MILCH COWS ON NEW MEXICO STOCK FARM.

(A superior kind of cattle ranch.)



COWBOYS AND MEXICANS REPRESENTING A DOZEN RANCHES ATTENDING A BIG ROUND-UP OF CATTLE IN THE PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO.

common prairie wolf, and the lobo or big-timber wolf. The former looks not unlike a shepherd dog, and, except when starving, rarely attacks cattle, save very young calves, preferring carrion, rabbits, and chickens. On the other hand, the lobo is three times the size of the coyote, and never hesitates to strike down a full-grown steer. His method of attack is to first sever the "ham-strings," or tendons, of the hind legs, when he proceeds to gorge himself with the choicer portions of his powerless victim, leaving the remains to the humble coyote.

Traps, dogs, and poisoned carcasses are the usual means of exterminating wolves. On one Texas ranch, over two dozen coyotes were caught in traps last January, while a pack of stag hounds on a ranch in New Mexico killed fully one hundred during the winter. The lobo is seldom seen or caught, but dead cattle on every ranch give startling evidence of his presence. In fact, one man lost seventy-five heifers out of a herd of four hundred during a recent winter, while two others, one in the Guadalupe Mountains, disposed of their ranches, so great were the losses from

wolves. Bounties of ten dollars are freely given, both by the county authorities and the ranchmen, while there is a great demand for the handsome gray fur of the skins.

That large and sly beast, the panther, is occasionally seen, and while he rarely attacks cattle, he has an especial fondness for colts, seldom missing an opportunity to visit a horse pasture. The panther leaps upon the back of his prey, and before the terrified beast can shake him off, it is fatally bitten and torn by the sharp teeth and claws. Similar destruction is caused in the mountain districts of New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado by the Mexican lion, sometimes called mountain lion or cougar.

As trespassers only, and not prey, cattle are frequently bitten by rattlesnakes and killed. While shunned by ranchmen, these pests are not an unmixed evil, since they destroy prairie dogs, rabbits, and other burrowing pests. The ranchman has an ally in the powerful bull snake, which is larger than the rattler, and, though harmless to man, annually destroys great quantities of rattlesnakes.



A STREET SCENE IN EDEN, TEXAS.
(A typical cattle town.)



MAIN STREET, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.
(A progressive cattle and sheep town of western Texas.)

The most dreaded calamity is the prairie fire, which is likely to occur at any time during the winter, when the grass is long, dry, and brittle. To guard against the spread of fire, narrow ridges or roads are built across the big pastures. Care is exercised by cowboys in tossing away their favorite cigarette, as well as by travelers overland, to extinguish their fires as soon as the meal is over. Instinctively, all feel that a chance spark in this treeless country may cause the devastation of thousands of acres, even though the progress of the flames be temporarily checked by

occasional stretches of sand and bare ground. A prairie fire may be seen for miles, but it seldom makes great headway before numerous ranchmen and cowboys are hurrying thither from all parts, ready to beat out the flames with dampened cloths.

Mention must be made of the expense account, even though it is small and ridiculously simple. The average cowboy is paid \$25 per month, and the foreman, if there be one, perhaps twice or thrice that amount. On a few of the largest ranches, the foreman receives \$100 per month.



CATTLE IN PENS PREPARATORY TO BEING LOADED ON CARS.



COWBOYS PREPARING DINNER.

(A ranch outfit of wagons and cowboys engaged in the midsummer work of rounding up and branding cattle. Such an outfit is absent from ranch headquarters for months at a time.)

In all instances, board and lodging are included. On one very fine ranch, the foreman is allowed a salary of \$3,500, a large house, provisions, and free medical aid. This is an exceptional case, but the responsibility is great, particularly so, for the owner never visits his property. Owing to the inaccessibility to towns and the excessive cost of transportation, from one to three months provisions are bought at one time. The list includes Mexican beans, oatmeal, bacon, coffee, flour, molasses, and, occasionally, dried fruit and canned tomatoes and corn. One dollar per week is a large estimate for the cost of feeding a single person. Other expenses include repairs and minor improvements. Fencing is an important problem; new ones must be built, at an average cost of sixty dollars per mile, and old ones kept in the best of repair. Personal expenses differ according to individual tastes. As a rule, the cowboy dresses more expensively than his employer, and owns his own saddle and bedding. Even so, one hundred dollars is an average outlay for the year.

Despite the problems which must be met and overcome, there is not one which lessens the interest the progressive stock man feels in his ever-increasing herds, or which should keep out of the business the ambitious young man with more

energy than money. Nature and time are the two most important requisites, but hard work and perseverance are quite as essential, if the herds are to be successfully raised and prepared for the market. The present successes have been won principally by those who began a decade or two ago, when, as cowboys, they accepted cattle in preference to money wages, and this at a time when cattle were cheap. To-day, little encouragement is given the cowboys, and few, if any, ranchmen will allow their men to "run" any cattle on their property. In consequence, there is little stimulus offered, and rare, indeed, is the case where an employee puts aside his small earnings intending to buy a "bunch" of cattle as soon as he has saved up one or two thousand dollars.

As long as land can be obtained at a nominal sum, and beef continues to be our most utilitarian diet, despite advancing prices, so long will cattle-ranching produce greater returns on less capital than almost any other industry. Finally, if the environment of the plains seem primitive, and there be lacking the social and intellectual stimulus of the town, recompense is had in continued good health, the result of vigorous outdoor life in the high altitude and equable climate.

KANSAS AFTER THE DROUGHT.

BY PROF. FRANK W. BLACKMAR.

THE unprecedented business prosperity of Kansas during the past five years will be slightly checked by the effects of the drought which had its center in western Missouri and enlarged its radius in every direction, including Kansas. The heat was intense and unusual. Ordinarily, the summer nights in Kansas are cool, but during the recent hot spell, frequently the atmosphere was not cooled during the night, so that at 5 o'clock in the morning the mercury ranged in the eighties. Different from other dry spells, the eastern portion of the State has been a greater sufferer than the western portion.

The dry weather and excessive heat had a very depressing effect, not only upon the Kansas farmer, but upon the residents of the towns. The cloudless skies, the burning sun, the scorching winds blowing over the heated area, the curling of the corn-leaves, the dropping of the half-formed fruit, and the burning pastures,—all had a tendency to frighten people, and to make the effects appear more destructive than they really were.

No doubt, millions of prospective wealth were wiped out within thirty days. The month of May was cold and dry, and crops were backward. Then came June with its heat and dryness, to scorch the weakling crops of May. Notwithstanding great losses, Kansas has many things to be thankful for. The refreshing rains which began the last of July revived the drooping vegetation, renewed the water-supply, and gave new impulse to the industries of the State, so that the summer's drought proves but an incidental check to the prosperity of the State. In a year, Kansas will have forgotten the drought.

The old settlers, the most disturbed members of the community, compared it with the drought of 1860, in which no rain fell the whole summer

through, until the snows of December. That was indeed a dreadful time, as there was comparatively little wealth in the community to stand the shock of the drought. But there are better conditions in Kansas now. There is an accumulation of wealth, systematized and diversified industries, and a momentum of commercial life which will go on notwithstanding temporary interruptions.

The resources of the State are fairly well developed. Its agricultural area is being wisely and discriminatingly used, and men have learned to adapt the soil to its best uses. The mineral industry yields not a little wealth to the community, and manufacturers are gradually establishing themselves throughout the State. This diversity of resources enables the farmer to meet successfully emergencies that may arise. Also, the old mortgages which were such a terror to the people in 1893 have been so nearly paid off as not to be a burden to the community. The banks are full of local money,—deposits of farmers, manufacturers, and laborers,—and while the drought may cut off the prospective earnings of the community, and in some instances draw on the reserve, still the momentum of wealth-creating and industry will carry the State boldly on to better years and a larger life.

AGRICULTURE.

While in a peculiar way agricultural industries are dependent upon the bounty or the niggardliness of nature, still this becomes less and less so. In reality, agriculture has become nearly as steady and permanent as the manufacturing industry. Indeed, it may be well said that the farmer manufactures wheat and corn, and fruit and live stock, so carefully does he study the nature of the soil to discover what it may best produce; the kind



SCENE IN HARVEST FIELD, NEAR LAWRENCE.



A HERD OF CATTLE WATERING IN VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS.

of fertilizers which will make the yield largest, and the best crops to satisfy the demands of the market: when to market them, how to market them, the best feed for stock, and how to use it; the defense against animal and plant parasites, etc.

The manufacturer of implements has a design, and uses the force of steam to turn his machinery to produce a given result. The agriculturalist has a design, and uses machinery driven by steam and animal power to produce a given result. In addition, he manipulates the general creative forces of the soil.

The miller using the water-power—a bit of nature—grinds the wheat, and we call him a manufacturer of flour. The farmer applies his machinery to the soil—a bit of nature—and raises wheat; why not call him a manufacturer of wheat? The only difference is that he cannot manage or control the sun's heat, nor the rains of summer; hence, he is subservient, to a certain degree, to the fickleness of nature, while a manufacturer can control and manipulate more fully the forces of nature that he uses. Yet, with care, the farmer can prepare for the emergencies of dry years, and gradually he is learning to do so. Year in and year out, the profits of farming are becoming as steady as the profits of manufacturing, except in cases of monopoly. The immense amount of machinery used in modern agriculture makes it appear more and more like a manufacturing business. A visit to a large agricultural implement house, or to an extensive ranch, where the great number and variety of implements are displayed, convinces one that much of the old "hand manufacture" has been displaced by "power manufacture." It means

much to the farmer, for he can accomplish as much in a day as formerly took a week.

THE GREAT WHEAT HARVEST.

All of the available men, and in many instances women and children, were necessary to harvest the great wheat crop of Kansas,—perhaps the greatest in the history of the State. Harvesters, drawn by horses, traversed the great fields of golden grain preparing it for the thresher,—a great machine driven by steam power, which turns out thousands of bushels of grain a day. The headers, self-binders, and threshers are the chief machinery of har-

vest, and the sales of these are enormous each year. As an addition to the machinery of wheat harvest, there has been recently introduced, from California, a great header and thresher combined, drawn by eight horses, cutting a swath fourteen feet in width, and turning the heads of grain into a threshing-machine. It finds a field of standing grain, and it leaves in its track a row of sacks of grain ready for the market. In a dry season like this, such a machine would prove very successful in Kansas.

The wheat crop was supposed to yield one hundred millions of bushels this year, but the drought in some instances cut it short, until it will probably not be above ninety nor below eighty million bushels. Probably ninety million bushels will be a fair estimate, and its value will not fall below \$50,000,000.

With the increased price of wheat, caused by the deficiency in other crops, the Kansas farmer has a good start on a summer's income, and can afford to lose in other directions without seriously impairing his resources. The value of the wheat crop will be greater than that of the last, which amounted to \$41,974,144. People are talking of feeding wheat to stock instead of corn. While it may be about as profitable, it probably will not be necessary, on account of the later forage and the amount of old and new corn.

The farmers and millers of Kansas are exceedingly enterprising in obtaining high-grade products. As an evidence of this, it is only necessary to state that they imported this year a large amount of seed wheat from Russia, to keep up the grade of hardness of the Kansas product. The wheat of Kansas is second to none in quality, producing the finest quality of flour made.

When the millers of Minneapolis have an insufficient supply of home-grown wheat, they import Kansas wheat, whose flour is easily substituted for the best product of the Minnesota mills. The quality of the Kansas wheat this year is excellent, the berry having extra weight and hardness.

THE CONDITION OF CORN.

Owing to the backwardness of the season, much of the corn was planted late. The early corn was far enough advanced to be practically ruined by the hot weather, but considerable of the late corn will be saved by copious showers. As it is, the estimate of forty to fifty millions of bushels in the place of a yield of one hundred and thirty-four millions of bushels of last year is a fair estimate of the difference. But there are from thirty to forty million bushels of old corn in the State, which will help tide over the effects of the deficiency.

As soon as the rains came, people began to replant gardens, and to plant corn, turnips, millet, sorghum, and kaffir corn for forage. There will be sufficient feed to carry all of the stock safely through the winter. The late corn did not become thoroughly rooted before the drought came on, and consequently had not a strong hold on the subsoil moisture. Yet it will make a partial crop, owing to the timely showers the last of July and during August; but the early corn, being too far advanced, was ruined by the excessive heat and drought.

By the way, it is interesting to note the changes in the methods of cultivating corn from former years. In the early spring, the farmer goes into the field with the plow having a double mold-board. He runs a furrow between the stubble of the rows of corn of the previous year. There follows him a little machine, called a lister, drawn by one horse walking in the furrow. The corn is planted in this way in the furrow, all by machinery. After the corn comes up in the furrows, a man with a span of horses drags a long plank laid across the furrows, with a seat upon it, lengthwise of the furrows, and crowds the loose dirt down around the corn. This is its first cultivation. Subsequently, he uses improved double cultivators drawn by two horses, and nature does the rest until it is time to harvest the crop.

The old way was to turn over the entire field, harrow the same, mark it with a corn-marker, and plant it by hand; then to cultivate with a single cultivator, drawn by a horse walking between the rows, which was followed by individuals with hand hoes. This enlarged use of machinery in agriculture decreases the number of laborers each year in proportion to the amount of raw product or material produced.

THE CONDITION OF LIVE STOCK.

Perhaps the drought in Kansas has a more direct effect on live stock than on any other industry. Not only have farmers everywhere been turning their attention to scientific stock-raising, but also Kansas has become a great feeding-place for outside stock.

In the summer, the fertile pastures of the West are covered with feeders shipped in from other States, in addition to the home stock; and, later in the season, large numbers of outside stock are fed on Kansas corn. Much attention is given to the improvement of the various breeds of stock, there being many stock farms devoted to the culture of pure grades and other high grades of stock. The Hereford seems to be the special favorite for ranges and for market products, although the Short Horns are still much prized. For dairying purposes, the Jersey still takes the lead. Crosses from pure breeds are a constant study by the Kansas stock-raiser.

When the pastures dried up, the stock was being prematurely sold, some of it at a loss. The price of milk rose from five to seven cents a quart, and the dairying business was greatly



A STEAM SEPARATOR AT WORK NEAR KINGMAN, KANSAS.



AN ALFALFA FIELD IN KANSAS.

crippled. However, with the rains, feed of all kinds has sprung up during July and August. The corn, sorghum, kaffir corn, alfalfa, and other plants make up the deficiency of feed.

Farmers are learning more and more to use alfalfa, kaffir corn, and sorghum for feed, and these are proving exceedingly valuable in times of drought; and especially is this true of alfalfa, a species of clover introduced into Kansas some years ago.

In 1900, there were 276,008 acres of alfalfa cultivated. Under good conditions, it yields three or four crops a year. It works best under irrigation, but can be raised without. It is good for all kinds of stock when green, and is especially serviceable in fattening hogs, and makes an excellent hay for all kinds of stock in the winter feeding. Its immense value to Kansas is being gradually realized. Two crops had already been harvested this year before the serious effects of the drought were felt.

Sorghum is also being used for forage as well as for seed, 1,622,963 tons of this crop being raised in 1900. It is true that drought injures more or less all forms of feed, but the greater the variety and the larger the number of resources, the less severe the attack. Kaffir corn stands the drought better than any other forage plant. There were 1,966,217 tons raised last year from 645,186 acres, and a larger area was planted this year than last. At the beginning of the dry period, there

was a larger number of stock in Kansas than ever before at this time of the year. Some through necessity, others through fright, have hurried the stock to market. To illustrate the extent of the sacrifice: a neighbor of the writer purchased 126 calves in Kansas City at \$126. Except when absolutely necessary, this is a great mistake, as there will be sufficient feed to carry them to a successful market or through the winter. So, it appears that diversity of crops insures against the worst forms of drought.

Here, as elsewhere, the more points at which man touches nature, the greater will be his mastery over it, and the less will he be subject to the uncertainties of chance.

Farmers are urged by Mr. Coburn, secretary of the Board of Agriculture, to hold on to their stock, and not to sell at present low prices. Also, Paul Morton, second vice-president of the Santa Fé, urges the same, and says: "I think, if there is any corn to be had anywhere in the adjoining States, we will be glad to haul it into Kansas, at reduced rates, if necessary, in order to provide feed for the Kansas live stock."

In the western country, where the farmers depend mostly upon stock-raising, a tract of five, ten, or twenty acres can be irrigated by means of wells pumped by windmills or engines. This small tract gives a large yield per acre in the form of vegetables, fruit, and alfalfa, enabling the farmer to keep pigs and cows sufficient

for home use. In some sections, such as the region about Gordon City, irrigation is practised on a large scale.

But, without further discussion, the following table will show the extent and variety of the agricultural interests of Kansas and indicate the relative value of corn to that of other crops :

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF 1900.

Products.	Quantities.	Values.
Winter wheat.....bu.	76,505,443	\$41,624,098
Spring wheat....."	743,648	350,048
Corn....."	134,523,677	39,581,835
Oats....."	31,160,982	6,621,443
Rye....."	1,945,026	753,158
Barley....."	3,319,333	972,358
Buckwheat....."	4,400	3,300
Irish potatoes....."	7,141,806	2,685,297
Sweet potatoes....."	432,156	187,153
Castor beans....."	25,968	25,968
Cotton.....lbs.	48,400	2,420
Flax.....bu.	1,663,238	2,201,209
Hemp.....lbs.	9,200	400
Tobacco....."	18,000	1,800
Broom corn....."	18,674,345	655,344
Millet and Hungarian... tons	706,985	2,585,567
Sorghum: for syrup or sugar..	1,622,963	551,807
" for forage or seed.....	.....	2,533,118
Milo-maize.....tons	13,263	41,859
Kaffir corn....."	1,906,217	5,756,285
Jerusalem corn....."	5,460	16,245
Timothy....."	.....	.....
Clover....."	.....	.....
Blue grass....."	1,227,349	5,829,907
Alfalfa....."	.....	.....
Orchard grass....."	.....	.....
Other tame grasses....."	.....	.....
Prairie grass under fence.."	1,689,455	5,913,062
Live-stock products....."	.....	67,014,901
Horticultural products, etc...	.....	1,583,050
Totals .....	.....	\$187,796,406

In addition to these, the products of live stock amounted to \$67,014,901, and those of gardens and orchards marketed amounted to \$1,276,388.

Perhaps a very conservative estimate of all products for 1901 would be as follows : Wheat, \$50,000,000 ; live stock, \$60,000,000 ; corn, \$15,000,000 ; other products, \$20,000,000, making a total of \$145,000,000. This is not a bad showing when compared with the products of 1900, the largest in the history of Kansas, which amounted to \$187,796,406.

It is greater than the product of 1897, which was the first of the good years, it being valued at only \$136,355,298. According to Secretary Coburn, Kansas ranks high as a wheat and corn producing State. In comparison with other States, the product of the last five years is as follows :

State.	Value of wheat and corn for five years.
Illinois.....	\$361,530,618
Iowa.....	320,749,771
Missouri.....	275,961,063
Nebraska.....	301,419,322
Kansas.....	878,133,347

People who imagine that Kansas is an uncertain crop State should consider carefully this statement from wholly reliable sources.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Kansas does something besides raising corn and wheat. It is rapidly developing the products of wealth under the earth's surface. Its mineral resources are continually growing. Its coal, zinc, lead, cement, oil, gas, salt, and clay products are of immense value and service to the State. This will continue to develop, even though agriculture should decline.



A KANSAS FAMILY "SAVING THE WHEAT" IN ABSENCE OF HARVEST HANDS.

The following table shows the products of Kansas for 1899, which, in nearly every instance, were considerably increased in 1900 :

VALUE OF EACH OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF KANSAS FOR 1899.

Name of Product.	Value for 1899.
Non-metallic Products.	
Coal.....tons.	\$5,124,248
Coke.....bbls.	250,000
Salt, without cooperage.....bbls.	780,200
Cooperage.....bbls.	423,540
Clay products.....tons.	415,730
Gypsum-cement plaster.....tons.	282,743
Gypsum-land plaster.....tons.	4,902
Stone, building (estimated).....c. yds.	250,000
Stone, crushed, for railroad ballast.....c. yds.	300,000
Natural gas.....bbls.	257,500
Oil, crude.....bbls.	52,187
Oil, refined, including gasoline and fuel oil.....bbls.	225,790
Hydraulic cement.....bbls.	83,000
Lime (estimated).....tons.	65,000
Sand (estimated).....tons.	50,000

VALUE OF EACH OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF KANSAS FOR 1899.

Name of Product.	Value for 1899.
Metallic Products.	
Zinc ore, 63,369 tons, worth \$2,313,831, yielding metallic zinc.....tons	\$3,720,733
Lead ore, 6,733.30 tons, worth \$354,311, yielding metallic lead.....tons	449,344
Smelting Products.	
Zinc smelting.....tons	6,056,360
Lead smelting.....tons	150,000
Argentine refinery.....tons	20,023,385
Totals.....	\$38,889,612

Without doubt, 1901 will show an aggregate increase in the mineral products of Kansas.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

While Kansas is not a manufacturing State, she has a few large manufacturing industries and a large number of small ones. The great packing-houses of Kansas City, Kan., yield immense products of wealth annually. The great smelting industries and flour mills also yield large returns. Cement factories and vitrified brick plants add not a little to the wealth of the community.

The use of oil, and especially of gas, in manufacturing is rapidly gaining ground. There are many small concerns that manufacture useful products chiefly for home consumption. Implements and furniture, clothing, cigars, chemicals, etc., are gradually gaining ground. But the handling of the raw products of the soil in flouring mills, packing-houses, smelters, cement, salt, and brick factories, are the chief manufacturing industries.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Kansas was never in a better condition, financially, than at the present time. The banks have large deposits from a large number of depositors, the majority of whom are farmers, laborers, and stock-raisers. Money is plentiful at the ordinary rate of 6 per cent. on good farm lands, and in some instances money has been offered for 5 and 5½ per cent. In some instances, banks have purchased securities at a lower rate in order to keep their money in use. There are about \$70,000,000 of deposits now in the banks of Kansas. The greater amount of this is by small depositors, so that it is widely diffused. The banks are all in fine condition. The only difficulty they have met is in the slowness of loans on account of the full-handed condition of the people.

Farm mortgages have been liquidated during the last four years until the indebtedness is no longer burdensome to the community. Borrowers have not been slow to take advantage of the gradually decreasing rates of interest, and have renewed old mortgages at lower rates.

There is everywhere manifested a permanency of business interests which is conducive to prosperity. The permanent organization of business, as well as the accumulation of wealth, has a tendency to tide over any temporary depression like that caused by the recent drought. This prosperity and permanency are conducive to the confidence of the financial world, and, consequently, to lower rates of interest, so that only an excessive demand would now perceptibly raise the rate of interest.

The past four years have witnessed results of business prosperity in various ways. The towns of the State are rapidly improving. Dirt roads are giving place to brick and asphalt pavements; old wooden sidewalks to permanent foundations of stone and brick; old buildings are renovated, and a large number of new business blocks and dwellings are being erected. Town improvements, such as better lighting and better water-supply, and, in some instances, better transportation, are observed. New churches and schoolhouses of improved architectural style are being built. During these four years the agricultural products amounted to \$645,903,789.

The railroad traffic is very large, all of the great lines running through Kansas being worked to their fullest capacity. Passenger trains are crowded, and all available freight cars are in use. The exodus to Oklahoma on account of the opening of the reservation, and the immense passenger traffic occasioned by people going away to escape the heat and to attend conventions, have made crowded trains. The roads of the Southwest will have a good season.

POPULATION.

The population of Kansas has not increased much during the last ten years. Quite an emigration out of the State during the period of depression, and the large number of emigrants to Oklahoma, nearly overbalance the natural increase. In 1890, the total population was 1,427,096; in 1900, 1,444,708.

But it is an American-born population, and the foreigners within the borders of the State are practically Americanized. The foreign immigration to the State is very small, and there is being built up a sturdy native population of strong characteristics and practical business instincts.

The population is marked by thrift and energy, and a desire for education as a means for the betterment of the condition of the people. Also, there are those who love learning and art and culture because of their elevating influences. The majority of the people are temperate in speech, thought, habits, and practices, and comparatively few are intemperate. Sometimes more is said and heard of these few than should be said, and much less is said of the great mass of the people of Kansas who represent the salt of the earth.

While Kansas is in the interior, far from New York, the great financial center of the United

States and the future financial center of the world, the people of Kansas realize the prosperity of the present and have faith in their future greatness, and are ready to demonstrate by thrift, energy, and earnestness of purpose that they are correct. Losses have been incurred, prospects blighted, the people have become frightened, the croaker and the fakir have done their work; but Kansas is too rich, too strong, too well organized, to permit any of these obstacles to influence seriously her prosperity. The momentum of success of the past four years will tide her over the present episode of the drought.

To the farmer, the drought carries its peculiar lesson. It will cause him to exercise greater precautions in planting a larger acreage of alfalfa and kaffir corn,—the great feed-producers in dry climates. He will learn lessons of wisdom about early and late planting, and about midsummer planting. Stock-raisers will take greater precautions about water-supply and surplus feed. A new impulse will be given to irrigation, as well as to other safeguards against the drought. And possibly the greater lesson will be learned, that, having had five years of plenty, a little loss in prospective wealth may make the people of Kansas grateful for their numerous blessings.



HERD OF TWO HUNDRED NATIVE KANSAS STEERS, NEAR OBERLIN, KANSAS.

HERBERT B. ADAMS: A SKETCH.

BY RICHARD T. ELY.

IN the death of Dr. Herbert B. Adams the Johns Hopkins University loses another one of that brilliant group of men whom President Gilman gathered about him twenty-five years ago, and one who was an able helper in making that foundation the power which it has been and still is; while the country at large has to mourn the untimely departure of a great educator.

It requires but a few lines to present the main facts of this peaceful, smoothly flowing life. Dr. Adams came of old Massachusetts stock. Both on the paternal and maternal side, his ancestors settled in the Old Bay State more than two hundred and fifty years ago. His father was Nathaniel Dickinson Adams, a lumber merchant and selectman of Shutesbury, Mass., and his mother, Harriet Hastings. It was in Shutesbury that Dr. Adams was born, April 16, 1850. The family appear soon after this to have moved to Amherst, Mass., for it was there that as a lad Dr. Adams attended the public schools, going from Amherst to Phillips Exeter to complete his preparation for Amherst College. From this institution Dr. Adams was graduated in 1872, and at the head of his class. It is said that as a boy he was a natural leader among his playmates, and that at Amherst College he displayed those qualities of leadership which were ever so prominent in his character. Soon after graduation from Amherst, Dr. Adams went to Heidelberg University, Germany, where he was given the degree of Ph.D., "*Summa cum laude*," in 1876. A few years later I was a student at Heidelberg, and found that among the American students whose memory was cherished by the faculty was Dr. Adams, of the then new Johns Hopkins University, which was even at this time beginning to attract the attention of educators. There were then at least four conspicuous names in the faculty at Heidelberg—viz., Bunsen, Bluntschli, Knies, Kuno Fischer. Alas! of these four men with world-reputations, Kuno Fischer alone survives. Dr. Adams and I studied especially under both Knies and Bluntschli; I taking my major under the former economist, he his major under the latter political scientist. Dr. Adams always cherished a warm admiration for Bluntschli, and looked upon this distinguished German professor as his master; while Bluntschli ever took peculiar pleasure in the career of his American disciple in Baltimore.



THE LATE DR. HERBERT B. ADAMS.

In the year 1876, when Dr. Adams completed his course of study at Heidelberg, the Johns Hopkins University began its history, and he became a successful candidate for a fellowship, and made so favorable an impression upon President Gilman that he was in a few years placed in charge of the department of history and political science, holding that position under one title and another—associate, associate professor, and finally professor—from 1891 on, until his resignation a few months ago on account of failing health. During the years 1878–81, he was historical lecturer at Smith College, and from 1888 to 1891 he occupied a similar position in the "College of Liberal Arts" of the Chautauqua system of education. My impression is, however, that he retained at least an informal connection with the Chautauqua work after 1891, and I know that his interest in that work was ever keen and appreciative. In 1884, Dr. Adams was active in organizing the American Historical Association. Among his associates in this enterprise, Hon. Andrew D. White, President Charles K. Adams, and the late Prof. Justin Winsor are prominently mentioned; but I think that no one else labored so assiduously as he in bringing together the

men who founded this association, and it was quite natural that he should be chosen its first secretary; also, with his qualities, equally natural that he should hold the position until the sad condition of his health forced him to resign it in December last, when he was made vice-president and put in line for the presidency.

Dr. Adams' editorial activity was especially prominent among his various lines of work. Early in his university career, he founded the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science," and had at the time of his death edited some forty volumes in this series. He was also editor, since 1887, of the series of monographs entitled "Contributions to American Educational History," published by the United States Bureau of Education. His own monographs were chiefly of an educational character, and among them may be mentioned "The Study of History in American Colleges and Universities," "The College of William and Mary," "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia." Another one of his monographs bears the title "Maryland's Influence in Founding a National Commonwealth;" and this monograph illustrates his keen interest and appreciation of his own environment in its historical, political, and social significance. But his largest work, and the only one issued in book form, was his "Life and Writings of Jared Sparks," published in 1893.

Dr. Adams' health began to fail noticeably somewhat less than two years ago. The last time that I saw him was in December, 1899, when he was about to start on a voyage—I think to Bermuda or Jamaica—in search of health. He showed then comparatively few evidences of his physical breakdown, and I hoped, as did his other friends, that rest and change for a few months would restore him to health and old-time vigor. At the beginning of the academic year—1900-01—he resumed his duties at the Johns Hopkins, but it soon became apparent that he could not carry forward his work, and he became convinced that he must resign his position. The trustees, in accepting the resignation, passed a resolution expressing their appreciation of his eminent services, and he was made professor emeritus. In some remarks I made before the Northwestern Association of the Johns Hopkins Alumni on February 22 of this year, I still ventured to express the hope that Dr. Adams would be spared for many years, and although less active than heretofore, might still render important services to education and history. In the last letter which I received from him he expressed the hope that he would be able to be of service to the department of history and political science

in the Johns Hopkins University, watching its further development and assisting it with friendly counsel. But this was not to be. His malady was incurable, and he succumbed to it on July 30. Since his death, his will has revealed his devotion to the university with which his memory will ever be associated; for after making small bequests to Amherst College and the town of Amherst, and one of \$5,000 to the American Historical Association, the rest of his estate is left to the Johns Hopkins University as an "H. B. Adams" fund. Dr. Adams was never married, and his will shows where his affections were placed.

A few years younger than Dr. Adams, I did not begin my work at the Johns Hopkins until the fall of 1881, when he was already associate. I found him cordial, hopeful, and helpful. I soon discovered that capacity for leadership, for rallying men about him, to which I have already alluded as one of his prominent traits. I think that he was never so happy as when he was taking the initiative, either alone or associated with others, in the development of some new enterprise or the foundation of some new institution, whether this was a university club, a country school for boys, the Johns Hopkins studies, or any other one of various undertakings with which he was associated. And his gifts for leadership were recognized in other ways than those already mentioned. It was natural that he should early have been elected a trustee of Amherst College, that he should have been a trustee of the "Boys' Country School" of Baltimore, and the first secretary of the University Club of that city, as it also was that other important universities should have endeavored to draw him away from the Johns Hopkins by offers of important administrative positions. Some of these we discussed at great length; but although the temptation was once in particular very strong, in the end his allegiance and loyalty to the Johns Hopkins always triumphed.

As I recall his career, I feel that Dr. Adams must be given credit for inventiveness in large plans and boldness in the execution of them. He always had some plan for the further enlargement and improvement of his work at the Johns Hopkins, and he was ever cheerful and hopeful about the outcome of our development. I cannot recall a time in my eleven years of association with him when he was really despondent about the future.

How well do I recall the humble beginnings of the Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science—the mother of similar series in every part of the United States. One day he came to me, showing a couple of reprints

of brief monographs, already used elsewhere in the proceedings of a local New England society, and outlining a plan for the "studies." These reprints had been secured at trifling expense, and he had received promise of a small guarantee fund. These reprints did not present a very imposing appearance, and I fear that I did not respond to his suggestions with sufficient cheerfulness. But Dr. Adams was full of hope, and saw the future in what was insignificant. It has been said that these "studies" do not contribute to "the gayety of nations." That must be admitted. But their service has been great. Everywhere in our broad land we find university men working at problems of historical and political scholarship, and also—a second thing—working to promote good citizenship; and for this condition of affairs a great deal is due to the Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science.

I have already spoken of his work in connection with the American Historical Association, the beginnings of which, so far as they took place in his office, I followed with interest. But I must not forget to mention how helpful he proved to me when, with the coöperation of other economists, I was active in organizing the American Economic Association. We had the benefit of his cheerful counsel in the early days of our movement, and in September, 1885, at Saratoga, when our association was finally established, he was most helpful.

I often talked with Dr. Adams about his editorial work for the Bureau of Education, which began two years after the event just mentioned. His discussion of his plans and ideas showed that he always had at heart the advancement of education, and always the promotion of human welfare through education. Dr. Adams was always interested in efforts for the enlightenment of the masses and the amelioration of their condition; and I think that he must have been highly gratified when he received from Chancellor George William Curtis the Regents' prize of the University of the State of New York for the best monograph on university extension.

In recalling what I remember about Dr. Adams, one thing that is especially prominent in my mind is his talent for discovering the capacities of young men. We were continually talking about "our boys;" and what has impressed me strongly in this connection has been his insight, his genius, in discovering talent where others did not see it, and the encouragement which he gave to concealed, covered-up, latent

talent. I remember that years ago a gentleman who now is regarded by many as a leader in his own line told me that Dr. Adams was the first one to encourage him to believe that he could make something of himself. And is it not a great thing, a very great thing, in a teacher to see capacity, to nurse it gently in early and feeble days and help it bring forth fruit in maturity?



DR. ADAMS IN HIS OFFICE AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Some teachers in their critical severity seem to have a repressing influence; but Dr. Adams was always positive and constructive in his work, and consciously so. I believe that every one who ever studied under him will say that he never felt repressed by him, but, on the contrary, felt encouraged in making the most of his talents.

In passing judgment on Dr. Adams, it must be remembered that he began his work twenty-five years ago, and that along several lines he was a pioneer in this country, others now building on foundations which he laid.

In closing this brief, personal sketch,—and as I understand it, that is what the editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* desires,—I wish to offer my tribute to the services of my former colleague, who has established for himself an honorable and permanent place, not simply in the truly great educational history of the Johns Hopkins University, but in the educational history of the United States.

ROBERT KOCH AND HIS WORK.

BY HERMANN M. BIGGS, M.D.

ROBERT KOCH is undoubtedly the most distinguished figure which has appeared in the medical world during the last two decades. The foundations of the great advances in bacteriology which have especially marked this period were laid by the work of Pasteur, Lister, and others, previous to 1880 ; but since that date no one has contributed as much to its progress and to the general progress of scientific medicine as he. Not only have his discoveries in bacteriology been momentous, but his earlier work in improving the methods and technique of bacteriological investigation largely contributed to making possible the rapid development which has since occurred.

In estimating the value of Koch's work it must not be forgotten that the discoveries in bacteriology have formed the basis of almost all the great advances in medicine, and in surgery as distinct from medicine, which have characterized the concluding years of the nineteenth century.

Robert Koch was born in Clausthal, Hanover, on December 11, 1843, and he is therefore about fifty-eight years of age. He studied medicine from 1862 to 1866, and graduated in the latter year from the University of Göttingen. He began practising his profession at Langenhagen, but later settled at Racknitz, in Posen. From 1872 to 1880, he was district physician in a small village—Wollstein. It was during this latter period, 1872 to 1880, that he began the studies in bacteriology which have since made him distinguished. As the result of his admirable contributions on anthrax, published in 1876, and on the traumatic infectious diseases, published in 1878, he was tendered an appointment, in 1880, in the Imperial Health Office, and he then removed to Berlin. From this time, he contributed largely to the reports issued from the Imperial Health Office. In 1883, he was made Privy Councillor, and in 1885 was appointed director of the new Hygienic Institute of the University of Berlin and professor in the medical faculty. On his return from Egypt, Italy, and India, in 1884, where he went as the head of the German Cholera Commission, he was decorated by the Emperor and received 100,000 marks from the government, in recognition of his services in the discovery of the cholera bacillus. In 1885, he was sent to France by the German Government as cholera commissioner. In 1891, the Institute for Infectious Diseases, with an attached hospital



DR. ROBERT KOCH.

containing one hundred and fifty beds, was established by the government, and Koch was appointed director. This institute is one of the four or five great institutions which have been established, in recent years, in Europe for research work in medicine. The great institute in St. Petersburg, the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and the British Institute of Preventive Medicine are similar to it in most respects. It is hoped that the recently established Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City may bear a similar relation to scientific medicine in the United States that these somewhat older institutions do, respectively, in Germany, France, Russia, and Great Britain.

The Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin has a large staff of able investigators, and many important contributions to scientific medicine have emanated from it since its establishment under the direction of Koch.

Personally, Koch is a most approachable man, kindly in his relations with his associates and as-

sistants, and a most industrious and enthusiastic worker. He has the power, to a remarkable degree, of inspiring his pupils with his own scientific spirit and enthusiasm.

His earliest important contributions to bacteriology related to anthrax, or splenic fever, a disease which is very prevalent in cattle and sheep in some countries, and especially in the south of Europe. As early as 1863, the French scientist Davaine first claimed to have demonstrated that the cause of anthrax was a bacillus; but it was Koch who, in 1876, confirmed the observations of Davaine, worked out the life history of this organism, and showed conclusively its casual relation to this disease. Especial interest attaches to this bacillus, as it was the first discovered of all the microorganisms which have proved to be the immediate cause of infectious diseases in animals and man, and it has been the study of anthrax which has formed the groundwork of most of our recent bacteriological knowledge.

Koch in the following years also contributed some most important communications on the traumatic infectious diseases, septicæmia, pyæmia (blood-poisoning), erysipelas, etc., which attracted wide attention in the medical profession. The work, however, which first brought him very prominently forward and placed him in the first rank of scientific investigators, and which will serve for all time to connect his name with one of the most important discoveries in the history of medicine, was in connection with tuberculosis. In March, 1882, he presented before the Berlin Physiological Society a communication on the etiology of tuberculosis in which he detailed the results of his investigations in regard to the causation of tuberculosis and described the tubercle bacillus. So thorough and complete was this work, so careful were its observations, and so well founded its deductions, notwithstanding the newness of the field in which he was working, the inherent difficulties of the problem, and the necessity for the invention of many of the methods employed, that innumerable investigations made since that time have produced no important modifications in it.

The problem then solved was of greater importance to humanity, and more far reaching in its effects on scientific medicine, than any single one since presented or likely to follow.

It placed tuberculosis definitely in the class of the infectious and preventable diseases, and resulted in entirely removing the prevalent belief in the common hereditary transmission of the disease. It also produced most important modifications in other respects of our conception of the nature and causation of this disease, and of the means to be adopted for its restriction. Tu-

berculosis is by far the most widely distributed, the most prevalent, and the most fatal to which both human beings and many species of animals are subject. In some cities,—as Vienna, for example,—it causes more than 45 per cent. of all the deaths occurring during the adult period of life, and with our present knowledge it becomes one of the most easily preventable of all the infectious diseases. The death rate from tuberculosis in New York City has decreased more than 35 per cent. since the announcement of Koch's discovery, but still nearly 10,000 deaths a year are caused by it. These facts suggest some conception of the importance of the discovery of the tubercle bacillus.

The next work possessing wide general interest was the discovery of the microorganism causing epidemic or Asiatic cholera, usually called the Koch comma bacillus. The investigations leading to this discovery were undertaken while he was at the head of the cholera commission appointed by the German Government to study this disease. These investigations were carried on mainly in Egypt and India, and were instigated by the extension of cholera from central Asia along the routes of travel of the Mecca pilgrims to Egypt and the south of Europe in 1883 and 1884. The discovery of the cholera bacillus and the observations which followed it have given us full and complete knowledge of the means by which cholera is transmitted, and has made possible the rapid and accurate differentiation of epidemic cholera from cholera morbus, which it so much resembles. It has further made possible the formulation of intelligent, rational, and effective preventive measures when cases of cholera appear in civilized communities. How effective these measures are may be judged by the results in dealing with this disease in New York City in 1892, at the time of the cholera epidemic in Hamburg. During the period when cholera-infected ships were lying in the lower bay, twelve cases of Asiatic cholera occurred in widely separated points in the tenement-house districts of New York City. Under the skillful administration of the Department of Health, the diagnosis in these cases was rapidly established, and preventive measures so effectively enforced that in no single instance did a secondary case occur after information was received by the Department of Health of the possible existence of a case of this disease. Such results in the restriction of such an infectious disease as Asiatic cholera can only be obtained when intelligent preventive means can be employed, directed with a full knowledge of the cause.

We have passed over without mention much of the earlier work of Koch, including that upon

disinfection and disinfectants, which was most important at the time, but which has to a large extent been forgotten, because it has been so much overshadowed by other much more important investigations.

In 1890 came the announcement by Koch of the separation from cultures of the tubercle bacillus of a substance called by him tuberculin—the so-called Koch lymph—which has a specific influence on the tuberculous processes. Koch maintained that in favorable cases the use of this remedy in a prescribed way by hypodermic injection would produce a healing of the diseased tissues. He showed that in animals and human beings suffering with tuberculosis the injection of minute quantities of this substance was followed by general febrile symptoms, and the evidences of an acute inflammatory reaction around the areas of tuberculous disease, wherever in the body these might be situated. The use of much larger quantities in normal individuals was followed by no symptoms. At this time we had little knowledge of the specific chemical substances produced by bacteria in the media in which they grew or contained in their bodies, and this announcement, rather because it was by the discoverer of the tubercle bacillus than because it was a new cure for tuberculosis, produced a profound sensation both in lay and medical circles in Europe and America. The conclusion was at once, and quite too hastily, drawn that at last a specific for the cure of the disease of all the most fatal to the human race had been found, and in the autumn and winter of 1890 thousands of medical practitioners and scientists flocked to Berlin to obtain more detailed information of the manner of preparation and use of this remedy. Extravagant hopes were held as to its value, although Koch had distinctly laid down the limitations of the curative possibilities of tuberculin in pulmonary tuberculosis, confining its use to the comparatively early stages of the disease. The remedy soon fell into undeserved popular discredit, owing to its frequent use in unsuitable cases, its administration in too large doses, and the neglect of certain precautions, which had been specifically described. The fact seemed to be lost sight of that the power of this agent to do harm, if improperly employed, was much greater than its power to do good.

Much undeserved criticism has been passed upon Koch and his work because of the failure of tuberculin to fulfill the popular anticipations. It must not be forgotten, however, that from the beginning Koch's expressions as to its practical value were far more guarded than those of his followers, and he cannot be charged with the sensational and extravagant claims made by

the daily press or by interested charlatans; nor can wonder be expressed that even the most conservative might be led to hope for great results by the discovery of a substance derived from the tubercle bacillus and having a specific and extraordinarily powerful influence on the tuberculous processes. While tuberculin has not shown itself to be in any sense an absolute specific for the cure of tuberculosis, yet it is of proven value in the treatment of selected cases, and the reaction following its use is pathognomonic in the diagnosis of this disease. More than this, the scientific value of the discovery in its direct and indirect results have been second only to the discovery of the tubercle bacillus itself.

How unjust have been the criticisms of this work, and how far the facts have sustained Koch's original contention, may be judged from the following extracts from a second paper read by him at the recent Congress on Tuberculosis in London. He said:

When in the year 1890 I made my first exact communication regarding tuberculin, I was able to point to two important properties of this medicament—namely, its power to produce specific reactions in persons suffering from tubercular disease, and its therapeutic efficiency if used for a length of time.

With reference to the former property, I expressed myself in the following words: "I believe I do not go too far when I assume that the medicament will in future be an indispensable aid to diagnosis. It will enable one to diagnose doubtful cases of incipient phthisis even when one fails to obtain certain knowledge of the nature of the disease by finding bacilli or elastic fibers in the sputum, or by the physical examination."

I come now to the therapeutic value of tuberculin, and of this, too, I maintain that it is completely proved, provided—and on this I have insisted from the first—that its application be restricted to still curable cases—i.e., to those which are not yet too far advanced and not complicated with other morbid processes caused by streptococci, staphylococci, pneumococci, influenza bacteria, etc.

The rules which experience has prescribed for the treatment with tuberculin may, therefore, be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Only patients that have no fever, and in whom the process has not advanced too far, are suited for the treatment.
2. One begins with a very small dose, and increases it so slowly that only very slight reactions, or even none, take place.
3. If reactions take place, tuberculin must not be injected again till the temperature has been normal for one or several days.
4. The treatment with tuberculin must be repeated until, after an interval of three or four months, the capability of reaction is permanently extinct.

As to the therapeutic effect of tuberculin, I said on that occasion: "The main thing in the new treatment is that it begin as early as possible. The incipient stage of phthisis is to be its proper aim, because it is against that it can fully develop all its power." And in another place, "After this experience I am disposed to believe that incipient phthisis can be cured by the medicament

with certainty." Since that time, I have had very frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of tuberculin, and have invariably been able to convince myself anew of the correctness of the statements I made then. I therefore still adhere to the opinion that tuberculin is an indispensable aid to diagnosis and a very effective remedy for incipient phthisis. In proof of the diagnostic value of tuberculin I point to its extensive use as a means of ascertaining tuberculosis in cattle. According to the calculations which Voges had collated from numerous reports, and according to the careful investigations of Eber, it gives, if properly applied, correct diagnoses in 97 to 98 cases in 100. Considering that the diagnosis is made by a single injection of tuberculin, and that errors caused by accidental rise of temperature due to other causes are not entirely excluded, this is a splendid result. Moreover, the injection of tuberculin into cattle, of which we may safely say that it has now been performed in millions of cases, has shown that it is absolutely free of danger; at least, not a single case of its having caused any injury to health has ever come to my knowledge. In the case of human beings, however, the conditions of the diagnostic use of tuberculin are considerably more favorable, for it is not necessary to extort the diagnosis by a single injection, and therefore we need not give so large a dose, or produce a strong reaction. On the contrary, we may rest content with a quite slight reaction, but must then repeat the test, in order to exclude the possibility of error.

Koch's recent address before the Tuberculosis Congress in London has naturally attracted wide attention in both the lay and medical press of this country and Great Britain. Under any conditions, an address from him, especially before such a body, would have aroused much interest. In the present instance, this has been greatly increased by the decided opinion expressed in it of his belief in the difference between human and bovine tuberculosis, supported by experimental proof that human tuberculosis cannot be transmitted to the bovine species. From the nature of the case, the converse of this proposition—namely, that bovine tuberculosis cannot be transmitted to human beings—is difficult of convincing proof, although the proof of the first proposition affords considerable presumptive evidence of the truth of the second. There is a certain amount of incidental evidence tending to corroborate this presumption, but it cannot by any means be considered to have been proven. Many of the comments and criticisms passed on the address seem to assume that he maintains that the non-communicability of bovine tuberculosis to human beings is an established fact. This, however, is an error, for he says the question of the susceptibility of man to bovine tuberculosis is not yet absolutely decided, and will not admit, at present, of absolute decision; but he maintains that we are already justified in concluding that if such a susceptibility really exists, the infection of human beings is but a very rare

occurrence. He estimates the extent of the infection by the milk and flesh of tuberculous cattle, and the butter made of their milk, as hardly greater than that of hereditary transmission, which, as is admitted by all bacteriologists, is of very rare occurrence.

It seems also to have been assumed by many of the lay writers that Koch's observations in this matter are new, or that a claim to originality is made for this view; on the contrary, the observations are not new, and Koch says, "Our experiments are not the only ones that have led to this result." He refers to the earlier literature of the subject, and mentions the reports of the numerous experiments made by Chauveau, Günther, Harms, Bollinger, and others, who fed calves, swine, and goats with tuberculous material. They also found that animals fed with the milk and pieces of the lungs of tuberculous cattle always fell ill of tuberculosis, whereas those which received human material with their food did not. Comparative investigations regarding human and bovine tuberculosis have been made recently on this side of the Atlantic by Smith, Dinwiddie, and Frothingham, and their results agree with those reported by Koch. He only maintains that the results of his experiments are absolutely conclusive because the methods of infection chosen excluded all sources of error, and carefully avoided everything connected with the care of the animals which might have a disturbing effect on the results. Considering all these facts, he says: "I feel justified in maintaining that human tuberculosis differs from bovine and cannot be transmitted to cattle. It seems to me very desirable, however, that these experiments should be repeated elsewhere, in order that all doubt as to the correctness of my assertion may be removed."

It may be added that so important are his conclusions regarded to be that already measures have been taken by the German and British governments, and by the Department of Health of New York City, to repeat his experiment.

In conclusion I may say that after a connection for many years with the sanitary work of the great city of New York I have come more and more to a full realization of the great achievements of preventive medicine, of the tremendous possibilities held out by it for the future prosperity of the human race, and of the predominating influence of Koch's work in it all. In estimating the value of this work, I cannot but feel that it has fallen to the lot of but few men in the history of the world to contribute as much to the alleviation of suffering and to the saving of life, and to the real progress of the race, as Koch has contributed.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

WRITING in mid August, the final issue is unknown of the contest between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association, representing that share of the skilled labor in iron, steel, and tin organized in a union. Both the lesson and the moral of the conflict are still vague. Its details are yet jealously concealed by each combatant. Even the exact number engaged is subject to the usual error of all numerical social estimate.

All that can be done at this stage is to put the strike in its relation with the past history and present condition of the industry, and make clear the national industrial environment, the policy, and the opposing ends and ideals, leading each combatant, which precipitated the first great contest between such of its labor as was organized—in this case one-tenth of the whole—and one of the new mammoth manufacturing corporations which have so affected the nerves and imaginings of men that they forget that these, too, are, by the conditioning factors of their existence, as much obedient to social and economic law as the least of the enterprises they supplanted. It is not the size of the planet, but the center of the system, which determines the orbit of the satellite.

A clear conception of the conditions which underlie a strike, in its nature pathologic—an interruption of healthy conditions—is only practicable by first noting the usual working of the industrial organism. One real difference, perhaps the most important of all differences, between the industrial systems of England and the United States, so nearly alike that they often seem similar, though not identical, halves of one whole, is that collective bargaining has increased in the United Kingdom for half a century, but is still as far as ever from dominance in the United Republic. The mere numerical increase of unions is less here. The American Federation of Labor, which plays in our labor the part of the English Trade Union Congress, had last year 850,000 members and 1,017 local unions. The Trade Union Congress had, in 1900, 1,225,133 members, having grown from 118,367 in 1868. If the Knights of Labor be added, with 200,000 members, the total of affiliated unions here is a little over 1,050,000. How large the unions outside either of these general organizations, no one can tell. In the United King-

dom, Mr. J. Burnett, in his report on trade-unions in 1898, found 1,267 trade-unions, with 1,644,591 members. Yet the population of Great Britain is half that of the United States, and except in cotton, its workers are less numerous. New York State, with nearly a fifth of the population of the United Kingdom, had in 1898 only a little over a tenth of the number, 172,340, there enrolled in unions. No estimate of unions in this country makes them numerically equal to English unions, and their probable proportion here to population is one-half that in England.

In spite of the dubious outcome of the English machinists' strike three years ago, the organization of industry there steadily tends toward a system in which local unions, acting through a central committee, face, yearly, local firms united by their trade organization. This process is almost complete in the coal trade, the last step in forcing in doubting mine-owners having been taken, not by the men, but by the masters. The cotton trade has an organization nearly as complete, particularly among the spinners. The industry, devotion, and personal interest of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb have given this development a record fuller and more complete than any like history and analysis of the organization of labor, issued just as the failure of a great strike challenged the entire system under it. Accounts are examined in these conferences, cost sheets and records of sales laid bare, and the representatives of labor are admitted, in this consultation, to all the secrets of capital in the joint work of production necessary to a fair bargain on wages.

Nothing comparable to this exists in the American system, to which it has many points of apparent superiority, though whether it creates a more efficient and prosperous industrial system is the precise issue now being threshed out by the merciless competition of international commerce, in which American industrial methods are not taking a second place. It is well to have a say about wages. It is, perhaps, even more necessary to make sure that there are wages about which to have a say. Whether superior or not, representing advance or arrest, the English system is not ours. Such annual agreements as are made here on wages between labor and capital accept the current market price without a

scrutiny of books or accounts. So far from going on to that cumulative control over a larger and larger share of wages, hours, and the control of business enjoyed by English unions, the power of the American labor union has moved in a different and descending curve.

The normal and disheartening history of trade-unions in this country begins with their organization under easier conditions, less onerous laws, and a freer social system, which, as De Tocqueville observed two generations ago, facilitates the creation of independent, unwatched, and uncensored though lawful societies at every point. This country swarms with organizations. "*Tres facit collegium*" (three make a society) describes us. No three Americans can be long together without fruiting into a constitution and by-laws and spending most of their time managing the machinery of their organization.

There was resistance to the first steps of union organization in this country, but it was brief and bloodless. Over and over again, as every reader will bear witness in his own observation, the union is formed without resistance. It grows. It is accepted, generally, without protest by employers. Wages and hours, while sometimes the cause of disputes, notably in the early stages of the organization of a trade, cause less and less friction. A standard "scale" comes to be mutually agreed. The wide diffusion of intelligence and the solidarity of American life, which so often makes the employer a man who has earlier worked for wages, render both parties to the wage contract aware of the ups and downs of business, and both advances and reductions in hours and wages are secured, not without friction, but with decreasing antagonism. The failure of firms or closing of mills, if wages are too high or prices too low, gradually establishes in the minds of both capitalist and labor a standard of hours and wages which both accept as fair. The union, armed, as its members are, with votes and free from class deference, seems likely, it might *a priori* be expected in a democratic community, to be more powerful here than in England. As the union grows, however, it has in it more and more "politics." Its management drifts into the hands of those who more and more closely resemble mere politicians. Collision comes at last, not over wages or hours, on which it has been the exception to have an important strike in a decade, but on some question of business management. It may be on a discharge, the maximum of work permitted to a hustling workman, the number of apprentices, the use of unskilled labor on some part of the work hitherto done by skilled labor, the introduction of a machine or of a man not "recognized" by the union. Things change.

The employer who has made no difficulty at settling wages and hours by collective bargaining feels that he faces another issue,—that of the control of his business. The union feels that it loses all unless it can extend its bargain beyond wages and hours to questions of tenure, methods, and control, and that unless it insists on this point, it has failed of its real though tacit object—the control of methods, management, and the maximum job, by the rule of the average; no man being pushed, and no man having any special chance to advance beyond this average.

This principle has been accepted in England, and the number of men who begin with a dinner-pail and end with a mill are few in the land. It is not accepted here by the American employer. He cannot succeed under American competition, unless he can arrange and manage his business to give both extremes of the battle line of labor their fullest chance,—the unskilled man who is longing to do better-paid work, and the exceptionally skilled man who sees in piecework, in all its various forms, the chance to pull ahead, regardless of the average. When collision comes, these two classes, the right and left wings of the solid average of labor, divide its ranks, and too often the union breaks up, defeated. The output per spindle has been increased; the steel tonnage per man, the train-load per train-crew, has taken another leap, the entire industrial machine has been geared to a higher efficiency, and organized labor, which necessarily, inevitably, and wisely represents, not the advance, but the average, suffers another of the defeats which reduce the influence and effective force of unions in American life, but which also leave them after every alleged "defeat" stronger in numbers when they next appear, able again to impose a standard of wages and hours, and "defeated" only when some issue bearing on "control" appears.

This is very far from saying that the union represents opposition to advance or improvement. It does not. It is true that the members of a union feel more strongly than either employers or economists the heavy penalty borne through the introduction of new machines by men past forty-five, unable to accommodate themselves to new work—martyrs to the industrial advance. American organized labor, with a liberality unknown elsewhere, is always readjusting its rules and rates to new methods and machinery; but in the nature of things, it must do this with an eye on the average and not on the advance, the mass and not the exceptional man, because it represents the mass and the average, and must. It is its duty to seek the widest division of the product. It is the duty of capital to secure the greatest in-

crease of product. Each must act up to the lobe of the industrial conscience for which it stands. A conclusion upon the final outcome of this conflict between opposing duties must rest on its effect, on the well-being and prosperity of the entire community, not of a part. Thus measured, the American system, most are ready to admit, has given higher wages, a higher standard of life, a more efficient industrial machine, larger fortunes for the millionaire, and larger savings for labor—and for both, inexorable as fate, the pace that kills.

The strike now in progress can only be understood and judged by its relation to these social and industrial conditions. The conflict is one of some two hundred large or local contests by the Amalgamated in thirty years, each measuring some readjustment of wages, hours, and management to new conditions in a trade which has, during thirty years in which steel has replaced iron, seen greater alterations than any other manufacture. The germ of the system of the Amalgamated was the organization of Pittsburg puddlers in 1858, and the adoption in 1865 of a "scale" by which the price of wages for puddling iron varied with its price. It was to begin with \$9 per ton for puddling, with iron at 8½ cents per pound—about eight times its present value—and sink to \$4, with iron at 2½ cents. From that day to this, the same principle has been extended to all branches. In 1875, the consolidation of three unions created the "Amalgamated," and the practice of yearly "signing the scale"—that is, of making, each June, a collective agreement between the Amalgamated lodges, made up of the skilled workmen, and only the skilled workmen, of a mill and its owners that a published scale of wages, based on the selling price of various products, be the standard for the coming year. The single sheet of a "scale" for puddlers, signed February 13, 1865, has grown to be a pamphlet of 38 pages, with a scale of wages at varying prices for each of the many branches into which "Iron" has differentiated in 35 years.

The iron and steel union in its origin was limited to Pittsburg 35 years ago; in 1875, it had extended east and west; in 1883, it claimed 80,000 members; in 1892, it had 250 lodges and 24,000 paying members. It claims now 36,000. The *Iron Trade Review*, July 11, estimated its membership at 17,000. The number of skilled men it has brought out seems to be about 25,000 to 30,000. Its organization gives it a sub-lodge for each mill. They are united in districts. The districts are represented in the Executive Advisory Board by their presidents, who are vice-presidents of the National Lodge, and in proportion to the

members of each in an annual convention, which elects the officers of the National Lodge and conducts the general business of the association.

This organization, which is more efficient than that of most unions, gives a popular body, the convention, where questions of policy can be decided in April, apart from the burning question of the "scale." This is decided in June by a small executive body, made up of the officers and the Advisory Board—usually called in newspaper dispatches "Council"—though I have here given the name in the "Constitution and General Laws of the National Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Workers of the United States." When the iron and steel trade is in a static condition, a general level of prices and a general uniformity of process existing, the Amalgamated discharges an office in collective bargaining whose value can scarcely be overestimated. When the trade was still divided among hundreds of mill-owners, it equalized conditions for all of them. It lifted wage disputes out of the narrow mill atmosphere. It forced all concerned to look at the trade as a whole. It gave continuity and uniformity to contracts for wages. It established standards of wages adjusted to price, with it in turn determined by daily supply and demand. With men like the late Joseph D. Weeks, or a strong and accurate trade journal like the *Iron Age*, collecting and verifying quotations from actual transactions, the scale, based on price, worked with automatic regularity.

But the difficulty has been that the iron and steel trade is scarcely ever static. Save for brief intervals of peace and quiet, when there was enough for everybody to do, the trade has been in an extreme dynamic condition. None has changed more in twenty-six years, since the Amalgamated signed its first scale, in 1875. Steel has been substituted for iron. In steel, machinery has taken the place of men. Where the skill of the puddler's elbow could add 10 to 15 per cent. to the product, the output has come to turn on the chemist's analysis. Where years of training were once needed to prevent waste of material, it became possible, with machinery, to break in raw men in a few weeks, as was done at Homestead in 1892.

The Amalgamated strove to meet this—whether adequately will be answered differently by capital and labor. The scale was altered. Special scales were made for improved mills, as for Carnegie's, which straightway had the advantage both of special wages and special machinery, an advantage bitterly resented by less favored mills. No concession could meet the demand of the great average that the average past should be maintained. So the Amalgamated struck for the

\$5.50 boiling minimum and the 2 cents a pound for bar, when both puddling and bar iron were about to be relegated to an inferior position. After allowing a scale with 53 per cent. less wages for Eastern mills, these broke away in great strikes a decade ago because even this concession did not meet their disadvantages, and they increased their efficiency by the adoption of piece-work, such as makes Baldwin's Locomotive Works and the Midvale Steel Works, of Philadelphia, marvels of high pay, big output, and cheap unit prices combined. The union at Homestead stood out for a \$25 minimum for steel billets, as the basis of the scale when billets had sunk to \$18 and were not to see a better price for near ten years. The lapping of the old scale on the new process made the position of plate-mill roller at the Moorhead Mill, Pittsburgh, worth \$10,294.22 for 1890-91, more than the profit of the mill, and net wages of \$13 to \$18 a day were not exceptional.

A part of this struggle was the issue whether the increased profit of new processes should go to capital or to labor; but a part was also due to the restrictions of union rules. "This association will not tolerate any man holding more than one job," says its constitution (Article XVII., section 8), and the size of the job is strictly defined. A foreman is forbidden to add to his salary a percentage on the output, though the record blast-furnace output has been secured by this expedient. "Should any member of this association undertake to instruct an unskilled workman in any of the trades represented by this association, it shall be the duty of the mill committee to notify him that this association cannot tolerate such proceedings" (Article XVII., section 19). No puddler must mend his furnace. Weight beyond the limit set, "over-weight," "must be stopped." This protection of the average is safe and salutary where old methods are religiously preserved, as they are in England, partly from conservatism and partly by the unions; but where rapid progress is being made and the industrial advance is being pushed, what occurs is what has come,—first as Eastern mills, and later Allegheny County mills, broke away between 1889 and 1893, mills making a full third of the steel in the county. The union mills became the mills with old machinery and methods and a plant more or less antiquated. The non-union mills were the mills with new plant, new appliances, accepting the union scale in its general features, but with a larger maximum, more chance for the individual, more opportunity for unskilled labor, and their fair share of men who would never have got their jobs except for a strike, and who were, as at

Homestead, making contracts individually for the year, instead of collectively as members of a lodge.

While the union scale is the standard to which wages are adjusted in these non-union mills, it is not implicitly followed, and the union limits on the size of the job are never accepted. It is the union's constant complaint that wages are lower in non-union mills. They are lower in some cases, and in some cases the reduction consists in giving a lower-priced, unskilled man a chance to improve his position by doing higher-priced skilled work, or in reducing the pay per unit but increasing the maximum task so that the total wages of an active man are greater. Such men often lose bonuses when a non-union mill becomes a union mill. Day labor can nearly always be paid better at a non-union mill than a union mill, because the former wants the pick of this order of workmen, so as to work it up to a higher grade. When the union charges that lower wages are paid, what is really meant is that the average routine worker, always in the majority in mill and in life, gets more in a union mill, and gets it more easily.

Not all the union mills were old. Not all the non-union were new. Still a third class existed, of "open" mills, in which union and non-union mills worked side by side. All puddling and finishing mills paying union prices were declared "open" last February by President Shaffer. But a certain natural selection had brought it about that the settled order was strongest in union and the new in non-union. Where, also, the growth and development of a trade was relatively new, as in tin plate, sheet steel, and steel hoop, and the organization of the union was in that primary stage which so steadily accompanies in this country the opening of an industry, most of the mills were union. In tin plate, moreover, the non-union mill at Monessen was avowedly so by consent, because new machinery was being introduced and tested. It, too, represented the advance. Moreover, in this existence of various types of mills, often owned by the same company, there had grown up the view, held by managers and resented by men, that the question of the "organization" of a mill was one of business policy, constituting part of the collective bargain in June. If a mill was to be unionized, the fact should be made clear when negotiations were on for the yearly signing of the scale. It should not be secretly sprung on the management of the mills after contracts and arrangements had been made for a year to come. Labor organizations hold exactly the reverse. Their claim is that union men have a right to require a collective bargain of all men working with them. The

converse of this proposition, that an employer has a right to make only individual bargains for labor, is accepted by few advocates of organized labor. Both propositions, in morals and in economics, rest on exactly the same basis. Both are a matter for free contract.

In the truce which had sprung up during the present revival of prosperity, there had come to be a quasi, only a quasi, general understanding that certain mills were to be considered as union, certain non-union, and certain as "open." The change of status in a mill from collective to individual bargaining is plainly one of policy, and part of the labor contract on which both ends of the bargain have to be consulted. It cannot be fairly decided by one. In some non-union mills, membership in a union was prohibited by contract, just as in some union mills membership in the union was required for all eligible. "Except laborers," says the Amalgamated constitution on membership. Skilled labor belongs to a mill lodge of right; laborers, only at the discretion of skilled labor.

In June last, therefore, when the Amalgamated came to its annual collective bargaining, after the momentous events which had brought about the consolidation of capital after a quarter of a century of the consolidation of iron and steel labor in one great union, an entirely new problem was presented. The Amalgamated had added to its membership since 1892. Its "scale" acted as a great and useful balance-wheel regulating the standards of wages and hours. From its terms, no great variation existed anywhere. A part of the alterations were in the maximum permitted or required, and in the freer use of unskilled labor and mechanical devices. The example of the anthracite coal strike in September, 1900, and the agreement reached in this industry last March, showed that the ultimate authority controlling the new massed capital was not unfriendly to the decision of wages and hours by a collective bargain carried on through the representatives of labor.

Two courses were open to the president and officers and Advisory Council of the Amalgamated. They might, after the usual conference, for which its constitution provides, through a special committee, have signed its "scale" for the union mills in which its membership worked and wait for the social and political pressure of public opinion, as in 1900, to force this new representative of capital—the "Trust"—in its various forms to accept a collective bargain for part of its mills, trusting to events, the steady gravitation of skilled labor to its ranks, and the greater economic efficiency of the union, for unless it is that it cannot survive—to win a slow battle.

Much depended for organized labor all over the country in formally committing the United States Steel Corporation, the greatest employer of labor on the planet, to the recognition of a union scale as the best regulator of wages, union and non-union. It looked as if this waiting plan were adopted when the scale was signed for one year to come, carrying a new non-interruption clause, with the American Tin Plate Company. The price of tin plate has fallen in the past eighteen months, and the prospect of maintaining existing prices for a year to come is not strong. The Amalgamated, in presenting its scale for 1901-02, asked for an advance in wages, a slight rise from gauges 21 to 28, 10 per cent. for the catchers, 20 and 17 per cent. were added at lower points, and eight hours was to be a day's work, as before. These advances were all granted without dispute. None of them was large.

This disposed of the Tin Plate Company without collision, and for a year to come, the Monessen mill being left non-union. The Amalgamated has lost nearly all of its membership in and about the great center of steel manufacture—Pittsburg—and its chief remaining point of contact with the United States Steel Corporation was in the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Company. The Sheet Steel Company held twenty-eight mills, of which five, Apollo Iron and Steel Company, at Apollo and Vandergrift, Pa.; Dewees Wood Company, at McKeesport, Pa.; Wellsville Plate and Sheet Company, at Wellsville, Pa.; the Scottdale, at Scottdale, Pa., and the Kirkpatrick, at Leechburg, Pa., had been non-union for many years. After the American Sheet Steel Company had been organized, lodges were formed, including a part of their skilled labor, in all but the Wellsville mills. Some three months before, there had been a demand that the Dewees Wood mill should become union, and this had been compromised by postponing a decision until the contract year was out. On the last day on which the scale could be signed—June 29—and it generally is not signed before, the demand was made that the scale should be signed for all these non-union mills. The advance in wages asked was conceded. Mr. Persifer F. Smith, for the company, offered to sign for twenty-one mills accepted in the past as union. President Shaffer refused to sign for any, unless all were accepted as union. Mr. Smith refused to sign for mills non-union in the past, and claimed that two, Salzburg and Old Meadow, hitherto union, had abandoned the organization, a position later conceded. The issue raised was whether the change from individual to collective bargaining could be required under penalty of a strike, not only in the mills in ques-

tion, but in all the mills of the company. The men involved had a right to require a collective bargain for as many as they chose to include. The company had its right, equally, to decide where it would have individual and where collective bargaining. In the same way, the American Steel Hoop Company had five mills in Pittsburgh and the East non-union for many years,—J. Painter & Sons Works, South Side, Pittsburgh; Lindsay & McCutcheon Works, Allegheny, and William Clark, Son & Co. Works, in Pittsburgh; Monessen, in Monessen, and Portage, in Duncansville, Pa. All but the last one of these later struck. Here again the company stood ready to accept the wage-scale for all mills previously union at Youngstown, Ohio, and through the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, but refused to sign for mills non-union in past years, the demand for a change being backed by a refusal to sign for any mills and a strike in all. In the Portage (steel hoop) mill, at Duncansville, for which the scale was asked, the men have since refused to join the Amalgamated. In the other non-union mills, part of the skilled labor was organized, and part not. In the Sheet Steel Company's mills, part of the men went out and part refused. There appears to be no doubt that they were not unanimous in preferring the Amalgamated, which sought to bargain for them and did represent a part, and only a part. Among the works which refused to become union were the two, Old Meadow and Calzburg, previously union, which Mr. Smith had claimed as non-union, and the Apollo, Kirkpatrick, and Scott-dale works, or three out of the five in dispute.

Unfortunately for all, capital no less than labor, and worst of all for the public interest, labor leaders, outside of one well-managed railroad union, never understand that labor can stand a short doubt or delay easier than capital, with its multifarious contracts and responsibilities, so that the latter dreads most a brief interruption; but that when the blow is struck, and contracts and business adjusted to it, capital can stand a long delay far easier than labor. The chances for capital were less with many mill-owners, some weak. Consolidated in one corporation, the advantage is all with capital. Time and money break any strike.

The Amalgamated was therefore strong, until it struck. Its demand for wages and hours were all accepted. It had been allowed to organize lodges in various non-union mills, after the corporation had bought them, where before it was excluded. When it attempted, on its own demand and instance, to change the status of these mills and act for their labor, it proved right in its claim that the men wished to be union in

four out of five of the steel hoop mills and wrong in five out of the seven mills claimed in the Sheet Steel Company. Each contestant claimed more than it could control. A compromise was in order. A compromise was offered. Twelve mills in all were in dispute. The corporation offered four. The Amalgamated demanded all or none, at the conference, July 11-13.

When these lines are read, it will probably seem incredible that the Amalgamated leaders refused an offer which kept all union mills, added two more, and committed the corporation to the precedent of permitting mills to be unionized. A strike was ordered, July 15, and the American Tin Plate Company men broke their year's contract of a fortnight before. A week later a second conference was sought and a second offer made; this time of a return on both sides to the original situation, union and non-union plants to remain as for the past year for a year to come. This was accepted for the association by its president, T. J. Shaffer, and its secretary, John Williams, and rejected by the Advisory Board.

This strike of the three companies ordered July 15 had three unfortunate results. 1. The year's contract signed with the American Tin Plate Company was abruptly broken. No reservation exists in these annual contracts, and none in the constitution of the Amalgamated. The only cognate position is one requiring all the departments of a mill to strike, if one strikes, over a grievance. The strike required, therefore, an act of bad faith, seriously discrediting the annual collective bargain of twenty-six years, the foundation of the policy of the Amalgamated. 2. The demand to sign the scale for non-union men made and enforced by this breach of contract was at once seen to be untenable, and was withdrawn. At the Apollo Vandergrift works the company, after July 1, was paying 10 per cent. over the union scale, with extra bonuses. There was every reason why these picked men, making more than the average, should object to having a bargain made for them by the Amalgamated, and the company could not permit it. 3. But, while this demand was withdrawn, the association was left burdened with a fraternal responsibility for the men who had come out in four or more previously non-union mills, and whom the strike had revealed to be union men. The Amalgamated could not secure a signature of the scale for them, and it could not, from the union standpoint, abandon them. They could not go backward without publicly abandoning union men. They could not go forward except to a general strike, whose success was most dubious, and whose defeat two weeks after it was ordered looks probable.

The association in the last week of June was in a position to establish by its scale a standard of wages for the United States Steel Corporation which would be in force in all its union mills and regulate—though it would not determine—rates in non-union mills. It risked this to gain ten new mills and keep two. It was offered four. It refused. It ordered a strike. It was put in the untenable position before the public of claiming mills whose labor would none of it, which diverted public attention from mills it claimed, whose labor wished to be union. By demanding all or none, it roused in business men and mill-managers all over the country the conviction that it was acting, not to improve the condition of its members—whose wages would not be improved if it gained all it asked—but to secure business control.

After rejecting two propositions, when the Advisory Board sought a new conference with Mr. Morgan and his associates the result was fruitless. A general strike followed, circumscribed at first by members of the Amalgamated in the Federal Steel Company plants at Chicago, Joliet, and Milwaukee refusing to break their contracts and strike. Here, the membership of the Amalgamated was less than a tenth of the whole number involved. It is not over this proportion in the general body of men on the payroll of the United States Steel Corporation. The proportion in union mills varies. In none does it include all. In some, those without its membership are a small fraction; in others, more than half. By the men of the National Steel Company and the National Tube Company, annual contracts were broken, sacrificing the annual collective bargain.

The issue on which a strike was ordered through which 70,000 men are idle, of whom about one-third belong to the organization ordering it, as the strike is the work of skilled labor alone, is, as so steadily happens in recent American strikes, not on wages or hours. Both combatants agree on these. The issue, as viewed by union men, is whether the men in any mill shall be allowed at will to organize a union. The issue, as viewed by the managers of the capital engaged, is whether collective shall be substituted for individual bargaining without the consent of the owners of the mill.

The just answer is that the case was one for compromise, either such as was offered by the corporation, or one that could be arranged. Neither combatant had a right to insist on an extreme position, and it bodes ill for collective bargaining that its supporters sought to make it exclusive. If any great industry is to be both

efficient and stable, if it is both to advance and to satisfy the average, it is necessary that mills for both ends be represented in the industry. There must be mills in which initiative is free, a maximum output encouraged, and the rise of unskilled labor to a share in higher-priced jobs facilitated. Unless such mills exist, progress stops or is checked, as it has been in England under the unchecked rule of the union. Such mills are as necessary to society as to capital. But it is also just as necessary to society and to labor that mills shall exist where the organized average can have recognition for a collective bargain which shall regulate, define, and determine the average scale and standard of wages and hours. Unless this exist, capital too is sure in the end to suffer from a general conviction that it has usurped both ends of the bargain. Unrest will come, order will not be preserved, secret unions will have all the drawbacks and none of the manifold advantages of open unions, and the power of taxation will be freely invoked, under democratic institutions, and be ruinously exercised.

The jealous preservation of the fundamental right of free contract will lead to both types of mills, as plant, equipment, labor, management, temperament, and environment may determine in each individual mill. It is a grave public misfortune that in this particular case, while capital was willing to leave the union in peace, the union would not leave capital in peace. But even this blunder of entering on a struggle for the control of business policy, which can only be settled one way if property is to be stable and labor and capital free to make collective or individual bargain at will, cannot in the end prevent the development of both industrial types; one needed for the advance and the other for the stability of industry. The average and the advance will each continue the conflict out of which comes security and progress for labor and for capital. Organization will not disappear. The right of ownership to business control will be reaffirmed.

But nothing can be accomplished for labor, even that tenth share of it organized in the Amalgamated, until this share has learned that contracts must be kept and the line drawn between wages and business control. The successful efforts of the Amalgamated to induce its members to break their contracts, first in the tin works and later at various works in the Federal Steel Company, has deepened the conviction among business men and the public that men in the union cannot be trusted to keep promises; and until this trust is possible, nothing is possible.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

PROFESSOR GUNTON ON THE STEEL STRIKE.

“A CANDID View of the Steel Strike” is the subject of an editorial article in *Gunton's Magazine* for August. In this article, Professor Gunton contends that the demand of the strikers is, in effect, that the non-union mills shall be “coercively unionized” by the corporations under the power of discharge. Such coercion, in Professor Gunton's opinion, is neither sound in principle nor wise in policy. “It is precisely the principle against which labor organizations have struggled for nearly a century.”

“There is nothing abnormal in the Amalgamated Association desiring to unionize the non-union mills, but that can be properly brought about only by voluntary effort. They have absolutely no right to use coercion, and much less have they any right to coerce the corporations into coercing laborers to unionize.”

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CORPORATIONS.

Having stated thus emphatically his dissent from the position taken by the Amalgamated Association, Professor Gunton is equally explicit in denouncing a similar attitude on the part of the employers. He continues :

“But there is another aspect of the subject which is scarcely less important—namely, why has the Amalgamated Association taken this irrational and untenable position? It is not because Mr. Shaffer or his immediate advisers are vicious ; that they want to inaugurate a system of labor despotism or a reign of terror, or anything of that kind ; nor is it because there is a disposition on the part of even the less well-informed workmen to exercise an oppressive and coercive authority over their fellows. The simple truth is, this attitude has been slowly taught them, if not forced upon them, by the employers themselves. The principle that whatever succeeds establishes the methods of its own success is as applicable to labor as it is to capital. For many, many years the laborers have had the painful experience of seeing this coercive policy applied to themselves. They have been the victims of the black-list ; they have seen corporations inaugurate lockouts for the purpose of breaking up labor unions. They have seen employers weed out the leaders and ostracise them from the community in order to prevent them from unionizing their laborers. This spirit of coercion against organization, of which they have been the victims, they are now using in favor of

organization, and feeling if not saying to the corporations, We are only adopting the same methods you have always employed.

ANTAGONISMS OF LONG GROWTH.

“In a candid view of all the facts in the case, it appears that this strike is really a reaction of the coercive policy of the corporations upon the labor unions. The demand of the Amalgamated Association is not based on any economic claim, but is a determination to use the power of organization to acquire exclusive authority over the labor field by coercive methods. It is a strike to establish a false and pernicious principle ; but it is no less clear that this mistaken position and struggle for a false principle and perhaps a dangerous precedent is directly traceable to a similarly false, pernicious, coercive policy long practised by the capitalists. It is another illustration of how a wrong principle will react. Nothing has been clearer to the student of economic and industrial tendencies of the last twenty years than that capital should openly and cordially recognize the principle and right of labor organization. By this method they could have exercised a rational and somewhat guiding influence over the union movement. But, instead of doing that, they have antagonized it, often waging war upon it, and always treating it with distrust and disrespect. The result of this actual and quasi-persecution of the trade-unions by the employing class is that they have grown up with antagonism to, rather than respect for and coöperation with, employing corporations. They have taken on the same spirit and methods employed by the corporations, and now that they are strong they are using these false methods to establish a coercive despotism over the whole labor field.”

THE STOCK MARKET AS A SAFEGUARD FOR CAPITAL.

WHOLESALE denunciation of the methods of the produce and stock exchanges is so common in these days that it is not to be wondered at if the indiscriminating reader gets the impression that those methods are indefensible and the institutions that employ them an unmitigated curse to the community. It is somewhat of a relief to come, now and then, upon a straightforward, candid presentation of the Wall Street side of the controversy, and to hear what is to be said in defense of “legitimate” trading in stocks

and commodities as it is conducted to-day in our great centers of commerce and finance.

Such an exposition is attempted by Mr. Charles A. Conant, the well-known writer on financial topics, in an article contributed to the *August Forum*, on "The Uses of Speculation." In this article, Mr. Conant starts with the following propositions as fundamental to the discussion:

"1. It is the function of the produce and stock exchanges to give to products and to capital the highest usefulness of which they are capable.

"2. This end is attained because the exchanges, by bringing to a common focus the facts and judgments which determine prices, are the most sensitive and accurate registers of values.

"3. Products and capital have the highest usefulness where they command the highest prices, because those who need them most can afford to pay the most

"4. The exchanges, being the common centers in which values are determined, direct through the medium of prices the movements of produce and capital with a promptness and a precision which would not be possible under any other system."

MONEY AND THE STOCK MARKET.

Mr. Conant supports these propositions by argument and illustration, at some length. Then, passing from the consideration of the produce market, he shows that the same services that are performed by that institution in equalizing production and distribution are performed by the stock market also. Perhaps the most significant part of the discussion is the showing which is made for the stock market as a safeguard against unexpected demands upon the money market:

"By providing a means of exchange which supplements metallic money in international operations, the stock market gives to the money market that wonderful elasticity which permits loans of hundreds of millions to be floated without disturbance, and which enables the larger markets to resist catastrophes with a firmness and a readiness of rebound which would not have been possible in transactions of such magnitude half a century ago.

"Nothing can be more beautiful from the standpoint of pure reasoning, and nothing is more vital to the smooth working of the great machine of modern civilized life, than this transfer of capital through the mechanism of the stock market. Let us suppose the volume of capital seeking investment, both permanent and temporary, to be as large as it is to-day, but without any common markets in which transferable securities could be sold. Then what would happen if a sudden demand for money should fall upon

London, Paris, or New York? If the entire demand had to be met in gold, or even in trade bills of exchange, the result would be a drain upon the market where the money was demanded which would result in convulsion upon convulsion, in the impairment of values below any point ever reached in a 'stock-market panic,' and in the paralysis of the whole industrial mechanism of the country. Mills would stop and wages would cease to be paid, because the commercial banks would be called upon to denude themselves of gold and commercial bills, so that they would hoard with the tenacity of terror what little money they had left.

"How does the stock market avert such dangers? Simply by substituting securities for money. If money becomes plentiful in a given market, like New York, the surplus gravitates to the stock market. This increases the offer of money for securities, and the prices of securities rise. Such securities are then drawn by the magnet of high prices from other markets where money is less plentiful and prices are lower. The money, in other words, is drawn from the market where it is redundant to the market where it is most needed. It becomes profitable to sell securities for money where they bring a good price, because the money obtained for them can be lent at a high rate in the market where it is scarce. The rate of interest for money thus co-operates with the fluctuations in securities to maintain, in the supply of money and loanable capital, a balance which is the more accurate in proportion to the ease with which securities and money move between markets."

A SKETCH OF SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

IN *Outing* for September, among many articles of exceptional interest to lovers of sport and outdoor life, appears a sketch by Dugald Stewart of Sir Thomas Lipton, who has just arrived in America for a final attempt to win back the yachting cup we have kept for half a century. Mr. Stewart pays a high tribute to Sir Thomas for his plucky championing of his country's cause in yacht-racing, and for his generosity in spending a half-million dollars or so this year for the sheer honor and glory of trying to prove that a British built and sailed yacht is capable of holding its own with an American boat.

AN IRISHMAN FROM SCOTLAND.

Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton is forty-six years old. He was born in Glasgow, but is of North of Ireland parentage. He is a self-made man in the best sense. "He has steadily climbed the ladder of fortune from its lowest

rung, and, by his own exertions, integrity, and business capacity, has, at a comparatively early age, attained the position of one of the richest men in Great Britain. A true Clyde-side man, he had, even from earliest boyhood, a great leaning toward yachts and yachting. As a youngster he sailed about the beautiful West of Scotland firth in small-boats and yachts of every conceivable size and class, and he describes his happiest holidays as having been spent at one or other of the watering-places of the Clyde estuary. He is a practical yachtsman, having served a long apprenticeship in all sorts of craft, beginning with a lug-sail boat which he managed for himself. With such up-bringing, it is small wonder that he is in his mature age a devoted lover of yacht-sailing. It is a fact that so long as fifteen years ago his thoughts first ran upon the *America's* Cup and the possibilities of its being captured and brought to Britain. If in this forthcoming autumn he should be so fortunate as to carry off the trophy, one of the great ambitions of his life will have been achieved.

THE LIPTON ENTERPRISES IN AMERICA.

"In his younger days, Sir Thomas saw a good deal of the States, and in South Carolina, New York, and elsewhere toiled hard for but scant remuneration. He first visited America as a lad of fifteen, in or about the year 1871. He emerged successfully from the roughs and tumbles of those youthful days, and managed to return to Great Britain from New York with the modest savings of five hundred dollars. 'My experience in America sharpened me,' he says, 'and I always feel that I got a good commercial training there.' It was after his return that he started his real business operations, five-and-twenty years ago, with a single provision shop in Glasgow. Since that day he has never looked back. 'Lipton's Limited' now possesses some four hundred and fifty stores in the United Kingdom, besides tea, coffee, cocoa, and other estates in Ceylon, India, and elsewhere, as well as fruit farms, curing factories, huge bakeries, and other establishments, and has developed into a gigantic business, which grows and thrives with the passage of each year. On the plantations in India and Ceylon alone there are more than ten thousand employees on the pay-rolls. In addition to controlling these vast industries, Sir Thomas Lipton has in his own hands a great packing business in Chicago, where in a single day more than three thousand hogs are killed. To deliver his fresh meat in good condition, not less than six hundred of his own refrigerator cars are employed. Sir Thomas Lipton's recipe for success seems simple enough. 'Work hard,'

he says, 'deal honestly, use careful judgment, do unto others as you would be done by, advertise freely and judiciously, and success is bound to follow.' It is worthy of remark that although an enormous employer of labor, he has never had a strike, nor, in his own opinion, is he ever like-



SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

ly to have one. 'I make it my business,' he says, 'to look after the interests of my men, and we live in peace and harmony.' His public benefactions have been enormous. He wrote a check for \$125,000 toward the Princess of Wales' Dinner Fund for the Poor in Diamond Jubilee Year. He started the Alexandra Trust, for supplying working people with cheap dinners, with the magnificent sum of \$500,000, and he is greatly generous in other and less known ways. He was knighted in 1898. He is a great traveler, having business houses and stores in New York, Chicago, Berlin, and Hamburg, and he occasionally looks in upon his estates in Ceylon and India. Twice he has made the circuit of the world. In his fine steam yacht *Erin* he often visits the Mediterranean.

HIS ENGLISH HOME AND HOBBIES.

"Sir Thomas, who is unmarried, lives at 'Osidge,' a pleasant, rambling, old-fashioned

house, standing in a well-wooded park, near Southgate, Middlesex. The house is comparatively modern, boasting an antiquity of only about a hundred years. The gardens and grounds are delightful, and in the park Sir Thomas has a well laid out golf course, over which he amuses himself with his friends occasionally. There is nothing pretentious about the house, which is designed for comfort and convenience, and not as a show place for the eyes of strangers. Some excellent pictures by Lely, Canaletti, Constable, Landseer, Marcus Stone, Charles Leslie, MacNeil, and Sidney Cooper, and innumerable curios, gathered from all parts of the world, are to be found in the interior. Sir Thomas Lipton shares with Mr. Chamberlain a taste for orchids, and in his houses are to be found many splendid examples of these exotics, among which a new and beautiful species, 'Liptonia,' is noticeable. An orangery and a collection of tea plants are items of interest sure to arrest the attention of the visitor. Smooth lawns, gay beds of flowers, fine old cedars, pollard oaks, and magnificent rhododendrons add not a little to the charm of the grounds. From the windows of this typical English home a fine prospect meets the eye. In the foreground lies pleasant undulating country, while far away stretches the gigantic wen of London, with its pall of smoke. On a clear day the gilded cross of St. Paul's Cathedral can be described shimmering in the sunlight.

HORSES AS WELL AS YACHTS.

"As a consequence of his long familiarity with the United States, Sir Thomas Lipton is much interested in American horses. He has some famous Kentucky trotters, and, shunning railways, drives a pair of these animals daily to his offices in the City Road, London, some eight miles distant. He is fond of riding, takes an interest in dogs, plays golf occasionally, and enjoys a game of billiards. And he is an admirer of pictures, gardens, and country life. Sir Thomas has no great time for reading, and newspapers and periodicals form his chief literary pabulum. Half an hour's conversation will, however, be sufficient to convince any one that few people have a wider grasp of affairs or are better versed in all current topics of the day.

"Sir Thomas Lipton stands well over six feet in height, and, as befits a worker of gigantic powers and concentration, is of stalwart frame and excellent constitution. Of a hearty, sanguine disposition, his merry blue eyes bespeak a man of cheerful habits and abounding good nature. His kindly, unobtrusive, yet open-handed hospitality will be familiar to many visitors to the *Erin* during her stay in American waters."

IS THE AIRSHIP COMING?

IN the September *McClure's*, Prof. Simon Newcomb gives an analysis of the practicability of human flight as this appears to the mind of a scientist. He points out, in a hasty glance over the history of revolutionary inventions, that it is by no means the problems every one has been trying to solve which really are solved; witness the squaring of the circle, the trisecting of the angle, the doubling of the cube, which have been absorbing mathematicians for thousands of years. With invention, he shows that the distinction between the possible and the impossible is not clear. As to the airship, Professor Newcomb thinks that not only are there good scientific reasons why human beings cannot fly; he also doubts whether they would be much the gainers if they could.

THE DANGEROUS DISTINCTION OF AIR-FLIGHT.

"Another feature incidental to any aerial vehicle is very generally overlooked. In the absence of any such revolutionary discovery as I have pictured in the first part of this article—in the absence of the power to control gravitation—a flying-machine could remain in the air only by the action of its machinery, and would fall to the ground like a wounded bird the moment any accident stopped it. With all the improvements that the genius of man has made in the steamship, the greatest and best ever constructed is liable now and then to meet with accident. When this happens, she simply floats on the water until the damage is repaired or help reaches her. Unless we are to suppose for the flying-machine, in addition to everything else, an immunity from accident which no human experience leads us to believe possible, it would be liable to derangements of machinery, any one of which would be necessarily fatal. If an engine were necessary, not only to propel a ship, but also to make her float—if, on the occasion of any accident she immediately went to the bottom with all on board—there would not, at the present day, be any such thing as steam navigation.

"Let us look at the problem and see what room there is for the airship among the inventions of the future. If we are to have an aerial machine of any kind, it must be one of two principles. Either we must control the law of universal gravitation, as I have already suggested, or the machine must be supported by the air.

THE TWO POSSIBLE SYSTEMS.

"Only two systems of air-support seem possible, or have ever been suggested. The vehicle must either float in the air, like a balloon, or it must be supported by the action of the air on

moving wings, like a bird when it flies. The conditions of both of these methods can be made the subject of exact investigation. A floating vehicle to carry a certain weight must have a bulk corresponding to the volume of air which shall have this weight. With this bulk it must experience a certain resistance to its passage through the air, which resistance increases at least as the square of the velocity. To overcome this resistance requires a corresponding power to be exerted by an engine of some kind. The engine has weight. The best combination of all these conditions is a problem of applied science, of which the solution depends mainly on the strength and weight of materials. Solve it as we will, our floating ship must have a thousand times the bulk of a railroad train carrying an equal weight and experience a hundred times the resistance that the train does. It therefore seems quite evident that, while the problem of a dirigible balloon may be within the power of inventive genius, we cannot hope that it will become a vehicle for carrying passengers and freight under ordinary conditions.

THE BIRD PRINCIPLE.

"Now let us turn to the other alternative, that of the flying-machine. If we can make a model of a bird with its wings, and set the wings in motion like those of a bird with no greater weight, the model will fly like a bird. To do this is, in a certain sense, a problem of nothing but applied mechanics. Yet it has its well-defined limitations. By experiments on the resistance of the air we can compute how large a wing, or *aéroplane*, moving with a certain speed, will be required to support a given weight. We can also determine, or, at least, form some idea of, the power of the engine that will move the apparatus. There must be connecting machinery, by which the engine shall in some way act on the plane. Engine, machinery, and plane must all have a weight proportioned to, or at least increasing with, their size and efficiency. It is then a problem of strength of materials to form a combination in which the ratio of efficiency to weight will be enough to make the machine fly.

AN INHERENT MECHANICAL DRAWBACK.

"In studying the best combination, we meet two difficulties, one of which can be stated in a very simple mathematical form. Let us make two flying-machines exactly alike, only make one on double the scale of the other in all its dimensions. We all know that the volume, and therefore the weight, of two similar bodies are proportional to the cubes of their dimensions. The cube of two is eight. Hence, the large machine

will have eight times the weight of the other. But surfaces are as the squares of the dimensions. The square of two is four. The heavier machine will therefore expose only four times the wing surface to the air, and so will have a distinct advantage in the ratio of efficiency to weight.

"Mechanical principles show that the steam pressures which the engines would bear would be the same, and that the larger engine, though it would have more than four times the horsepower of the other, would have less than eight times. The larger of the two machines would therefore be at a disadvantage, which could be overcome only by reducing the thickness of its parts, especially of its wings, to that of the other machine. Then we should lose in strength. It follows that the smaller the machine the greater its advantage, and the smallest possible flying-machine will be the first one to be successful.

EXAMPLES IN THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

"We see the principle of the cube exemplified in the animal kingdom. The agile flea, the nimble ant, the swift-footed greyhound, and the unwieldy elephant form a series of which the next term would be an animal tottering under its own weight, if able to stand or move at all. The kingdom of flying animals shows a similar gradation. The most numerous fliers are little insects, and the rising series stops with the condor, which, though having much less weight than a man, is said to fly with difficulty when gorged with food.

"We have also to consider the advantage which a muscle has over any motor yet discovered, in regard to its flexibility and the versatility of its application. It expands and contracts, pulls and pushes, in a way that no substance yet discovered can be made to do. It is also instantly responsive to a brain which cannot of itself act on external matter.

"We may now see the kernel of the difficulty. If we had a metal so rigid, and at the same time so light, that a sheet of it twenty meters square and a millimeter thick would be as stiff as a board and would not weigh more than a ton, and, at the same time, so strong that a powerful engine could be built of it with little weight, we might hope for a flying-machine that would carry a man. But as the case stands, the first successful flier will be the handiwork of a watchmaker, and will carry nothing heavier than an insect. When this is constructed, we shall be able to see whether one a little larger is possible."

In short, it would appear that what we know of the structure of animals should deter us from attempting flight.

THE SANTOS-DUMONT BALLOON.

THE Santos-Dumont dirigible balloon, which was wrecked in Paris on August 8, after sailing across the city and around the Eiffel Tower, was the fifth airship built by the inventor, who is a young Brazilian.

We are indebted to the *Scientific American* of August 10 for the following description of the airship.

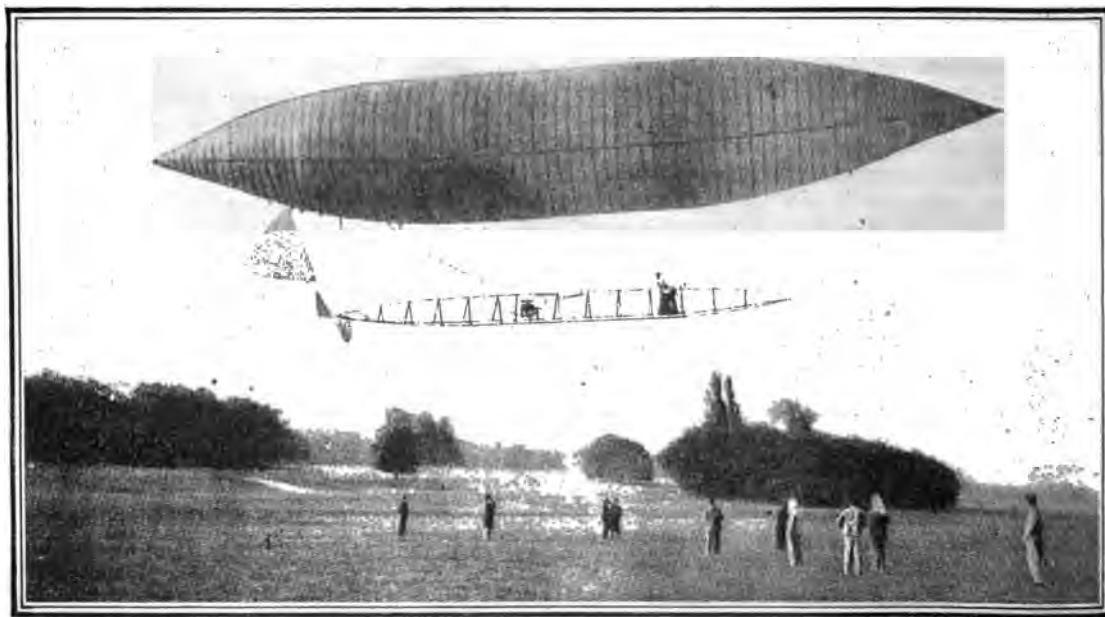
"The balloon proper is cylindrical, and is covered with silk, its extremities being pointed. It is 111 feet long, and its cubical capacity is 19,300 feet. Suspended by piano wire some 35 or 40 feet below the balloon is a light framework whose profile very much resembles that of the balloon proper. The framework is triangular in section, and is formed of three long pieces of wood, secured at the end and strengthened by cross-bracing and steel wires. This framework supports a four-cylinder, sixteen-horse-power motor of the Dion-Bouton type, the fuel reservoir, the shaft, and the propeller. The engine is placed well toward one end, and the aéronaut rides in a light basket at the other end. Here he has under his control all of the machinery for maneuvering the balloon, also the ballast and the guide-ropes. The respective positions of the various weights were determined after many experiments, and its equilibrium is perfect. This assures its horizontality and an equal tension on the suspenders. This explains why the aéronaut is so far separated from his motor. The propel-

ler, 14 feet in diameter, is composed of two vanes of wood and steel, covered with silk and highly varnished; it attains a speed of 150 turns a minute. The steering device is of silk, and is placed between the balloon and the framework above the propeller.

The balloon is inflated with hydrogen, and in order to maintain at all times a tension on the envelope—that is to say, perfect inflation—a compensating balloon filled with air is placed in the interior. This is inflated automatically, as required, by a small compressor actuated by the motor, the air being conducted to it by tubing. A guide-rope is suspended under the framework, and with its aid the necessary inclination is obtained to effect the movements of ascent and descent."

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

THE *Quarterly Review*, in an article upon tuberculosis, discusses some of the questions which occupied the attention of the Congress on Tuberculosis which met last month in London. He says that every year 60,000 people die in the United Kingdom alone from tuberculosis, and that at least that number are constantly suffering from one or another form of this disease. The evidence of post-mortems, conducted in Leipsic, shows that 40 per cent. of the bodies subjected to examination gave evidence of tuberculosis past or present. Indeed, the reviewer maintains that



THE SANTOS-DUMONT AIRSHIP, WRECKED ON AUGUST 8.

many persons pass through pulmonary phthisis without being aware of it at all. They are overworked; they fall out of condition. A little cough hangs about them for some weeks, but, if endowed with considerable resisting power, a little rest and care brings about the recovery, and the peril is unsuspected. No cure has ever been discovered for consumption. The famous decoction invented by Dr. Koch in 1880 has its uses—not as a cure for tuberculosis so much as a valuable test for its existence. But if we cannot cure consumption we can at least prevent it, and the best way of preventing it is to recognize that it is in the highest degree infectious, and that infection is spread by the sputum of the patient. The microbe of consumption thrives in damp and darkness, and is readily killed by light; hence, the reviewer would require architects to reconsider the principles on which they build houses. He insists that “they shall construct plinths, cornices, sills, architraves, and the like with moldings of such section that dust and dirt shall not lie on them, or at any rate shall be readily removable by the passage of a damp cloth; that light shall be abundant in corridors and corners as well as in chambers; and that all windows shall open with a touch of the hand. High ceilings and plate-glass windows are the cause of much stuffiness and infection. The fashion of preferring rugs to carpets fortunately makes for the ‘higher cleanliness.’”

ABOLISH DARK AND DUSTY CORNERS.

The most active method by which war can be made upon consumption is to sterilize the spittle of consumptive patients. The reviewer says:

“The spittle of these sufferers swarms with bacilli; and it seems that if such spittle lie in damp and dark corners—and how damp and dark the corners of insanitary houses may be we know too well—the contained bacilli may survive even for six months. The bacillus has a fatty constitution, whereby it can stand drying without loss of vitality; and when dried it mingles with the dust and rides on the air into the lungs.”

The French Government, finding that consumption among its clerks and indoor servants is 62 per 10,000, as against the Paris death rate from the same source of 48 per 10,000, has ordered all public offices to be provided with spittoons, and directs, also, that cloths dampened in a 2-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid shall be used for cleaning instead of dry sweeping with brooms. The telephone cabinets and other dark recesses ought to be abolished. The reviewer also insists upon the importance of early notification of the existence of the disease.

“Compulsory notification of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis cannot be pressed forward in Great Britain until public opinion is as ripe for the measure as it now is in New York City and in Boston, where, with the acquiescence of the people, compulsory notification is already in force. In Manchester, voluntary notification has been invited by Dr. Niven, and the returns are proving to be numerous and important.”

Sanatoria, where the patients have plenty of good air and are housed sensibly and watched closely, will bring back many persons from the doors of death. Patients even far advanced in phthisis, if of fairly sound habit of body, need not despair; even when the disease has advanced to softening and excavation of the lung, a cure may be obtained in one-third or one-half the cases by time and diligent care.

THE BACTERIA OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

PASTEUR surmised that bacteria were not only useful, but necessary, to the body. The *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie*, July 12, contains a critical review of the work of a large number of investigators upon this subject, with the results of experiments made by the writer, Dr. J. H. F. Kohlbrugge, who carried his investigations along the line suggested in Pasteur's query, paying special attention to the bacteriology of the digestive tract and its fluids.

There are bacteria in the mouth, the stomach, and the intestines; but the point to be determined is whether they are merely brought in with the food, or whether certain kinds are normally present and are of use in the processes of nutrition.

In the experiments described by Dr. Kohlbrugge, newly born animals were kept in sterilized air and given sterilized food, allowing no opportunity for bacteria to enter the body, while others, of the same age, kept for comparison, breathed unsterilized air and ate unsterilized food. Those kept away from bacteria were weaker than the others. Chicks were kept in sterilized environment from the moment of hatching, but although they lived several days, they grew very little, and at the end of twelve days showed an increase of only 25 per cent. of their original weight, while another set of chicks, kept under usual conditions, gained 140 per cent. of their original weight.

FUNCTION OF BACTERIA IN NUTRITION.

The experiments and observations made gave evidence that the digestive tract has its own bacterial flora. There appears to be an advantageous interrelation between the digestive organs and certain bacteria, similar to the relation fre-

quently found between free-living organisms, by means of which the life-activities of each one are carried on more successfully than they could be by either organism alone. This pseudo-symbiosis is vigorous, even in animals only from one to three months old, but only certain types—*Bacillus coli communis*, and similar forms—are tolerated. Some parts of the digestive tract have more bacteria than others, and the kinds vary in different regions. This relation between bacteria and the digestive organs is more stable in animals than in man, and more stable in adults than in children.

But these organs and their fluids have a bactericidal action, giving them the power of auto-sterilization, a power which is greater in some parts of the digestive tract than in others, and is exerted against antagonistic bacteria concealed in the food or entering the body in other ways. It was found that feeding animals with tainted meat produced no increase of bacteria if the acidity of the stomach was unimpaired, but that they increased greatly if it was not acid, showing an important use of the 1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. Although we take in injurious bacteria through the lungs and in our food, they are almost always destroyed in the body. One investigator ate of earth which produced tetanus when injected under the skin of animals, but none of the bacilli of tetanus were present in the waste materials of the body, apparently having been destroyed by the bactericidal action of the digestive fluids. Vincenzi believed that tetanus poison which is not destroyed in the stomach is killed by the mucous lining of the intestine.

Neither sterilized food nor change of diet affects the number of bacteria to any extent, although the kinds present vary somewhat with the food, certain kinds being found when vegetable and fatty foods are eaten; other kinds with meat diet. Babies fed with human milk almost never have the foul *Proteus* forms of bacteria, and there are about one-twentieth as many of any kind present in the stomach as there are with babies fed upon cow's milk. None of these forms have anything to do with digestion. It is impossible to disinfect these organs, but fresh cheese diminishes the number of foul bacteria more effectively than anything else, and some degree of disinfection may be obtained with milk diet. The number of foul bacteria is also less for cooked food.

An examination of the digestive tract of a cat, twenty-four hours after death, showed almost no bacteria present, although myriads were found in those examined about four hours after death. It appears that the longer the gastric juice acts, the more the native bacteria develop, unless new

supplies of food are brought in, when their growth is interrupted. The empty stomach of dead dogs was sometimes found sterile, but the esophagus never.

The bacteria of the digestive tract may be divided into two classes,—one class normally growing there and useful in nutrition, and the alien forms, concealed in the food, and destroyed in health by the bactericidal power of the organs, simple contact with the mucous lining being sufficient in many cases, although the digestive fluids also react against them.

In certain diseases, *Bacillus coli communis*, which is present in health, disappears.

The belief, formerly accepted, of the bactericidal powers of the gall, is now doubted, and this may lead to further knowledge of gallstones, which have been suspected to be of bacterial origin.

Bacteria are not found in normal animals until they are several hours old, but they soon appear to some degree, even when the animals are fed with sterilized food.

LEPROSY.

M. DASTRE, who is really making a great reputation as an interpreter of the arcana of science to the general mind, deals in the first July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* with this perhaps the most terrible scourge of humanity. The introduction of this disease into Europe is not a thing of yesterday; at the time of Napoleon's campaigns there were lepers and even leprous families in Piedmont, who were as rigidly isolated from the rest of the world as they would have been in the Middle Ages. Curiously enough, it was thought by many about a hundred years ago that the disease was practically extinct; nowadays, however, it is thought by many experts that the malady is at this moment bursting forth with fresh vigor. An international conference was held on the disease in 1897; the specialists in its treatment have founded an international organ, and there is even a proposal to establish a hospital for lepers in one of the provincial departments of France. It is, of course, well known that the disease is more or less common in the East, but it may be news to many to learn that there are little corners of France where the infection still lingers. Before Nice was annexed to France, lepers were found there and thereabouts, the remnants of a colony of lepers who, according to tradition, dated from the time of the Saracen invasion. In addition, the modern intercourse with colonies has revived the scourge in Europe, just as the Crusades revived it before.

It seems, so far as is yet known, that the danger of contamination comes rather from living in a leprous country than from associating with leprous inhabitants; and those countries where the scourge may become contagious, and even epidemic, are not only hot countries,—there are other predisposing causes more efficacious than climate, notably diet. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, and a Turkish expert named Zambaco, have not hesitated to declare that the use of decayed fish and of thirst-giving salted meats as food is one of the most efficacious causes. The total number of lepers in the world is estimated at upward of one million, of whom the continent of Europe contains only some thousands, the great majority being in Asia. There is a most interesting colony of lepers near Jerusalem, at a place called Siloe. By day, these miserable creatures beg alms from the pilgrims and other passers-by on the road to Calvary; they are governed by a chief, and they marry,—some of them, indeed, having several wives. The Turkish physician, Zambaco, already referred to, visited this colony of outcasts and found that it consisted of thirty-six Mohammedans and one Greek Christian.

The degree of isolation which the leper is made to undergo varies in different countries very much. In the far East, and in some countries of Europe, notably Spain, he is pitied and allowed great liberty, his disease being regarded as a comparatively ordinary one; but in the more enlightened countries the isolation is, of course, compulsory and permanent. The most draconian methods are applied in America. M. Dastre says that the hygienic conditions of the pest-house of San Francisco are deplorable.

THE BACILLUS OF LEPROSY.

M. Dastre goes on to discuss the nature of the disease. The great fundamental discovery—namely, that it is due to a bacillus—was made by a Norwegian, Dr. Hansen, who studied the disease about the year 1870. Dr. Hansen's work was, as it were, the crown of previous investigations, the result of which was to show the identity of the disease under an extraordinary variety of symptoms. At the same time it must be remembered that many incurable skin diseases have been confused with leprosy, notably lupus. True leprosy attacks not only the skin, but all the nerves, and this gives us two kinds of leprosy,—that of the nerves, or anternine leprosy, and that of the skin, or leonine leprosy. When the bacillus attacks the nerve tissue, it produces a degree of local insensibility to pain which is almost incredible. If a man burns himself at a fire without feeling it, a strong pre-

sumption is set up that he is an anæsthetic leper; and if the bacilli are found in particular places, there is no further room for doubt.

The curious thing about the bacillus of leprosy is that it has almost absolutely refused to be cultivated, which, of course, has been a great drawback to its investigation. Nor can any animal be inoculated with it, not even a monkey; man is its only affinity. It is even difficult to infect a human being with leprosy; thus, a Swedish doctor inoculated himself on four different occasions with the blood of a leper and nothing happened. A kanaka in the Sandwich Islands, who was under sentence of death, consented to submit to inoculation as the price of reprieve. The inoculation was performed on September 30, 1884; subsequent microscopical examination showed the presence of bacilli, but it was not until 1887 that the malady appeared in the subject. Unfortunately, this experiment cannot be regarded as conclusive, for it is possible that the miserable man may have contracted the malady through some other source. The question whether the disease is contagious or not is still hotly debated. On the one side, one party points to the fact that in Japan, for instance, the lepers and non-leprous persons live in the most intimate association without communicating the malady to one another; while the other party reply by pointing to the Sisters of Charity and to the missionaries, who, after devoting themselves to the care of lepers, are always sooner or later stricken down themselves. The truth appears to lie in the peculiarities of the bacillus of leprosy; it is very easily killed, and it apparently cannot live at all when separated from its natural *habitat*.

THE DANGERS OF EPILEPSY.

THE mutations in regard to the theory on epilepsy and the dangers attendant on the disease form the subject of a paper by C. Pelman in the *Deutsche Revue* for July. At present, the term epilepsy, says Herr Pelman, is applied to any "periodic disturbance of consciousness which may or may not be accompanied by convulsions. It often appears as fainting fits, a sudden cessation of the ordinary conversation or occupation, sudden queer gestures and movements, etc., which are similarly repeated from time to time without leaving any trace in the memory of the sufferer." Epilepsy being a disease of the brain that generally originates in early childhood, the character of the sufferer undergoes, in time, changes for the worse; finally the mind is affected, and the end commonly is idiocy. "Epileptics are very sensitive and easily

offended, vain, and very egotistical. The higher, ethical impulses of their character are the first to disappear. They have small regard for truth, and while indulging in religious moralizings, they are more and more prone to commit discreditable acts. They have 'God on their tongues and the devil in their hearts.' "

DANGERS ARISING FROM VIOLENCE.

Side by side with this moral deterioration may be found certain psychical disturbances, generally immediately connected with and consequent upon the convulsions, which bear all the marks of violent fits of temporary insanity. The sufferer in this stage is one of the most dangerous of lunatics ; for, believing himself persecuted by an imaginary enemy, he will attack with the first weapon at hand any one approaching him, in imaginary self-defense. Criminal literature knows of many cases involving hideous murders in which the murderer proved on examination to be an epileptic, and hence not responsible.

DANGERS ARISING FROM LOSS OF MEMORY.

As the consciousness of the sufferer is deranged during his attacks, whether he have convulsions or not, the memory is affected, since "there is no memory without consciousness." The attacks in this state of "psychic twilight" are commonly less violent in nature than those mentioned above. Characteristic of this phase of the disease is the irresistible impulse to start on journeys. The sufferer goes off, and after a time suddenly awakes, far from home, it may be, without in the least remembering why he went away, or what he did in the interval, but behaving during his trip much like any other ordinary human being. Herr Pelman gives some interesting examples of such vagrancy, which are curiously like the instances cited in support of the theory of double personality set forth by the devotees of psychical research. In cases that fall within the domain of the law the epileptic, during his "period of twilight," turns into a clever swindler or thief ; or an otherwise morally pure person may commit indecencies ; or an epileptic who has injured himself during his convulsions, which commonly occur at night, on awakening in the morning to find himself covered with bruises and wounds, will accuse his attendants of assault.

"Such tricks of memory," concludes Herr Pelman, "make it unsafe to accept the testimony of an epileptic before a court. The peculiar character of the disease, with its frequent and sudden changing from the physical to the mental aspect, and the equally sudden psychic changes in a hitherto normal patient, imperatively demand a careful examination of the mental condi-

tion, whenever an epileptic has violated the law. In most cases it will be found that the alleged criminal is mentally deranged, and that his crime is but the progeny of a diseased brain. This imperfect knowledge of the disease has sent many an epileptic to a long term in State prison, and even to the gallows."

THE FAIR AND THE DARK.

WHAT characteristics go with certain shades of complexion has long been a question of popular conjecture and discussion. It has been reserved to Mr. Havelock Ellis, writing in the *Monthly Review*, to throw definite scientific light on the subject. His article on the "Comparative Abilities of the Fair and the Dark" is the outcome of two years' patient investigation of the faces in the National Portrait Gallery. His researches have shaken his faith a little in artistic accuracy, as when, for example, he found that Millais had painted one of Mr. Gladstone's eyes blue, the other brown ! He chose eye-color as the chief criterion of pigmentation. In classifying his results, he divided cases of medium coloring equally between light and dark. To gain his "index of pigmentation," he multiplied the fair persons in each group by one hundred, and divided by the number of dark persons.

A REMARKABLE LIST.

The results of his investigations are thrown into this most curious and interesting table :

In the following enumeration the groups are arranged in the order of decreasing fairness :

Group with Number of Individuals.	Index of Pigmentation.
Political reformers and agitators (20).....	223
Sailors (45)	150
Men of science (53).....	121
Soldiers (42).....	113
Artists (74).....	111
Poets (56).....	107
Royal family (66).....	107
Lawyers (56).....	107.
Created peers and their sons (89).....	102
Statesmen (53)	89
Men and women of letters (87).....	85
Hereditary aristocracy (149).....	82
Divines (57).....	58
Men of low birth (12).....	50
Explorers (8).....	33
Actors and actresses (16).....	33

An index of more than 100 means that the fair element predominates over the dark in that group; an index of less than 100 means that the dark element predominates. I may add that the lists include persons of both sexes.

Instructive notes are added on several of the groups. "The small group of persons springing from the working classes is among the darkest of the groups." In the royal family "the early tendency was toward fairness, but by later Tudor

times there was a tendency toward darkness." But "the light, mixed type of eye, usually blue-yellow, has remained persistent."

WHY PEERS ARE DARK.

A curious explanation is offered of the preponderant darkness of the hereditary aristocracy:

"Foreign intermixture here also may have had some influence. I think it probable, however, that another cause has come into operation: peers have been in a position to select as wives, and have tended to select, the most beautiful women, and there can be little doubt that the most beautiful women, at all events in our own country, have tended more to be dark than to be fair. This is proved by the low index of pigmentation of the famous beauties in the gallery, the selection being made solely on the basis of reputation, independently of any personal judgment of the portraits; while women of letters (fifteen in number) are inclined to be fair and have an index of 100, the index of thirteen famous beauties is as dark as 44."

Then should "None but the brave deserve the fair" run "None but the dukes deserve the dark." But the new aristocracy tends to be fair, because "it is from the fair elements of the population that the aristocracy is chiefly recruited." Political reformers and agitators are very fair; they have too much of the restless energy which, in lesser degree, spells social success.

A FAIRLY BROAD DISTINCTION.

The writer adopts the following generalization:

"It is clear that a high index of pigmentation, or an excess of fairness, prevails among the men of restless and ambitious temperament,—the sanguine, energetic men, the men who easily dominate their fellows and who get on in life, the men who recruit the aristocracy, and who, doubtless, largely form the plutocracy. It is significant that the group of low-class men—artisans and peasants—and the men of religion, whose mission in life it is to practise and preach resignation to a Higher Will, are both notably of dark complexion. While the men of action thus tend to be fair, the men of thought, it seems to me, show some tendency to be dark. . . . So far as I am aware, no really fair person has ever risen to the highest dramatic eminence in this country, and, so far as I have been able to observe, it is equally rare for fairness to be associated with histrionic ability in Europe generally."

STOCK, NOT COLOR.

This distinction is modified by another consideration:

"The more reasonable supposition at present seems to be that the relation between pigmentation and mental aptitude is chiefly indirect and due to race. In other words, the fair man tends to be bold, energetic, restless, and domineering, not because he is fair, but because he belongs to an aboriginal fair stock of people who possess those qualities; while the dark man tends to be resigned and religious and imitative, yet highly intelligent, not because he is dark, but because he belongs to a dark stock possessing those characteristics."

NORWEGIAN TENDENCIES.

The writer quotes parallel researches made in Norway by Dr. A. M. Hansen. The conservative majority of voters was found in the dark and broad-headed districts:

"While, however, the fair population is the most irreligious and progressive, the dark population is by no means behind in the production of intellect."

The article is sure to be widely discussed, especially by the fair (or is it more complimentary to say dark?) sex.

THE KATIPUNAN OF THE PHILIPPINES.

THE persistence of the Philippine insurrection has been attributed to various causes, but little account has been taken, in this country, of the influence of that powerful secret organization, the Katipunan, whose lodges were founded in almost every part of the archipelago. According to some of our army officers who have made a thorough study of the subject on the ground, resistance to American authority would have been promptly put down had it not been for the machinations of this all-pervading organization, which freely exercised the power of visiting the death penalty on any who incurred the displeasure of its chiefs. One of these army officers, Col. L. W. V. Kennon, who has seen service in six provinces of northern Luzon, gives, in the *North American Review* for Aug., a résumé of the history, purposes, and workings of this strange society, as obtained from various sources and by means of personal observation.

The first formed at a
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ciety was Andrés Bonifacio. Colonel Kennon describes the ceremonies of the order as follows :

"In the beginning, the formulas of Masonry were employed, but these were simplified to adapt them to the grade of intelligence of its members, who belonged to the lowest classes, and who are stated to have been 'copyists, common soldiers, washermen, wood-gatherers, shoemakers, and laborers;' the only person of education connected with the society was Dr. Pio Valensuela, who was initiated in 1895.



APRON OF KATIPUNAN REGALIA CAPTURED BY THE SPANISH IN THE INSURRECTION OF 1896.

"When a new lodge was opened, a triangle was formed called *Hasik*, or seed-plot; and an equilateral triangle and three K's were the distinctive symbols of the society. There were three degrees; a simple cipher and secret signs were adopted. The initiation ceremonies were made solemn and terrifying, to impress the candidate and to test his valor. He was first questioned in a cabinet, and then introduced into a dimly lighted room, where, upon a table draped in black, were a human skull, a loaded revolver, a bolo, or short native sword, and a paper upon which were written questions which he was required to answer. After this, various other tests were applied, followed by the administering of the oath, which was signed with blood taken from the left forearm of the candidate, who was then declared a member of the lowest degree."

The supreme council, consisting of a president, secretary, syndic, treasurer, and six members, with the presidents of local lodges, formed what was known as the assembly.

THE INSURRECTION OF 1896.

Proceeding with his account of the successive stages in the growth of the society, Colonel Kennon says :

"Twenty-five women were admitted, to quiet their suspicions of the nocturnal excursions of their husbands. They were told that the object of the society was simply mutual aid. The Katipunans did, in fact, aid its sick and bury its dead, paying the expenses of funerals, 'but always at the lowest rates, so as not to enrich the priests.' The moral objects of the society were the teaching of democratic ideas and an opposition to religious fanaticism as expressed in the teaching of the friars, 'who obscured rather than explained religious truths.' The political objects were the securing for the Philippines the reforms granted to Cuba and the limiting of the power of the friars.

"Copies of the 'Rights of Man,' and a history of the French Revolution, as well as other works, including treatises on military tactics and on the manufacture of powder and dynamite, were circulated among the members.

"A secret society of supposed Masonic tendencies and origin, which distributed incendiary literature, and which organized large numbers of the lowest elements of the native population into a coherent body in opposition to the existing government, could not fail to be obnoxious to the Spanish authorities. Efforts were made to suppress it, and the mark of initiation was ground for the imprisonment of the person bearing it.

"This was the situation in 1896. Andrés Bonifacio was the president, elected on the 1st of January, and Emilio Aguinaldo presided over the lodge at Cavite. Aguinaldo was then twenty-six years of age, and municipal captain of Cavite Viejo. Having occasion to visit Cavite to receive the orders of the provincial governor, he learned that a list of the members of the Katipunans had fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and that the priest at Cavite Viejo was endeavoring to cause his arrest. He hastened back to his town, and, with the aid of his lieutenants, called together the members, explained to them their danger, and with them took up arms against the Spaniards. This was on August 26, 1896. Within five days, Aguinaldo and his adherents had taken possession of nearly every town in the province, surprising the small garrisons and securing their arms. The insurrection spread rapidly throughout the Tagal provinces, where the Katipunans had been established. Andrés Bonifacio was killed, it is believed, at the instigation of Aguinaldo, and the latter as-

sumed control of the society and of the forces in the field."

The insurrection of 1896 lasted about fourteen months, and Colonel Kennon states that during this time the insurgents burned and sacked churches and convents, and murdered many of the friars. The Spaniards sent a large force against the insurgents, and utterly routed them. Finally, as is well known, Aguinaldo received from the Spanish governor-general a large "indemnity" (only half of which, however, was actually paid over), and left the country. The Katipunan was, for the time being, suppressed.

REVIVAL OF THE SOCIETY IN 1899.

Aguinaldo's return to the Philippines during our war with Spain, and his subsequent doings, are matters of familiar history; the revival of the Katipunan at that time is not so well understood. After the sovereignty of the United States had been proclaimed and a Philippine republic, with Aguinaldo as president, had been announced, in January, 1899, a new Katipunan was formed, whose objects were the expulsion of the Americans and the "liberty of the country." Aguinaldo announced that all Filipinos were members of the society, whether they wished or not.

"Its emissaries, backed by military force, were sent to all parts of the islands. The natives, who but recently were enthusiastic in their reception of the Americans, were turned against them, the ready credulity of an ignorant people accepting without hesitancy the wildest tales of Yankee treachery, cruelty, and savagery which were told them. Prominent men who declined to join the movement were put to death, 'to encourage the others.' It was announced that all who were not with the proposed insurrection were traitors and should die. The newly appointed presidents of towns were required to take an oath that they would never serve any but the government declared by Aguinaldo. Head men and proprietors who were forced or induced to join initiated their people. By every means in their power, the leaders endeavored to cultivate a national sentiment. Some even proposed a national religion, Bathalism, an idealized form of the primitive religion of the islands, and the worship of God under the ancient name of Bathala."

From the beginning of open hostilities, on February 4, 1899, the Filipino government and the Katipunan were practically one. Even the symbols of the society appeared on the seals and stamps of the "republic." The president of the society was also president of the "republic," and the captain-general of its armies. How it was possible for the crafty leaders of this society to

secure an appearance of general hostility to America, which in point of fact has never existed, is explained as follows:

"After American occupation was complete throughout the archipelago, the Katipunan, aided by secrecy, by force, and by the character of the people, spread throughout the country, pervading every town and hamlet, and striking terror into every native household. The people were forbidden, under pain of death, to accept any office under the Americans; or, accepting it, were compelled also to subscribe to an agreement to obey the orders of the Katipunan, or the military chiefs hiding in their neighborhood, and to collect contributions of money and supplies for them. Every town and province had its dual set of officers—those elected under the American laws, and the secret appointees of the Katipunan. Often the elections held under American auspices were controlled by the society and its agents elected to office. Over all floated the American flag, but the real power recognized and feared by the people was the Katipunan.

A VERITABLE REIGN OF TERROR.

"The oath of the society, sealed with the 'pact of blood,' required members to keep secrets of the society and to comply blindly with its laws. The laws punished with death those who failed to obey the orders of the chiefs or to give warning if the society were endangered, or those who should betray any of its secrets, or who declined to execute a punishment ordered. These were no idle threats, nor dead-letter laws. The society was brotherly and benignant toward those who complied with its rules, but inexorable toward offenders, and halted not at the means of punishment. They spared neither sex nor age. Men who aided the Americans were murdered. Three native policemen of Laoag, for accepting such positions, were enticed to an adjoining town, bound hand and foot, dropped head foremost into a well, and buried alive. Three women and an old man, falsely accused of being American spies, were cut to pieces with bolos, and buried still alive in an old well. A prominent Ilocano, accused of being friendly to the Americans, and eight of his companions, were shot near Puncan. A man of Taytay, accused of 'going to be an American spy,' and his companion, were placed bound and kneeling beside their open grave, knocked into it with a bar of iron, and buried alive, one on top of the other as they fell. Five more were murdered in the same town for suspected friendliness to the Americans. That the people might see the results of disobedience, these murders were not infrequently committed in open day before numerous witnesses. Some-

times, tortures were added to make the lesson more impressive. This list of murders may be almost indefinitely multiplied. Friendly natives were slain by hundreds, perhaps thousands; no town, probably, but had its list of murders by the Katipunan. Usually, their work was done at night; the hidden arms were brought forth, and an armed band would seize its victim and execute the punishment. The natives dreaded the secret, swift, and sure retribution which overtook those who expressed sympathy with the American cause or were merely suspected of such sympathy. On every side flowed the blood of Katipunan victims; the natives, terror-stricken, huddled in the towns, but even there, under the very eyes of the military authorities, the vengeance of the society would seek out and follow those who had been marked for 'punishment.' Not only offenders against the society were amenable, but its 'justice' threatened their families, parents, brothers, sisters, and children. It was a reign of blood and terror."

THE TWO WORLD-LANGUAGES.

IN the second July number of the *Revue de Paris*, M. Bréal, in writing upon the choice of an international language, has produced a very interesting criticism of the various projects which have been brought forward to attain this end. In the first place, it must be understood that what is desired is not a language which shall take the place of existing ones, but a common auxiliary one which should be voluntarily and unanimously accepted by all civilized nations, so that an individual would merely have to acquaint himself with his own native language and this common tongue. The bearing of this upon the promotion of peace between nations is too obvious to need pointing out. A German *savant* has proposed the revival of Latin, which, as is well known, served in the Middle Ages as a great medium of communication between scholars in all countries. It would not be the Latin of Cicero, but that kind of dog Latin which was easily spoken in schools and law courts of the Middle Ages,—a flexible lingo which would readily yield itself to the introduction of new phrases and words and at the same time be serviceable to traders.

ADVANTAGES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

M. Bréal, although he is convinced that this idea, if adopted, would produce a kind of language much resembling French, is inclined to reject it because he does not think that Latin could ever fulfill the conditions required for a true auxiliary language for the modern world.

M. Bréal, having rejected all dead languages, turns to the living ones, and ultimately reduces the list to two,—French and English. As for French, he is opposed to its adoption apparently because in that event his countrymen would only have their own language to learn; as for English, he does justice to its extraordinary flexibility and simplicity, its delightful absence of conjugations, and the boldness of its contractions; but he does not conceal the great drawback,—namely, its hopelessly irrational spelling. So he arrives at a plan suggested by a retired merchant, which seems to him the true solution of the problem. By this plan a treaty—not of commerce or high politics, but of language—should be concluded between France, England, and the United States in virtue of which French and English should be associated officially in the education of the three countries. English should be compulsorily taught in France, and French in England and the United States, not only in the universities and colleges, but also in certain primary schools in the great towns. These two languages, thus made the means of communication between a hundred and eighty millions of men, would acquire an impetus which would go far to make them the universal languages. The author of this scheme, M. Chappellier, considers that German opposition might be bought off by a shrewd perception of the commercial advantages of the plan.

THE FUTURE OF PEACE PROPAGANDA.

THIS question is discussed in *La Revue* for July 1 by M. Novikoff, who on the whole takes a hopeful view of the progress of the cause of peace. Last year's congress in Paris he considers to have been most important, and distinguished above all others by having been semi-official—opened by a minister actually in office, and including official delegates. Its echoes found their way to the ear of the people; it was in every sense democratic. But the distance already traversed is nothing compared with that before us. Peace propaganda must be made much more effective.

I.—NOT PEACE, BUT FEDERATION.

"The peace movement," M. Novikoff asserts, "ought to change its name and be called federalist." Its object is the possible one of modifying human institutions, and not the impossible one, so often attributed to it by the ignorant, of modifying human nature. It aims, in fact, at creating a federation which will in turn embrace all the nations of the world. But just because the movement is said to be for "peace" and not for fed-

eration, it encounters all kinds of objections on the score of impracticability which it would not encounter if it changed, not its essence, but merely its name.

II.—BE LESS MODEST; PROMISE PARADISE ON EARTH.

Peace advocates would make quicker progress if they were less modest. "To succeed with the masses, to make them thoroughly enthused and resolute, fanaticism must be kindled in them, and to awaken fanaticism you must promise paradise. This is what all great founders of religion have done." It is also what the socialists are doing. They promise an earthly paradise; how, does not particularly matter. But they are right. No great social transformation comes about except by "fanaticizing the masses." Now, says M. Novikoff, too truly, how far the peace people are from this. They make no dazzling promises of paradise, and, just for this very reason, they meet with but poor success. And yet they, more than any others, might promise paradise on earth.

III.—AND PROMISE IT WITHIN THE LIFETIME OF MAN.

It must be plainly shown that there is no real obstacle to the immediate suppression of international feud and anarchy; that is to say, that the kingdom of heaven is near at hand. "When the peace party succeed in imbuing the masses with this idea, there will be an immense and immediate reaction. Federation will then become the first popular cry. Very soon it will reach the passionate stage, and then nothing can stop it." Then, says M. Novikoff, exit international anarchy and enter the United States of Europe.

HOW AMERICANS REALLY FEEL TOWARD ENGLAND.

MR. SAMUEL E. MOFFETT contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a very sensible, well-informed article on this subject. Mr. Moffett says that at the close of the Spanish-American War, for the first time in history, it seemed as if the old anti-British spirit in the United States had become extinct. If England had then been threatened by a European coalition, American sympathy would have poured out in a resistless flood. All that has been destroyed by the Boer war. Mr. Moffett says Great Britain could have engaged in no enterprise so well adapted to chill American sympathy as the South African

which England justified the war offended the Americans, for if the corruption of President Krüger's government called for English intervention to end it, how much more must the corruption of the Tammany government in New York or the Republican government in Philadelphia justify similar action on our part?

ENGLAND'S ENEMIES PROFIT BY HER SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY.

Further, if the case of the Outlanders justified intervention on the ground that they made the wealth of the country and had no share in its government, the same argument would justify American intervention on behalf of the immense majority of American Outlanders in the Klondike. If the South African precedent were to be accepted as final, there would be no moral restraint in the way of the conquest of Canada by the United States. Mr. Moffett says:

"Englishmen should not delude themselves with the belief that their South African enterprise has any support from the moral sense of the world. In that undertaking England stands as completely isolated as France stood in the persecution of Dreyfus. It is only the enemies of England that have reason to be satisfied with her present position, and they are enjoying that satisfaction to the full."

What disillusionized the Americans in their love for England quite as much as the war was the spirit in which it was carried on.

"This inglorious little war of the elephant against the mouse has roused the British people to transports of excitement that could not have been exceeded if combined Europe had been threatening their island with invasion."

These things have naturally had a chilling effect on the spirit of Anglo-Saxon fraternity.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

As for the future, Mr. Moffett says that the whole question depends upon whether England is prepared to recognize the fact that the United States is and intends to remain the paramount power of the western hemisphere. "The root of all serious difficulties between England and the United States lies in the fact that England persists in interfering in the affairs of the western hemisphere. The failure of the English Government to look ahead makes their relations with the United States a series of annoying surprises."

The only way of dealing with the situation is to adapt our policy to the new conditions.

United States exposed to the attacks of Germany or France or Russia or any other power with which at any time we might conceivably be at war." The Americans regard the canal primarily as a factor in the American coasting trade, and so far from the Senate having rejected the Hay treaty because it was made with England, nothing but a feeling of tenderness toward England induced the Americans to consider the proposition for a moment. England's permanent difficulty with the United States is due to the unfortunate situation of Canada. Mr. Moffett says :

"There never were such possibilities of irritation and danger in the relative positions of any two countries in the world as there are in those of Canada and the United States. The relation of the Transvaal Republic and the British colonies in South Africa was one of easy-going comfort compared with it. The most rapidly growing cities in the United States are those on the great lakes. Canada is making canals, one of the avowed objects of which is to permit the passage of British warships to range the great lakes and lay these cities under contribution. Nowhere else in the world is the key of one country's treasury thus left in the hands of another. With Canada as a quiet, easy-going neighbor, the possibilities of danger in her anomalous situation may be overlooked ; but Canada, aggressive, assertive, exacting, and sticking pins into her neighbors across every frontier is bound to keep international relations in an unhealthy state of tension."

HOW LORD ROSEBERY THREATENED FRANCE WITH WAR.

AN unnamed writer contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for August a glowing eulogium upon "Lord Rosebery's Foreign Policy." In the course of this paper he sets out with particulars the story of the Siam episode, in which Lord Rosebery, to use his own words, "incurred the risk of war." It was in April, 1893, when the French Government was preparing to enforce its demands upon Siam. Lord Rosebery sent H.M.S. *Swift* to watch events at Bangkok. The writer proceeds as follows :

"The French became more instant in their demands, and a blockade to enforce an ultimatum was threatened. Lord Rosebery continued to advise the Siamese Government to yield, but, in order to watch over British interests, a second ship, the *Pullas*, was sent to the mouth of the Menam on June 28, and a third, the *Linnet*, was held in readiness to proceed to Siamese waters. Lord Rosebery explained to the French Govern-

ment, on July 1, that 'Her majesty's minister at Bangkok had received strict injunctions to advise the Siamese Government to arrange their differences with the French in a friendly manner. But,' it was added, 'in view of the possibility that on the approach of the French fleet a rising of the native population at Bangkok may occur, causing danger to life and property, it is necessary that some of her majesty's ships should be on the spot for the protection of British commercial interests, which are dominant at that place.'

"On July 20, the French ultimatum was presented to Siam. On July 26, a blockade was declared, and friendly vessels were given three days to clear. A notification to this effect had been given to the British Government on the previous day. Lord Rosebery immediately instructed Lord Dufferin, our ambassador at Paris, to ask what facilities would be given for victualing our ships lying off Bangkok. On Sunday, July 30, the British minister at Bangkok telegraphed to Lord Rosebery that the French admiral had notified him that the blockade arrangements applied to ships of war, and that the *Linnet* was preparing, in consequence, to leave. Confronted by this sudden crisis, Lord Rosebery acted with the utmost firmness and promptness. He telegraphed immediately to Bangkok that the *Linnet* 'must on no account leave,' and simultaneously he sent the following telegram to Lord Dufferin :

" 'I request that your excellency will state to the French Government that it would be impossible that her majesty's government should allow British subjects to be left at the mercy of an unruly Oriental population, and that, therefore, they cannot withdraw her majesty's ship now stationed off the city. You should also remind them that I have not yet received a reply to the inquiry I addressed to M. d'Estournelles, on the 25th instant, when I asked him what facilities would be granted to the British ships for obtaining necessary supplies' (p. 102).

"During this critical Sunday, communications were passing between the foreign office and the admiralty, and it was of the dispatch just quoted that Lord Rosebery was thinking when he told his Edinburgh audience that he, as a minister, had faced the risk of war. He had met the demand for the withdrawal of H.M.S. *Linnet* by a categorical refusal.

"On the eventful Sunday, July 30, 1893, Lord Rosebery must no doubt have been weighted with the grave responsibility which besets those who have to face and make great decisions. The strain, however, was not of long duration. On Monday, Lord Dufferin saw the French minister of foreign affairs and delivered Lord Rosebery's

communication. 'The minister replied that as the blockade would be raised at once, it was unnecessary to discuss the matter' (p. 109). It had meanwhile, we believe, been locally explained to the British captain that the admiral's intention had been misunderstood. He did not demand that the *Linnet* should be withdrawn; he only suggested some alteration in her position, with a view to the convenience of his blockade. On August 1, the Siamese Government accepted the French demands; and on August 3, the blockade was raised. The Anglo-French crisis in its more acute form was thus speedily relieved. The seriousness was known to very few persons at the time. When ministers who had been spending the week-end in the country returned to their offices, a crisis had come and gone without their being aware of it. The *Linnet* remained where she was, on the watch. Other negotiations continued, but the local situation speedily quieted down."

TRIBUTES TO THE BOER FROM "ROOINEKS."

"**L**INESMAN," a frequent contributor to *Blackwood*, has not merely a vivid style, but a manly English sense of fair play. He has this month a very graphic description of "a side show" or guerrilla incident in the South African campaign, and he is not afraid to pay the tribute of an honorable foe to the qualities of the Boer. He says:

"It has always been the custom of the English to underestimate their enemy before rushing at him, but never, until this war, to vilify him when down. There has been much of the base and ignoble in our enemy, 'tis true, and but little fair, but, good lack! in what mine again is the gold in tons and the rubbish in ounces? Courage is fair, grit and stoutness of purpose are fair, death *pro patria* is fair; have not the Boers shown them all, unmistakable amid the treachery, bigotry, and vice—the rubbish which alone has been visible to too many of our seers?"

HEROISM OF BOER WOMEN.

Having attacked a farm which had supplied a commando, the writer's men captured the women, one of whom hastily threw away a crumpled piece of paper.

"It is picked up and opened—a letter to one of the Boer officers from his wife. Listen, reader, and judge if a woman be a munition of war or no:

"'Beloved husband,' it begins, 'the British are in sight, and the bombs are already coming over our house. Now I know, like you, what it is to be under shell-fire. If I am taken, do not

think of me; fight on to the very last, and God keep you in safety.'

"Is there nothing of nobility in this?"

He does not hesitate to speak of the "heroism" of the Boer women.

Boers' Treatment of the Native.

There are few things on which Englishmen have displayed more "unctuous rectitude" than in boasting of the superiority of the British treatment of natives and of their preference for British sway. Yet the "Ruminations of a Regimental Officer" with the South African field force, which appear in the *United Service Magazine*, contain this significant testimony:

"Of a certainty, the Boer understands the management of the native as thoroughly as the average Englishman misunderstands it. Of this there is ample proof in the manner in which the intelligence departments on either side have been served, and are, even now, being served, by the natives. The popular idea is that the Boer spends his leisure moments in cutting natives to ribbons with a heavy sjambok. That he does, habitually, flog natives is certain, and that the flogging is in some cases cruelly severe I quite admit, and careful choice should therefore be made in appointing the officials. But that the natives of South Africa can be managed without a fairly liberal share of corporal punishment no one who has lived among them for a year or two will admit. The difference between Briton and Boer is that the latter knows to a nicety when a sjambokking is 'indicated,' and inflicts it 'on the nail.' The diagnosis by the Englishman is less correct. He will at one time administer undeserved flogging, and at another will dismiss, with a slight admonition, an offense for which twenty lashes would be received as just recompense. The result is seen in the difference of behavior of the natives to the two races. The native is preternaturally cunning, and knows to a nicety where he can presume and where a concocted lying story will be at once detected. As a matter of fact, the average Boer deals fairly with his 'boys.' The latter appreciate this, and work for him accordingly. It has been comparatively rare for 'boys' in Boer employ to desert to us, and yet for them to do so would nearly always have been a simple matter."

English and Dutch Women Compared.

S. Staples contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* "a woman's word from Natal" on "the emigration of gentlewomen." She urges the establishment of training-colleges in the colonies to teach lady immigrants their business. She observes, rather cruelly:

"Of all the nations who come to us, the Englishwoman, I fear, makes the worst colonist. She is forever bemoaning herself as an exile brought out by cruel circumstances. Her pet expressions are: 'Out here,' 'These colonists,' 'Only colonial,' and in one published case, 'Loathsome colonials.'"

Scarcely less pointed is this contrast:

"The Boers show us an example in colonizing not to be despised by wise people. We send out our young men to fight against the discomforts and dangers of a new country. Hundreds die, . . . not because the countries are unhealthy, but for the need of ordinary home care. Hungry they come to the hut, called 'home' by courtesy, too tired to cook, fall back on the easily procurable drink, and try to lose their sense of misery in sleep. Thus is laid a bed for fever germs, and they sicken and die. . . . The Dutchman, on the other hand, inspan his big wagon, packs in his 'rouw' and 'kinders,' puts his lads on horseback, and goes out into the wilderness, taking his moving home with him. Here he finds companionship, stimulus to labor, and prepared food and resting-place, with loving nursing when he is ill. We sacrifice our young men, the Dutch woman sacrifices herself."

IS THE BATTLESHIP OBSOLETE?

"THE Apotheosis of the Torpedo: A Brief for the New School," is contributed by Mr. F. T. Jane to the *Fortnightly*. He lays stress on the fact that during the recent maneuvers of the British Mediterranean fleet "the destroyers were sent out some hours before the fleet. They were given two days at sea to find the fleet, which took an unknown course. They did find it, and claimed to have sunk every one of the fourteen vessels engaged." Ten out of the fourteen battleships admitted that they were "bagged without loss to the attack." This admission leads the writer to pronounce the destroyer "the ship of the future." The gyroscope has lengthened the torpedo range to a thousand or even two thousand yards. Two thousand yards is the maximum distance at which a destroyer can be sighted at night; and as she is moving at a thousand yards a minute the chance of the battleship disabling her before she has sped her fatal bolt is very small. A Maxim to rain death on her personnel is suggested as the battleship's possible safeguard. The writer argues:

"As things are, the torpedo is accepted by the ship much as the gun shell is accepted by the destroyer, the sole defense the chance of not being hit—just the defense to which soldiers, once

armor-clad, were driven. When the man-at-arms was supplied with a gun he drove the armored knight to become a species of man-at-arms also. Everything is pointing to the probability that the torpedo is going to do something of the same sort of thing with the small craft and the battleship—aided, perhaps, by the big high-explosive shell, which, like the torpedo, puts the stricken *hors de combat* with a single blow. In a fight in which such blows are dealt, everything tends to favor the evolution of cheap craft that can be lost without that loss being a disaster."

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF THE FUTURE.

It is a truly alarming picture that the writer gives of the rapidity of future naval battles:

"The war of the future is bound to become more and more a war of individuals, an affair of initiative, in which doing the best thing after a pause for reflection may well be inferior to merely doing something *at once* without reflection. If destroyers fight each other, the combined speed may be sixty miles an hour, or more than that. There will be no time to think. Such a battle would be all over inside five minutes. There may be no room for tactics—the fight may be quicker than thought. For such work the type of young officer that we rear by our present system is probably the best man going, for he best adapts himself to doing something on the spur of the moment.

"Those who will do best belong to the type that the foreigner calls 'mad Englishman.' Fate has sent us this type. We know it well in the naval ports. It tends to be rowdy; it may be a 'throw-back' to Elizabethan days. It has a merry life and a short one, and its future is generally limited by a maximum of not more than twelve hours ahead. It is 'Drake and his merry men' over again. . . . The type exists in no foreign navy."

"THE SOLE GOSPEL" OF THE NEW NAVY.

The writer is very pronounced on the obsolescence of the battleship and heavier craft. He says:

"A thousand destroyers so manned would make the Seven Seas a British lake. In the making, nine hundred might be lost, but the enemy's flag would have disappeared forever; nor would any hostile battleship float a week. This is not the faith of one man or of two,—it is the sole gospel of the entire new generation of naval officers."

Yet at the present time the British admiralty has "all but ceased to build" destroyers, and the Seven Seas still assert their independence.

Points in Favor of the Submarine Boat.

Mr. A. Hilliard Atteridge writes in the *Monthly Review* on "The Tactics of the Submarine." The action of the *Zédé* in the French Mediterranean maneuvers is taken by him as one more striking proof that the submarine boat has become "an effective and reliable element in naval warfare."



THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

He would prefer to call the new craft a "submergible boat." He compares her with the destroyer, and holds that she has the advantages of a much lower speed, and so of less chance of premature discovery; of a much smaller exposure—only the dome being above water; of complete silence in approach, and disappearance at will under water. He quotes the suggestion of a French officer that, after submarines had been sent toward a hostile fleet, a false attack of torpedo boats would divert attention from the submarines and enable them to ply their deadly task unheeded. In narrow tideways the French are laying down cables along which the submarine moves according to direction by wire from the land, so as to make countermining very dangerous. A submarine is told off for work in the Seine as part of the defense of Paris, and, being portable by train, can be used in other rivers to blow up an enemy's bridges.

WESTERN PROGRESS DENOUNCED AS A CURSE.

TO Occidentals possessed with the idea that our Western habits of life are superior to anything which other races can show, the outspoken disparagement of "the blessings of civilization" by Russian and Oriental comes as a salutary check. The *Westminster Review* has an article of this type, by "Pramathamath," entitled "Western Science from an Eastern Standpoint." He says that "labor-saving machinery cheapens goods, it is true, but the machine-made

articles of the West have destroyed most of the indigenous manufactures of the East. The Eastern artisan is driven into agriculture, and exerts a painful pressure on those already engaged in that pursuit. At the same time, the cheap imports from the West have raised the standard of living. Western capitalists profit, Eastern industry languishes. The peoples of the East are systematically exploited."

A NATIVE'S VERSION OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The writer makes an effective quotation from a famous Indian orator. He says:

"The speech of the Indian Red-Jacket in answer to a European missionary who went to preach Christianity among the American Indians finds an echo in the heart of many an Asiatic and African at the present day:

"'Brother,' said the Red-Jacket, 'listen to what we say. There was a time when our forefathers owned this great island. . . . But an evil day came upon us! Your forefathers crossed the great waters, and landed on this island. Their numbers were small; they found friends, and not enemies; they told us they had fled from their own country for fear of wicked men, and came here to enjoy their religion. They asked for a small seat. We took pity on them, granted their request, and they sat down among us. We gave them corn and meat, and they gave us poison [spirituous liquor] in return. The white people had now found out our country, tidings were carried back, and more came among us; yet we did not fear them,—we took them to be friends; they called us brothers, we believed them, and gave them a large seat. At length their numbers had greatly increased, they wanted more land, they wanted our country. Our eyes were opened, and our minds became uneasy. Wars took place; Indians were hired to fight against Indians, and many of our people were destroyed. They also brought strong liquor among us; it was strong and powerful, and has slain thousands.

"'Brother, our seats were once large, and yours were very small. You have now become a great people, and we have scarcely a place left to spread our blankets. You have got our country, but are not satisfied,—you want to force your religion upon us.'"

THE WEST AS VAMPIRE.

The shrinkage of the world by steam and electricity has made colossal empires possible; and the conqueror or exploiter squeezes all he can get out of subject peoples:

"The Eastern dependencies of the Western powers are being slowly drained of their wealth in the shape of the pay and pension of Western

troops and Western officers, civil and military; dividends of the numerous Western companies, profits of Western merchants, etc."

Even where Europeans acknowledge the higher sanctions of justice and duty, yet "duty and justice can never do a fraction of the good that can be done by love and sympathy." The Oriental writer concludes:

"Thus we see that Western science, instead of being the blessing which it was expected and is still supposed to be, has on the whole proved to be rather a curse to large sections of the human race. . . . Its mechanical applications, which are considered by Western writers as its chief title to commendation, are to our mind its chief title to condemnation."

FAMINE-SMITTEN ITALY.

MUCH painful reading on "Famine and Its Causes in Italy" is supplied to the *Monthly Review* by Mr. Edward C. Strutt. One instance he cites at the outset is a reminder how militarism taxes the peasantry to the bone. In Sardinia, in twelve years and a half, no fewer than 52,060 judicial sales of houses and lands took place for non-payment of taxes, or one out of every fourteen inhabitants was despoiled by government. Out of 445 such sales in the first week of the new century, 85 per cent. were for sums less than one lira (20 cents) each. Sometimes the amount is as small as five centimes (one cent)! Mr. Strutt remarks on the paradox that just "those regions which have been more plentifully endowed with natural wealth, such as Sardinia, Sicily, Calabria, and Apulia, are those which now suffer most cruelly." He focuses his attention on Apulia. He says it would be difficult to find a people more frugal or more easily satisfied than the Pugliese peasantry. Olive-blight, insurrection, savage repression, have left them starving in despair. Life in jail appears a paradise to the starving, to attain which innumerable crimes are committed where crime was formerly unknown.

SEEKING A PRISON-PARADISE.

The following incident shows more vividly the condition of Italy than pages of statistics:

"The Prætor of Ugento has a pitiful story to tell about the eagerness with which destitute peasants look forward to a term of imprisonment. Three young women from Allisto were brought before him, charged with stealing olives on an estate belonging to the municipality. The pinched and starving features of the defendants, the eldest of whom was barely twenty-five; their ragged clothes, and their half-hopeful, half-despairing expression excited the sympathy and

pity of the kind-hearted magistrate, who, though unable to acquit them, sentenced them to the minimum penalty—viz., three days. Then a tragic scene took place. Bursting into tears, the prisoners flung themselves at the magistrate's feet, imploring him to give them the shelter of the prison for at least three months. With the touching ingenuousness of children, they told how the theft had been a preconcerted affair in order to escape the terrors which the winter (a particularly bitter one this year) held in store for them, and how they had even consulted a lawyer, who had planned the whole scheme, assuring them that, according to the penal code, they would be sentenced to three months at the very least. And now the poor girls saw their dream of prison-paradise, with its bed and blankets and daily soup and bread and meat twice a week—a princely fare—vanishing like a mirage before them just as they thought themselves on the point of entering the blessed portals. They were being ruthlessly thrust back into the world of honesty and squalor to slave and starve and suffer, and they made one last desperate stand against their fate. The poor magistrate actually had to sustain a juridical discussion with the would-be victims, who were led away sobbing in a broken-hearted manner, as if they saw stretching before them the long vista of weary winter days, with its attendant train of cold, hunger, and dishonor. For it would be useless to deny that the present famine exercises a most demoralizing influence upon the peasantry, favoring the revival of long-forgotten medieval rights and customs (I allude to the *jus primæ noctis*), which the petty lords of the land are nothing loath to exact from their serfs and tenants in return for pecuniary aid or loans in kind."

Irrigation, discouragement of vine-growing, development of corn-growing, suppression of usury, of red-tapeism, and emigration are the remedies which the writer suggests.

STATE SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

THE *Australian Review of Reviews* gives some interesting particulars as to the experience gained in Victoria in experiments in state socialism:

"Victoria set its old-age pension scheme in operation on the strength of a random guess, which proved hopelessly wrong, and the cost will be much more than double the original estimate. The pensions in Victoria, begun in an impulse of generous sentiment, are yielding some very unsentimental results. Many infirm, or even half-senile, inmates of the benevolent asylums secured a pension of 7s. 6d. or 10s. per week, and crept

out of those institutions, to set up housekeeping on their own account, with results which may be guessed. Some of the pensioners killed themselves with drink. Others were found, to the horror of the whole community, to be living under conditions which would shock the sensibilities of the aboriginal. Yet others have died of mere cold and hunger. The old-age pension scheme, if it settles one social problem, creates, it is clear, some new ones nearly as big and difficult."

EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS.

The Victorian factories act, in its attempt to settle one difficult social problem, creates a new set almost as difficult. The minimum wage, for example, tends inevitably to become the maximum, and so the wages of the best workmen are pulled down to the level of the average. Slower workmen are, again, dismissed, since they are not worth the legal wage, and must get—or perhaps fail to get—special leave to work for less than the minimum. Perhaps the feature of the act which is contemplated with most suspicion is the severe clauses limiting the number of apprentices. Boy labor has made evils, but so has boy idleness. And one result of the act is to throw whole battalions of boys out of employment and make it impossible for them to learn a trade. One alarmed employer writes to the daily papers to say that in his own trade over one hundred and fifty boys have been turned out of work and dismissed to that evil school, the streets! One case is attracting much attention. A butcher employed his two sons, as improvers in his business, paying them wages. But the total number of hands employed did not entitle him to the services of two "improvers." He was prosecuted for a breach of the act; but the magistrates dismissed the complaint as an offense to common sense. The crown appealed against this decision to the full court, which reversed the decision of the magistrates. The chief justice added the comment that "the case was rather a startling one. The defendant might very naturally think he was at liberty to employ his sons, but the law said he could not do so except under stringent regulations. The result might be that no one else would employ them, and then there was a chance of their possible ruin."

In the woolen trade, the representatives of the employers declined to sit on the "wages board," on the ground that among the representatives of the employees were "outsiders." Thus, the whole system is threatened, since the employers seem able at any time to paralyze a "wages board" by declining to sit on it. It is proposed to amend the law so as to obviate this difficulty.

THE LATE DR. MOSES COIT TYLER.

THE work of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell University, recognized as the foremost authority on the history of American literature, was a work to be valued by scholars rather than by the great public. The critics competent to pass judgment on the results of Professor Tyler's labors are few indeed, for how many of them can say that they have been over one-tenth of the ground covered by this indefatigable historian, whose ambition it was not to leave unread a single book or pamphlet of any literary influence produced by an American writer? Not many Americans have studied our native literature to so good purpose.

A GENEROUS CRITIC.

A scholar who has recently subjected Professor Tyler's work to stricter tests than are usually applied by the critic or reviewer is Prof. William P. Trent, who for some months past has had the several volumes of the "History of American Literature" constantly in hand, as well as a considerable part of the Colonial and Revolutionary literature with which they deal. His judgment of Professor Tyler's abilities is expressed in an article contributed to the August *Forum*, in the course of which he says:

"I am able to bear testimony not only to his accurate scholarship, both in his special field and in the larger one of American history in general, but also to his wide knowledge of British literature and to his ability to bring to bear upon the mass of literature he passed in review canons of æsthetic criticism which are in the main sound. It is quite plain that those critics who think Professor Tyler too consistently eulogistic are frequently right; but it is equally plain that his readers can soon learn to discount the historian's praise in such a way that an approximate estimate of a writer's value can be easily obtained. In other words, Professor Tyler's instincts and training as a critic were thoroughly good; he was not wont to single out for praise men and books that did not deserve it in fair measure. His tastes were sturdy and healthy, yet by no means lacking in delicacy, and when he did not like a piece of literature, he said so frankly. The main defect of his criticism had its origin in a characteristic that did him credit as a man,—his generosity. When amid the hundreds of dull and ephemeral books and pamphlets which it was his duty to examine he found something that still seemed vital, he was inclined to rejoice overmuch and to eulogize the author that had lightened his task.

"But who shall blame him? If any one does, I should like to say in reply that I have more



THE LATE PROF. MOSES COIT TYLER.

than once found myself, with regard to forgotten writers highly praised by Professor Tyler, in much the same position as the proverbial persons who went to church to scoff and remained to pray. I remember that such was the case when I had smiled at the enthusiastic pages devoted to the Rev. John Wise, of Ipswich. I turned to the two ecclesiastical treatises that had won the historian's admiration—not even their names need be given here—and, while I scarcely found the prose so Miltonic as Professor Tyler had done, I did find myself in the presence of a noble writer of whose existence probably not one American in a thousand has ever heard. So it was with more than one pamphlet and book elaborately discussed in 'The Literary History of the American Revolution'—volumes which in their general scope and their specialistic thoroughness represent Professor Tyler at his best and fully entitle him to rank with the great scholarly historians of literature who were his predecessors,—with Ginguené, for example, and Nisard, and Mure, and Ticknor. I do not know whether many readers of these volumes have been tempted to undertake the thirteen sermons which the Loyalist Jonathan Boucher (Mr. Locker-Lampson's grandfather) gathered into a diatribe against the Revolution that drove him to England as an exile; but I took Professor Tyler at his word, read all the sermons, and had no reason to regret my confidence."

THE LATE HERMAN GRIMM.

WITH Herman Grimm, whose death at the age of seventy-three occurred on June 17 of this year, one of the chief representatives of German culture has passed away. He came of distinguished lineage, being the son of Wilhelm Grimm, one of the editors of the "Household Tales" dear to the heart of every child. A student and scholar, he was never very active in public life, and his career as university professor had also been closed. Yet his death calls for more than a passing mention, for he was, says Wilhelm Bölsche, in a brief appreciation in *Die Woche* of June 22, "not only a representative of Germanism, but also a type of the modern man, doing original, solitary pioneer's work. A refined culture, the æsthetic view of life, was his ruling principle, by which he measured all things, and in relation to which only they were of value. Art to him unfolded the supreme truths; art was the goal of humanity, as in mythical times it had been the starting-point of civilization."

Thus, Herman Grimm amplified upon the work of his father and his uncle, whose researches into German folklore led them to the very beginnings of German literature. He endeavored to exemplify his theories of art in three great works. The first, dealing with the Renaissance, the lives of Raphael and of Michael Angelo, is also the most popular; the series of lec-



HERMAN GRIMM.

tures on Goethe give a glowing picture of the classic age of German literature. The two volumes on Homer's Iliad, finally, says Herr Bölsche, "the testament of his entire thought to his time, called up a storm of opposition. For this work definitely throws down the gauntlet in behalf of an æsthetic value of things, an artistic *Weltanschauung* as opposed to a disintegrating, negative science and philosophy. The followers of Grimm look upon this work as marking a new era in literary history."

Grimm did good service to American letters by being among the first to introduce Emerson to his countrymen, translating some of the essays, and himself writing two essays on Emerson. For many years a professor of the history of art at the University of Berlin, his fascinating lectures will be remembered by the many Americans who were among his delighted hearers. In 1896, he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, succeeding the late Sir John R. Seeley. Grimm's place in German thought and letters was not unlike that of the late Walter Pater among modern English writers.

A MONASTERY IN THE FAR NORTH.

"KINGSJAA" (July 15) has an interesting article, signed by "Fanny W.," and illustrated from photographs by Mrs. Ellisef Wessel, describing a visit paid by a party of twenty Norwegians to the Petschenga Monastery, —the most northerly in the world. It stands in peaceful solitude on a forest-bound plain some fourteen English miles from one of the larger villages on the Murman coast of Lapland, called Namster; this village lying, in the Petschenga fiord, close to the river of the same name.

The monastery was founded in the sixteenth century by Trifon of Novgorod, who tramped the long way from Moscow to Petschenga to devote the rest of his life to mission work among the Skolts, or Russian Lapps. Murdered at last by these half-savages, he is now worshiped as a saint and martyr by every Russian. At the end of the sixteenth century, the monastery was burned by a horde of Finnish brigands, and only in 1887 was it rebuilt.

On February 13, the birthday of Trifon is celebrated with much pomp in the mon-

astery. Troops of people from East Finmarken journey thither to take part in the festival. And a more delightful and interesting winter tour cannot, says the writer, be imagined. The weather is usually beautiful with sparkling frost and radiant sunshine.

Reaching the monastery in the evening, the party found its outer courts crowded with reindeer and Samojeds, the monks moving among them with hospitable smiles and greetings and ushering each guest to his place. The Norwegians were honored with seats in the monastery itself, but the ordinary visitors were shown to the public guest-rooms surrounding it.

The Petschenga Monastery is a two-storied building in modern style. The upper story contains the cells, which are light and pleasant; the lower, the kitchen and dining-room. Dinner was now served, and while the guests ate, a priest, standing at a pulpit in the middle of the room, read aloud from a big book the life of Trifon. Both eating and reading were done at a remarkable speed. The courses, a description of which shall be spared our readers, were far from delicious; but with the eyes of some twenty to thirty priests fixed upon them with stiff reproach, the guests had no choice but to partake of all with the best grace possible.

ELABORATE CHURCH SERVICES.

After dinner, service was read in the church close by the monastery. Like most Russian churches, it is magnificently ornamented, and surpasses in this respect even those of Roman Catholic countries. It is divided into three parts. First is the "narthe," a kind of preliminary



PRIEST AND MONKS AT THE PETSCHENG MONASTERY, IN LAPLAND.

church, where the whole congregation—rich and poor—worships standing. There are no seats. Then comes the "ikonostas," a sort of picture gallery, covered with paintings, old and new, good and bad, of saints and holy men. Before each picture hangs a burning silver lamp. A broad opening in the middle of the "ikonostas" reveals the church itself—the "hieron." Here are two rows of praying-desks covered with cloths of silk and velvet, embroidered with gold and silver. The coffin of Trifon is here. It is inlaid with silver slabs, on which, in bas-relief, scenes from his life are represented, and before it are two immense candlesticks, their several branches holding large and small wax candles. Here, too, is another wall ornamented with gilt carving and with three doors of purest silver. Behind this wall is the Holy of Holies, where no woman may set her foot. Here stands the altar with great seven-armed candlesticks. The whole is lit up with hundreds of lights in crystal and colored glass chandeliers. Now enter the priests and monks in solemn procession with standards and candles. Their robes equal in brilliance their gorgeous surroundings, being made of silk brocade in many colors and ornamented richly with gold and silver embroideries.

The service begins with song. A chorus of boys sings everlastingly, "Gospodi po-milo" ("God have mercy on thee!"). Then follow two hours of mass, reading, kneeling, and "crossing," the priests swinging censers full of incense. Afterward, the congregation kisses the crucifix, and all is over. Service takes place twice a day.

As in olden times, the monks engage in manual labor, and, besides workshops of all kinds, have a large shop where they sell all they make to the neighboring villages. By this means the monastery earns considerable money, but gifts also are lavished upon it from all quarters.

AN OLD MISSION IN ARIZONA.

NEAR the town of Tucson, in southern Arizona, is the ancient mission of San Xavier del Bac. Of the history of the building very little is definitely known, but it is believed to date back more than one hundred years. A detailed description of this remarkable structure is given in the August number of *Donahoe's Magazine* by Mr. J. L. Herron.

The mission edifice is of Byzantine and Moorish architecture. The foundation walls are of fine brick, covered with a smooth, thick layer of cement. The same material is used on the outside of the walls; on the inside, the walls are of hewn cobblestones, also smeared with cement and handsomely stuccoed.

"Of a castellated style, the building is surmounted by a dome and two minarets of Moslem architecture. The front is decorated with the coat-of-arms of the Franciscan monks,—a coil of rope and two arms. One, bared, is the arm of Christ; the other, clothed, is that of St. Francis of Assisi, the founder of the order which bears his name. And a bust of the saint appears to the right of the coat-of-arms,—at least, what there is left of the bust. At each angle of the facing are the remains of griffins and dragons. Originally forty-eight, many of these figures have been taken away by sightseers, and those that remain are in a sad condition of decay. Surrounding the tiled roof is a balustrade of



MISSION OF SAN XAVIER DEL BAC.

brick and cement, looking down upon the old portico where so many morning prayers were breathed.

"The interior of the church is in the form of a huge Latin cross. Four large paintings cover the immense ceiling, and extend for some distance down the arched sides. They represent the 'Annunciation,' the 'Visitation of the Virgin to Elizabeth,' the 'Nativity,' and the 'Visitation of the Magi.' The ceiling itself—fifty feet from the flooring—is supported by six massive arches.

"The chapel of the Mother of Sorrow is to the right, and there, firmly imbedded in the cement, is a large cross of iron-wood. It is covered with inscriptions and characters, most of which may barely be made out. In two of the angles of the main archway are two images, supposed to represent archangels. According to the traditions of the church, they have the forms and faces of two daughters of the artist and designer of the decorations."

From 1827, when Spain expelled the friars from the country, to 1859, the mission was closed, but in the latter year the diocese of Santa Fé took possession.

THE BERLIN MONUMENT TO BISMARCK.

THE magnificent Bismarck memorial which was unveiled in June last in front of the Reichstag in Berlin is described by Dr. Romer in a recent issue of the German periodical, *Ueber Land und Meer*.

The monument proper stands 17 meters high, on seven steps. The material is a dull-red granite, while all tablets and relief work are in bronze. The principal pedestal is in the center of a broad foundation, on the sides of which are four-cornered socles. The bronze figure of Bismarck is 6½ meters high.



DETAIL OF THE BISMARCK MONUMENT AT BERLIN,—SIEGFRIED FORGING THE SWORD OF EMPIRE.

The chancellor is clad in a plain military overcoat, decorated only with the Iron Cross of the first class. The vigorous head with the piercing eyes is turned to the right, his bushy eyebrows being overshadowed by a cuirassier's helmet jauntily worn toward the back of the head. His left hand grasps his sword, thrusting it out somewhat from his side, while the right, with fingers spread, is placed on a document which rests on a post, from which his mantle is draped.

The whole colossal figure breathes life and vigor. The tablet on the right side of the pedestal shows Bismarck surrounded by a flight of fairies, who strew flowers on his head; a youth, standing, is blowing a trumpet, and another, in a sitting position, is holding a torch.

The relief on the left side is easily understood,—an owl, clutching a quill in its claws, sits solitary and still, undisturbed by the croaking of the ravens flying overhead. The owl rests on Bismarck's coat-of-arms and laurel-wreathed books. In the corner is a cuirass. On the pedestal are further reliefs situated on a level with the eye. In front is pictured, in a measure, the life of the German nation. First "Michel" appears as a child in leading-strings; then as a youth sleeping on a bearskin, whom Germania wakens, and finally as a robust champion, testing his strength. In the rear, at the base of the principal pedestal, is a three-sided relief representing Germania's chariot rushing on, accompanied by messengers of victory; then she is alighting, the horses are grazing, and she offers to the acclaiming people the palms of peace. In the center she sits enthroned, wearing the newly won Kaiser crown, her hands outstretched to two figures typifying art and industry. In front, on the principal pedestal, kneels the herculean figure of Atlas, bearing the globe on his shoulders, and over this is the simple inscription—"Bismarck." Behind this, young "Siegfried" hammers bravely at the sword of empire,—a figure especially attractive for its vigorous "action." Over this is the dedication: "To the First Chancellor of the German Nation, 1901." Adjoining the pedestal are two bronze groups of symbolical female figures. On Bismarck's right, a sibyl, resting on a sphinx, is absorbed in the book of History; to the left, the proud and august form of Germania, armed with a scepter and confident in her strength, is planting her foot on the prostrate neck of a monster—the subdued panther of discord.

The cost of the entire work is 1,200,000 marks. The sculptor is Reinhold Begas. The execution of the monument is in the hands of the state architect.

THE DISCOVERY OF A NEW WILD BEAST.

IN the September *McClure's* there is an interesting account of the discovery of an animal new to scientific knowledge, by Sir H. H. Johnston, British commissioner for Uganda, who gave the news of the strange beast to the world. This gentleman recalls rumors of a strange, ass-like African animal given in the works of the early explorers. He thought it so remarkable that any horse-like animal should live in the depths of the mightiest forest on earth that he made further inquiries on his arrival in Uganda. From the Congo dwarfs he obtained a description of the Okapi, an animal something like the zebra.

SEARCHING FOR THE OKAPI.

"When I reached Belgian territory, on the west side of the Semliki River, I renewed my inquiries. The Belgian officers at once said they knew the Okapi perfectly well, having frequently seen its dead body brought in by natives for eating. They informed me that the natives were very fond of wearing the more gaudy portions of its skin; and calling forward several of their native militia, they made the men show me all the bandoliers, waist-belts, and other parts of their equipment made out of the striped skin of the Okapi. They described the animal as a creature of the horse tribe, but with large, ass-like ears, a slender muzzle, and more than one hoof. For a time I thought I was on the track of the three-toed horse, the Hipparion. Provided with guides, I entered the awful depths of the Congo forest with my expedition, accompanied also by Mr. Doggett, the naturalist attached to my staff. For several days we searched for the Okapi, but in vain. We were shown its supposed tracks by the natives, but as these were footprints of a cloven-hoofed animal, while we expected to see the spoor of a horse, we believed the natives to be deceiving us, and to be merely leading us after some forest eland. The atmosphere of the forest was almost unbreathable with its Turkish-bath heat, its reeking moisture, and its powerful smell of decaying, rotting vegetation. We seemed, in fact, to be transported back to Miocene times, to an age and a climate scarcely suitable for the modern type of real humanity. Severe attacks of fever prostrated not only the Europeans, but all the black men of the party, and we were obliged to give up the search and return to the grasslands with such fragments of the skin as I had been able to purchase from the natives. Seeing my disappointment, the Belgian officers very kindly promised to use their best efforts to procure me a perfect skin of the Okapi.

"Some months afterward, the promise was kept by Mr. Karl Eriksson, a Swedish officer in the service of the Congo Free State, who obtained from a native soldier the body of a recently killed Okapi. He had the skin removed with much care, and sent it to me accompanied by the skull of the dead animal, and a smaller skull which he had obtained separately. The skin and skulls were forwarded to London, where they arrived after considerable delay. The British Museum intrusted the setting up of the Okapi to Mr. Rowland Ward, of Piccadilly.

LIKE A HORSE AND LIKE A GIRAFFE.

"The size of the Okapi is that of a large stag. It stands relatively higher in the legs than any member of the ox tribe; otherwise I should compare its size to that of an ox. Like the giraffe, this creature has only two hoofs, and no remains whatever of the other digits, which are represented in the deer, oxen, and in most antelopes, by the two little 'false hoofs' on either side of the third and fourth toes.

"The coloration of the Okapi is quite extraordinary. The cheeks and jaws are yellowish white, contrasting abruptly with the dark-colored neck. The forehead is a deep-red chestnut; the large broad ears are of the same tint, fringed, however, with jet black. The forehead ranges between vinous red and black in tint, and a black line follows the bridge of the nose down to the nostrils. The muzzle is sepia-colored, but there is a faint rim or mustache of reddish-yellow hair round the upper lip. The neck, shoulders, barrel, and back range in tone from sepia and jet black to rich vinous red. The belly is blackish, except just under the knees. The tail is bright chestnut red, with a small black tuft. The hind quarters, hind and fore legs, are either snowy white or pale-cream color, touched here and there with orange. They are boldly marked, however, with purple-black stripes and splotches, which give that zebra-like appearance to the limbs of the Okapi that caused the first imperfect account of it to indicate the discovery of a new striped horse. The soft parts of the animal being as yet unknown, it cannot be stated positively that the Okapi possesses a prehensile tongue, like the giraffe, but the long and flexible lips would seem to atone for the very weak front teeth. It is probably by the lips and tongue that the creature gathers the leaves on which it feeds, for according to the accounts of the natives it lives entirely on foliage and small twigs. Like all living ruminants (except the camel), it has no front teeth in the upper jaw. The molars are very like those of the giraffe."

OTHER WONDERS IN THE CONGO.

Sir Harry Johnston thinks the range of the Okapi is in the northern part of the Congo forest, in outlying parts of Uganda, and in the Congo Free State. Moreover, he thinks this vast tropical forest conceals other wonders in animal life not known at present, including enormous gorillas. In fact, he says he has seen photographs of these huge apes, taken from the dead bodies brought in by natives.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

IN the September *Century*, Mr. Alexander McAdie tells of the efforts made to protect the California fruit crops from frost, under the title "Fighting Frost." The most successful attempts to cope with the elements in this field have been in the case of the citrus crop, which is worth about \$7,000,000 a year to California. Formerly, unfavorable winters killed one-third of the crop, but for the past two years the loss has been less than 5 per cent. The principle of fighting off the frost is to make fog or cloud by producing water vapor and taking advantage of the latent heat of vaporization. One of the methods of protecting oranges from frost is to fire a wire basket which contains about ten pounds of coal. The protective cloud is also obtained in some instances from burning damp straw, old wood, prunings, etc. In the course of his article, Mr. McAdie comments on the reports of fighting off hailstorms in Italy and Austria by vigorous cannonading. He does not think that the results of this curious method are either definite or certain, or that it would be wise to extend the practice to America.

THE CROWN OF THE CONTINENT.

Mr. George Bird Grinnell, in "The Crown of the Continent," describes an unmapped corner of northwestern Montana, hidden from view by mountain-peaks, the waters of which pour their currents into three seas, the Pacific, the Arctic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico. This picturesque spot is just south of the backbone of the continent, and is known as the St. Mary's Lake country. Mr. Grinnell draws a most fascinating picture of the scenic wealth and game possibilities of this land in his account of his hunting expeditions into its fastnesses. In 1897, the United States Forest Commission made a large section of this mountain country into a forest reserve, and Mr. Grinnell hopes that the faithful and intelligent supervision of this section will lessen the impending danger of a water scarcity arising from the destruction of the forests and the tapping of the streams for irrigation purposes.

THE ARTISTIC BEAUTIES OF THE BUFFALO FAIR.

The *Century* gives an elaborately illustrated article to the Buffalo Exposition, of which Mr. David Gray writes, under the title "The City of Light." Mr. Gray says that, artistically considered, there are four things which make the exposition different from others and significant. First he places the wonderful electric-lighting effects; secondly, the unity of architecture known as composition; thirdly, the color scheme, "for color in the modern world has never before been applied to an architectural creation of this magnitude and character;" and, fourthly, the unique sculpture scheme.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE September *Harper's* opens with a remarkably well illustrated description of Prague, by Mr. Arthur Symonds. Mr. H. W. Wilson, the English authority on naval matters, gives an account of "The New German Navy" and its growth under the direction of the present Kaiser. In 1888, when William ascended the throne, Germany did not possess a single first-class bat-

tieship. The fighting navy was composed entirely of coast-defense ships, and was relatively insignificant. Already by 1890, the outlay on the navy had risen from \$12,000,000 to \$22,000,000. Under the constant urging of the Emperor, the Reichstag has in the past three years made a programme which provides for no less than 38 first-class battleships and 72 cruisers, to be completed by 1916. To give an idea of what this means, England has to-day 49 battleships less than twenty-five years old, and the United States 18, counting the ships that are building. Mr. Wilson says that the American idea that this activity is directed against the United States is erroneous. He thinks Count Bülow's utterances make it clear enough that it is against England the increase is aimed. Mr. Wilson says the German ships are excellent in design and workmanlike in appearance. The big gun has been deliberately abandoned, even for the heaviest battleships. The guns are all quick-firing, and the largest caliber is 9.4 inches, except on the *Brandenburg* class, which carry six 11-inch guns. Wood has been almost absolutely eliminated in the construction of these ships, and every conceivable improvement has been introduced.

OUR LAST CANNIBAL TRIBE.

Mr. James Mooney, of the Smithsonian Institution, tells of "Our Last Cannibal Tribe," the Tonkawas, who lived in Texas, about San Antonio, and who were known to other Indians, even to the present day, as the man-eaters. The cannibalistic habits of this tribe had been carried on well into the nineteenth century. Half of the whole tribe was killed in a surprise attack by the Shawnees in 1862, and they never recovered from this blow. Mr. Mooney says that in his field service he heard many grewsome tales of the man-eaters, from witnesses of their ghoulish revels. "From all accounts they did not always confine their attention to prisoners of war, but would sometimes lie in wait to seize any solitary Indian from another tribe, man, woman, or child, who might happen to come their way. More than one missing person was thus traced to the Tonkawa camp, where all clews abruptly ended." A remnant of the tribe still resides in the Indian Territory. They now number only fifty all told, and in a few years will have become extinct.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE most striking feature of the September *Scribner's* is Gen. Francis V. Greene's opening paper in his history of the United States army. General Greene begins with the resolutions adopted by the Continental Congress in June, 1775, at its session in Philadelphia. The first resolution adopted and took over as a Continental army the force of New England troops which under the lead of Massachusetts had assembled at Boston soon after the battles of Lexington and Concord. The second appointed George Washington "General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Continental forces raised or to be raised for the defense of American liberty," and the third adopted "rules and regulations for the government of the army." This was the origin of the American army. Washington's force numbered 20,242 officers and men, of whom 17,115 were present for

duty, three-fourths of them from Massachusetts, and the rest from Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. In the one hundred and twenty-six years that have passed, nearly five million men have worn the American uniform, five great wars have been waged and won, besides minor campaigns. The army has furnished eleven of the twenty-four Presidents of the United States, and has been used as the chief instrument in restoring order and inaugurating civil government after the war with Mexico, the Civil War, and the war with Spain. General Greene's first paper carries the history through the war of 1812.

Mr. William Loring Andrews resuscitates the historic figure of Paul Revere, and shows us copies of many of that patriot's engravings.

THE SUCCESS OF MODEL TENEMENTS.

The opening article in this number is an essay by Robert Alston Stevenson on "The Poor in Summer," in which he makes an eloquent picture of the suffering of the city poor crowded into such regions as New York's Hester Street. He speaks most hopefully of the experiment of the City and Suburban Homes Company, with its model tenements for the poor people of the city, with their light, abundant air space, baths, individual closets, water-supply, gas stoves, wardrobes, laundries with stationary tubs and drying chambers, steam heat, lighted halls, and rooms for baby carriages on the first floor. This company has not only given these comforts to the poor, but has aided interest regularly to the stockholders.

MCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the September *McClure's* we have selected the description of the new animal recently discovered in East Africa by Sir H. H. Johnston and Prof. Simon Newcomb's article on "The Possibility of a Practical Airship" to quote from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

The magazine opens with a series of brief "Stories from the Archives of the Royal Humane Society," by Mr. Ray Stannard Baker. He says that in the single year of 1899 the Royal Humane Society rewarded no fewer than 536 persons for rescuing life from drowning and suffocation. The society has been in existence for 155 years, and Mr. Baker has made a rich find of dramatic incident in its records.

THE BALDWIN POLAR EXPEDITION.

Mr. E. B. Baldwin, the commander of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition, tells "How I Hope to Reach the North Pole." Mr. Baldwin's party sailed from Tromsø on July 17. He says that no expedition ever sailed for the north with so comprehensive an equipment or he thinks, with prospects half so bright. He has three vessels in the fleet, the *Albatross*, a three-masted, ship-rigged steamer of 465 tons, the crack whaler of the entire Dundee fleet, the *Phalarope*, a Norwegian sailing vessel used for a supply ship, and the *Belgica*, late of the Belgian Antarctic expedition. These three vessels carry the most extraordinary array of polar supplies and resources. One of them, for instance, has on board a party of skilled hunters, adapted in the chase of seals, walrus, bears, etc. There will be 40 dogs, 15 Siberian ponies, 10 picked Siberian reindeer trained in the handling of dogs as well as gasoline launches, and, in fact, everything that could have been considered useful and portable. To show the large

scale of operations, Mr. Baldwin says he will carry over a hundred tons of dog food alone. The party has, too, several hydrogen balloons, to be released at intervals during the Arctic night, each one freighted with news of the expedition. There are thirty-six men in the expedition, including a geodesist, a meteorologist, a surveyor, a photographer, a translator, a cartographer, and secretaries. Mr. Baldwin concludes: "I desire here to emphasize the fact that the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition was organized to reach the pole. Neither scientific research, nor even a record of 'farthest north' will suffice; only the attainment of that much sought for spot where one can point only to the south can satisfy our purpose."

In her charming stories of scenes of farm life, in the series named "Next to the Ground," Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams describes this month the insect life that the farmer's boy sees about him, and the habits and homely lore of locusts and wild bees. Mr. Walter Wellman, in "The Rise of the American City," makes an analysis of that part of the census of 1900 which shows the wonderful increase of urban life.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE September *Cosmopolitan* is chiefly given over to the Pan-American Exposition. Mr. Robert Grant contributes "Some Notes on the Pan-American Exposition;" Dr. Albert Shaw writes on "The Real Value of the Exposition;" Mr. John Brisben Walker has suggested to him "The City of the Future," on which he utters a prophecy; Mr. Dooley discusses the Midway in the Dooley style; Mr. Julian Hawthorne describes "Some Novelties at Buffalo Fair;" Mr. C. Y. Turner writes on "Organization as Applied to Art;" Mr. James E. Sullivan on "Athletics and the Stadium," and Mr. Arthur Brisbane, the editor of the *Evening Journal*, is moved by the exposition to philosophize on "The Incubator Baby and Niagara Falls." Prof. M. I. Pupin gives an account of "Electrical Progress During the Last Decade," Mr. W. I. Buchanan tells about "The Organization of an Exposition," Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox' two-page poem gives "The Americas' Message to the World," Lavinia Hart tells of "The Exhibit of Human Nature" at the exposition, and Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler winds up the symposium with an essay on "The Educational Influence of the Exposition."

TEN GREAT INVENTIONS SINCE THE CHICAGO FAIR.

In the closing article of this issue of the *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. John Brisben Walker comments on "Great Inventions Since the World's Fair." He thinks there have been nine inventions which may accurately be called great since the Chicago exposition,—the submarine boat, wireless telegraphy, telephoning under the sea, the X-ray, the high-pressure twenty-mile gun, the small-bore rifle, the baby incubator, the automobile, and acetylene gas. Mr. Walker thinks that of these, in order of military importance, the submarine boat is first. He thinks that the Holland boat is so finally convincing, so far as the practicability and destructive capacity of the type are concerned, that there is no use building any more battleships. He says that the five million dollars expended in a single battleship could build a hundred submarine boats, which would be powerful enough to destroy our entire navy as it exists today.

ACETYLENE GAS AS AN ILLUMINANT.

There is also a good article in this number on acetylene gas by Lieut.-Col. David P. Heap, U.S.A. Colonel Heap shows that acetylene is much the cheapest illuminant known, being more economical even than kerosene. The gas itself will not explode. When it is mixed with twelve and one-half parts of air it will produce perfect combustion, and the same proportions will also produce the most violent explosion. Colonel Heap thinks that acetylene gas has proved its case so far as house-lighting is concerned, and that it will be very valuable also for such other purposes as search-lights for small yachts, mast and side lights for steamers, car-lighting, lighting railroad stations, bicycle lamps, carriage lanterns, photography, stereopticon work, and especially signaling devices. It is also used for heating purposes, in cooking and laundry stoves, and in Bunsen burners, and explosively in gas engines. This writer gives a valuable set of tests for a portable, safe, and effective acetylene generator for house-lighting.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN his account of "Rulers at Work," in the September *Munsey's*, Mr. Fritz Cunliffe-Owen scouts the popular idea that kings, emperors, and presidents lead a life of luxurious ease, and shows that as a matter of fact they must toil like slaves to get through their labors of state and their social duties. To begin with King Edward, that monarch has found it necessary to give up his habit of late sleeping, and the prince who until recently was looked upon as the greatest sybarite in Europe is now at his desk at 7 o'clock every working day. The Emperor of Austria invariably gets up at 4 and remains at his desk from 5 until 11, while the German Kaiser breakfasts with his Empress at 7 o'clock, and generally has accomplished a good deal of work even before that meal. The very task of affixing signatures to important papers is no easy one. This writer tells us King Edward has to sign some four hundred each week day, and it is a fact that neither King Edward, the German Kaiser, nor the Italian, Austrian, or Danish monarchs will affix their names to any document without having thoroughly mastered its contents. With such a burden as a beginning, and with the innumerable reports, audiences, military duties, public functions, and social tasks added, it is no wonder that these monarchs have to make an early start.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE September *Ladies' Home Journal* opens with a bright and readable account of Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's home in Connecticut, by Myra Emmons. Mr. and Mrs. Seton, as they are known in Connecticut, have found a hundred acres of woodland within an hour of New York, and on this estate the naturalist finds ample opportunity to indulge his outdoor tastes and practise the principles of forestry.

THE EVIL OF OVER-STUDY FOR CHILDREN.

On his editorial page, Mr. Edward Bok takes up the school question again and points out the injury done the health of our children by the methods of modern principles in boards of education. But Mr. Bok's main point is that the parents themselves are seriously to blame in "pushing" their children through their studies for the purpose of having them "shine," and to the

serious detriment of their health. Mr. Bok thinks the lamentable fact that so few women are to-day absolutely free from organic troubles is largely due to the apparent incapability of parents to realize that a girl between the years of ten and sixteen cannot endure any mental or physical strain without the gravest possible dangers of permanent impairment of her health. Mr. Bok says that his point is illustrated by the condition of the average New England girl. "She is, as a rule, the mental superior of her sister of other parts of the country. But she has a poorer physique than the American girl of any other section of our land. I make this statement advisedly. The cases of the grossest neglect of the physical development of our American girl are, according to medical statistics, traceable to New England homes. With the New England mother, the mental equipment of her daughter comes before her physical development. The weight of a girl's head, rather than the weight of her body, is what most concerns the New England mother. And the results of such training are apparent to even the most casual observer of the American woman. If any persons living in New England are inclined to doubt the truth of my assertions in this respect, as many undoubtedly will, I simply ask them to read the stories of their own two chief writers of fiction,—Mary E. Wilkins and Sarah Orne Jewett."

The pictorial scheme of the *Ladies' Home Journal* is a very charming one in this issue, especially in the double-page collection of photographs of rural scenes, and the exquisite pictures of rare and antique laces which accompany the article on "The Most Beautiful Laces in America."

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.

MR. ALAN CUNINGHAM gives a very circumstantial account of the methods of the "whipping-post" as it exists in the State of Delaware. The subject is not a very cheerful one, but Mr. Cunningham can at least assure us that the "whipping-post" has proved both efficacious and economical. "Criminals are deterred from committing offenses, and when they do commit them, shorter terms of imprisonment accompany whippings; the burden upon the community is lightened, and the jails, which are public schools of crime, are kept reasonably clear of dangerous, hardened criminals. Much has been heard of 'Jersey justice,' which is prompt and relentless, but the defenders of the whipping-post maintain that Delaware justice is even superior, as it not only swiftly punishes criminals, but more effectually prevents crime by 'warning with a loud voice and ruling with a strong arm.' The efficiency of Delaware's system may be shown from her court records, and the only question is whether the price paid for the result is too high."

FIGHTING YELLOW FEVER IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. Earl Mayo tells "How Yellow Fever Is Fought," particularly in Cuba. He says that whereas in the past two seasons the disease has showed itself in its old haunts in the West Indies and the Central American republics, for four successive years it has failed to make any appreciable trouble in the United States, from which he thinks it fair to say that we shall never again have a serious and widespread infection of yellow fever in this country. In the fight against the disease, the Louisiana officials go much beyond the regulation quarantine precautions. For instance, they station

medical inspectors in each of the nine principal fruit ports of Central America, Mexico, and South America and the West Indies, and this officer supervises any ships destined to sail with a cargo for New Orleans, making them stand off shore at night, and keeping the crew from mingling with the native roustabouts. The elaborateness of the disinfecting apparatus is surprising. Sometimes fifteen thousand gallons of a disinfecting solution will be used on a single vessel.

In this number, Booker T. Washington tells "How Tuskegee Does its Work;" there is a pleasant nature article, "The Art of Photographing Birds," by A. N. Verrill; one of General Funston's aides, Lieut. Burton Mitchell, retells the story of the capture of Aguinaldo, and Mr. Waldon Fawcett describes a most extraordinary craft invented by a Canadian—a ship designed to roll through the water.

SUCCESS.

IN the September *Success*, President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, answers briefly the question, "What Sort of a Young Man Should Go to College?" President Hadley says there are three things a man can get in college,—theoretical knowledge of principles connected with his business, breadth of general culture, and friendships that are of service to him now and hereafter. "If hard work in any or all of these directions appeals to a boy, let him go to college. If not, let him get as soon as possible into a practical business which will prevent him from wasting his energies, and which, although it may tend to produce some narrowness, will enable him to avoid a far worse evil of inefficiency."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EXCELLENCE GO TOGETHER.

Prof. D. A. Sargent, of Harvard University, argues that "Physical Training Underlies Success." He points out that Germany, England, and the United States among modern nations rank highest in mental attainment and in industrial and commercial success, and yet these nations give more attention to the physical training and health of their school children than any others.

"The English professional people average sixty-nine and fourteen-hundredths inches in height, which is only exceeded by the Scottish agricultural population, and by the London police, who represent a body of men selected especially for their fine physiques. The average Englishman, including all classes, is about sixty-seven inches in height. During my experience as instructor in physical training at Yale University, from 1873 to 1878, the first divisions in scholarship were almost invariably the best divisions in physical exercises. At Bowdoin College, according to the investigation made by President Hyde, in 1890, the most successful scholars, as a class, were found to have the best physiques. At Harvard University, it has been found that the percentage of scholarship men who show a high degree of physical power, as indicated by the strength test, is fully as large as that of the great body of students, while the percentage of weaklings is really less. In 1891, Dr. William T. Porter found, from the data obtained by the examination of thirty thousand school children in St. Louis, that, among the pupils of the same age, those who had succeeded in getting into the highest grades were the tallest, and weighed the most, and that those who were in the lowest grades were the shortest and weighed the least.

HOW SOME FAMOUS MEN WENT TO COLLEGE.

An article on "Working One's Way Through College" tells us that Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, entered college with no other capital than \$50 borrowed from a friend. One of the college clubs paid him a small salary to act as steward, and he earned \$25 additional by winning the essay prize in the freshman year. Harvesting in summer yielded him nearly \$100, and he eked out his expenses by winning other money prizes. President Schurman, of Cornell, was also an irrepressible prize-winner in his student days. He worked for three years in Prince Edward's Island, with a net gain of \$80 with which to begin college. The scholarship he won only paid \$60 a year, and to make up the deficiency he kept books for one of the town storekeepers.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

THE September number of *Everybody's Magazine* follows up the account of Aguinaldo's capture, given by himself in the August number, with the story of the incident as told by Gen. Frederick Funston himself. It is illustrated with very interesting photographs, many of them taken by a member of the expedition, and is the most complete and circumstantial account of the dashing exploit that has appeared. The story will be concluded in the October number.

Mr. Maximilian Foster tells the tragic story of "The Last Herd of Buffalo," and another exceptionally attractive tale of Western life and death is Mr. E. Hough's true tale of "Billy the Kid," the celebrated bandit who was a potentate over all the lands from Las Vegas to El Paso, and even farther South. Mr. Hough's story of the "Kid's" death at the hands of the great fighting sheriff, Pat Garrett, is good reading for every man who ever liked to read a dime novel when he was a ten-year-old.

Mr. Henry Gannett, the geographer of the Twelfth Census, gives the results of a statistical inquiry into the last census reports, in describing "The Average American." He tells us that the average American is a man five feet eight inches in height, with a chest girth of 36 inches and a weight of 150 pounds. He is nearly an inch taller than the average Englishman, and more than that superior to the German, looking, in fact, over the heads of all European peoples. Both Englishman and German, however, are heavier.

Mr. E. P. Lyle, Jr., tells how "The Biggest Tunnel in the World," the Simplon, was bored through 12½ miles of mountain rock to pass the Alps; E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo," discusses "The Social Value of Golf;" Mr. Charles H. Caffin writes on "The Landscape Field of Photography as a Fine Art," and there are a number of stories and lighter features.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE most striking article in the September *World's Work* is the account of "Building an American Bridge in Burma," by Mr. J. C. Turk, the engineer in charge of the work. The bridge was the Gokteik viaduct on the English railway, eighty miles from Mandalay. This, the largest viaduct in the world, was designed in America, made here in sections, shipped half-way around the world, and erected successfully in the estimated time. This was accomplished by the engineer and his American workmen in spite of the fact

that the thermometer stood at 120 degrees at times. From the bottom of the gorge, the train to Mandalay can be seen shooting by 820 feet above the spectator's head, drawn by an American locomotive across an American bridge. The Gokteik viaduct is 2,260 feet long, and about as high as the towers of the new Brooklyn Bridge. This work was planned and conducted in the office of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at Steelton, Pa. Pictures showing the work in progress give a more dramatic impression of the engineering feat than any words can do.

MR. TAPPEN, THE "PANIC-SMASHER."

There is a brief sketch of Mr. Frederick D. Tappen, the New York banker who has come to be known as the Wall Street "panic-smasher," from his readiness, often evinced, to step in and save the "Street" from disaster at the moment of greatest need. One of his rescue expeditions is described by Mr. William J. Boies, the author of the sketch, on the occasion of May 9 last. Most of the stalwart bankers were out of town when the crash came, and money reached 60 per cent. With the rate of interest still rising, fearful failures were certain. Mr. Tappen stepped out of his office, and in half an hour he had raised the sum of \$19,500,000 to loan to the needy operators of the "Street." Mr. Tappen is president of the Gallatin National Bank, and in spite of his great operations in the center of the American financial world, he has not become a multimillionaire. He never speculates, and considers the indulgence of "fliers" as in the same class of pleasures as handling dynamite.

OUR WORK IN PORTO RICO.

Mr. William H. Hunt enumerates the results of civil government in Porto Rico. He thinks there is every ground for congratulation for the work in the first House of Delegates, and especially in the beginnings of an effective educational system. When the American régime began there were 350,000 children of school age without one public schoolhouse on the island; to-day there are 40,000 children being taught by capable instructors, and thirty modern American schoolhouses are being constructed. Mr. Hunt thinks the judiciary of Porto Rico is far better than current reports have it, and that this is best shown in the high estimation the American judges have of their Porto Rican associates. Undoubtedly, one of the most important things the United States has given to Porto Rico is a jury law. He says that no one as yet, however, has demanded a jury trial. The Americans are building roads, which were sorely needed by the agricultural population to get their produce to market; and, altogether, this writer takes a very cheerful view of our first attempts at managing this island colony.

THE BIGGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.

Mr. Chalmers Roberts tells about "The Biggest Ship,"—the new *Celtic*, 700 feet long, and of 20,880 tons register and a displacement of 37,700 tons. Until the *Celtic* was built, the *Great Eastern* of half a century ago had been the largest vessel ever constructed. Her tonnage was greater even than the *Oceanic's*, the figure's being 18,915 tons and 17,274 tons, respectively; but now the *Celtic* forges ahead with nearly 21,000 tons. The *Celtic* is 700 feet long—five feet shorter than the *Oceanic*—75 feet wide, and 49 feet deep. Her designers tried for great carrying power rather than speed, the fastest gait being 17 knots.

THE PROFITS OF TRUST-MAKING.

Mr. E. J. Edwards' article on "Financing Trusts" shows what an underwriting syndicate means, and tells us that the charge for underwriting is generally 5 per cent. In the United States Steel Corporation, then, the syndicate will receive \$10,000,000, less 10 per cent. This deduction of 10 per cent. will go to the managers of the underwriting syndicate, who will thus receive for their services \$1,000,000, in addition to their share of the remaining \$9,000,000.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE September *Atlantic Monthly* begins with "The Southern People During Reconstruction," by Mr. Thomas Nelson Page. Mr. Page reckons the reconstruction period to have properly lasted through the eight years from 1868 to 1876. He thinks it is not impossible that this period cost the South more, even, in tangible values than the war itself had done. In 1876, personal property had practically disappeared. The laboring population had practically ceased to labor, and was imbued with discontent and hostility. Mr. Page calls to mind that the struggle of the South to work through this "parlous" condition would have been very much lighter if Lincoln had lived. He places a large part of the responsibility of keeping the South in a turmoil on the Freedmen's Bureau, which, though begun with good intention, was an unending source of irritation and trouble. While the outlook is vastly better now, and there are such hopeful signs as the increasing feeling that every section must work out its own purpose, still, Mr. Page discerns here and there many of the baleful fruits of reconstruction yet in existence. For instance, he thinks it not too much to say that nearly every black victim of lynching, and nearly every victim of that person, may be set down to the not yet closed account of reconstruction. This was a crime which in the old times was not known in the South.

THE BIG TREES.

Mr. John Muir, the naturalist, gives his delightful account of the sequoia the title "Hunting Big Redwoods." His article has all the charm that can be given a picturesque subject by the union of poet and naturalist in the writer. The Big Tree grows in many instances to be 300 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. In the first century or two of its life it gets to be, say, 150 feet in height. Mr. Muir thinks the sequoia does not attain its full growth before the fifteen-hundredth year, and under favorable circumstances cannot be called an old tree before its three-thousandth year. On one of the King's River giants 35 feet 8 inches in diameter, exclusive of bark, he counted upward of 4,000 annual wood rings in perfectly healthy condition. He thinks that some of them are much older than this. It is a curious fact that no ordinary bolt of lightning ever seriously hurts the Big Tree, though all the very old ones have lost their heads by lightning. Sometimes the ground is strewn with cord wood, shivered from the head of the tree, for a hundred feet around; but the sequoia is too sturdy to be split and shivered in the trunk, and immediately begins to send out a new top. "No other known tree approaches the sequoia in grandeur, height and thickness being considered, and none, as far as I know, has looked down on so many centuries or opens such impressive and suggestive views in history. The majestic monument of the King's River forest is, as we have seen,

fully 4,000 years old, and measuring the rings of annual growth, we find it was no less than 27 feet in diameter at the beginning of the Christian era, while many observations lead me to expect the discovery of others ten or twenty centuries older."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE COMING GENERATION.

Mr. Charles A. Conant, in "The Future of Political Parties," considers the probable movements and lines of cleavage of political parties in the United States during the next generation. He looks for a new party founded on opposition to privilege and power, aroused by the fact that at present a few thousand millionaires own sixteen billion dollars, or nearly one-fifth of the wealth of the country. He thinks such a party will make blunders in the application of its theories, but that it has a legitimate field in setting out to diminish the powers of corruption, of deception, and of spoliation conferred by the progress of events upon concentrated wealth and unscrupulous power. He thinks the ownership of the telegraph and the railways by the Government is going to be a live subject of discussion in the United States during the next generation, as well as municipal lighting and heating. The democratic idea must seek some such new concrete manifestations to live. "That democracy has fulfilled its mission in the direction of purely political reforms is the reason for its divisions and defeats on two continents within the last few years. When it has formulated a new and comprehensive programme,—logical and virile from the point of view of the large class of thinkers,—it may be in a position to measure swords again, with courage and enthusiasm, with the party which supports a constructive national policy at home and a resolute foreign policy abroad."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN the August number of the *North American*, Col. L. W. V. Kennon describes the Katipunan of the Philippines, and from his article we have quoted at some length in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the insular cases are discussed in this number by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds and the Hon. George S. Boutwell. As germane to the subject-matter of the decisions, Mr. Edmunds institutes a comparison between the legislation for the government of Louisiana Territory, in 1803, and the Philippine act of 1901. In the case of Louisiana, existing laws were to be executed by the President, while in the Philippines, "any and all laws thought necessary by the President" were to be set up and executed.

Mr. Boutwell derives from the decisions the practical conclusion already demanded by the "anti-imperialists"—that the entire possessions of the United States will be under the jurisdiction of the Constitution as Territories, and that to them, as to the States, the clause requiring that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" will be applicable.

GREAT NATIONAL DEBTS.

A paper by Chief Austin of the United States Bureau of Statistics gives the following facts regarding the indebtedness of the principal nations: France has the largest debt, the total being \$5,808,650,000; that of Great Britain is second, the total being \$3,494,000,000; Russia

third, \$3,253,000,000; Italy fourth, \$2,588,963,780. If to the debt of the German empire the indebtedness of the individual German states should be added, the total would be \$2,573,584,622. No other country has a debt exceeding the two billion mark. The heaviest *per capita* debt is carried by the Australian colonies—\$263.90, the *per capita* of interest charge being \$10.14. The interest charge against the debt of the United States is only 44 cents *per capita*, as against \$2.74 for the Netherlands, \$2.93 for Belgium, \$2.76 for Great Britain, and \$6.28 for France.

TRADE-UNIONISM IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Benjamin Taylor, writing on "Trade-Unionism and British Industries," declares that whereas the great object in American production is the saving of labor, the very opposite is the case in British trade-union production. There the main object is the dissipation of labor—in other words, waste. To illustrate this statement, Mr. Taylor draws upon the history of several of the most serious industrial disputes that have occurred in England during recent years, including the great machinists' strike of 1897-98. Mr. Taylor affirms that whatever may be the theory of trade-unionism, it is working on a false principle in Great Britain,—that of restricting production.

"The application of this principle is increasing our costs and handicapping us in the industrial race. It springs from the fallacy that there is just a certain amount of work to be done in the world, which, spread out thin, will go all round the army of manual workers. It ignores the fact that work creates work, and that the more cheaply work can be done, the more there will be to do. It opposes the teaching of experience that, as machine-tools displace labor in one direction, they create more labor in another direction. If Great Britain fails in the industrial race, it will not be because her workmen cannot create as well as others, but that they will not. And we do not need to go much further than this in search of an explanation of the pressure of foreign competition—that a German or American workman will give equal attention simultaneously to three, four, or six machines or tools, while the British workman is compelled by his trade-union to limit his attention to one, so that employment may be given to half a dozen other men who ought to be busy elsewhere."

NEW SUPPLIES OF GOLD.

Director of the Mint Roberts, in an article on "The Influence of the New Supplies of Gold," gives the following interesting facts regarding the world's production of the yellow metal:

"The low point in gold production, since the discovery in California, was touched about 1885, before the opening of the Transvaal field, and before the decline in silver had gone so far as to divert enterprise from silver-mining to gold-mining. For the five years from 1881 to 1885, inclusive, the average annual production of gold in the world was about \$100,000,000. For the year 1890, the world's production was about \$113,000,000. The output of the United States for 1890 was \$52,000,000; for 1900, it was \$78,000,000. The output of Australia for 1890 was \$30,000,000; for 1900, it was \$75,000,000. The output of South Africa for 1890 was about \$3,000,000; in 1900, but for the war, it would have been over \$100,000,000. With the restoration of peace in South Africa and the resumption of mining operations there, the yield of gold

in the world may be expected to speedily reach \$400,000,000 a year. Indeed, it is likely that the production of new gold from the mines in the next twelve years will equal the entire stock of gold held for monetary use in the world at the present moment."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer reviews the late John Fiske's book on the Dutch and Quaker colonies in America, so far as it relates to the history of New York; Mr. Sidney Whitman defines the former influence of English thought in Germany, particularly about the middle of the nineteenth century; Mr. W. D. McCrackan offers a defense of Christian Science; Dr. C. M. Blackford, Jr., describes "Life in the Sea;" Mr. H. G. Wells makes gloomy prognostications on "The Passing of Democracy;" and Mr. W. D. Howells comments instructively on the career of Booker T. Washington as revealed in his autobiography, "Up from Slavery."

THE FORUM.

FROM the August *Forum* we have selected Mr. Charles A. Conant's article on "The Uses of Speculation" and Prof. W. P. Trent's appreciation of the late Moses Coit Tyler for review in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

The opening article of the number is by Mr. Albert Watkins, on "The Failure of the Two-Party System." Mr. Watkins draws many illustrations from the recent political history of the United States to sustain his contention that our American bi-party system has had its day, and that an attempted continuance of it would be illogical and unwholesome. He directs attention to the many groups or wings of parties known under distinct names in the political life of France and Germany. In the present German Reichstag, for example, there are about a dozen such groups, with a membership varying from only three or four to one hundred. "The members of each of these parties or groups," says Mr. Watkins, "are elected on account of a few specific principles which they and their supporters regard as of paramount importance. They are not called upon to stultify themselves by subscribing to principles which they do not believe in, as is the case under the omnibus party system of this country and England. Our system puts a blanket mortgage on truthfulness, and on independent thought and action." Mr. Watkins then recalls what he terms "the immoral spectacle" of the delegates from the prairie and mining States going to the St. Louis convention in 1896 shouting for silver and coming back shouting for gold, offering as an explanation of the self-contradiction the "stupid shibboleth," "We are Republicans." The proposition of many former Democrats that the party should now "get together," or be organized along the old conservative lines, is scouted by Mr. Watkins as neither practicable nor desirable.

DEFECTS IN OUR PENSION SYSTEM.

Mr. Francis E. Leupp criticises the pension system as opposed to sound business principles of insurance, and as promoting gross fraud, of which several striking instances are given in his article. Notwithstanding the many flagrant abuses of the pension system cited by Mr. Leupp, he maintains that the Pension Bureau itself, as conducted under the present administration and some of its predecessors, has not been a willing party to these abuses. The blame, he contends, must rest on

Congress, and on the clamorous army of claim agents and solicitors who infest the lobbies of that body. If good citizens at large were as aggressive in supporting an honest pension official as men of the other sort are in assailing him, and if they would insist upon decent pension legislation with half the energy they put into a demand for a tariff schedule or a currency measure, the whole system, in Mr. Leupp's opinion, might be thoroughly reformed.

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN'S "GOLDEN AGE."

Mr. W. J. Ghent inquires into the historical basis of the popular belief that there was a "golden age" for the American workingman in the early days of the republic. After going over much contemporary evidence, from the time of the Revolution to the period of the Civil War, Mr. Ghent arrives at the conclusion that there is no warrant for any such belief, though he finds record of the growth of a gigantic national wealth and an accumulation of immense individual fortunes. The earlier condition of the common workingman, however, was generally one of pathetic destitution, "the maximum of comfort being found toward the end of the century and the minimum toward the beginning." Mr. Ghent quotes the statement made by Horace Greeley concerning the winter of 1831-32 in the city of New York: "Mechanics and laborers lived a while on the scanty savings of the preceding summer and autumn; then on such credit as they could wring from grocers and landlords, till milder weather brought them work again. It was much the same every winter."

THE METRIC SYSTEM AND INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

Prof. J. Howard Gore makes a strong argument in favor of the adoption of the metric system by our Government. He declares that this country is now out of touch commercially with all the nations of the world excepting Russia, with which our commerce is small, and England, with which our trade is not growing. "At the present time we are seeking to enlarge our trade with nations that use the metric system, or in countries where our strongest competitors are using that system. The disadvantages in both cases are identical so far as concerns the use of a system of weights and measures differing from that employed by our customers or by our competitors. The adoption of the metric system by this country would undoubtedly aid us in trading with nations that already use it; and if it should aid us in selling, it would also help us to buy, by placing larger means at our disposal."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. F. W. Clarke writes on "The Government Exhibit at Buffalo;" Mr. Henry L. West on "The President's Tour;" Mr. Henry Gannett on "Statistical Blunders;" Mr. J. I. Rodriguez on "The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission;" and Mr. Stuart Robson replies to the charge of illiteracy sometimes brought against the actor's profession.

THE ARENA.

THE August number of the *Arena* opens with an article by former Attorney-General Monnett, of Ohio, on "Transportation Franchises Always the Property of Sovereignty." The right of eminent domain, says Mr. Monnett, is vested in the State, not in the individual. "Hence, when we talk of capturing the pub-

lic highways for the people, I would call attention to the fact that they were in possession of and did belong to the people, to the State, to the Government, until we gave them away. We talk of public ownership as something dangerous, demagogical, socialistic, etc.; yet our forefathers built this republic upon the theory that the State alone held the real estate with an allodial tenure, while the subject or citizen holds it as a serf or in fee."

ALCOHOLISM AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

There are two articles in this number on "The Curse of Inebriety"—a scientific study of alcoholism by Dr. R. Osgood Mason, and a survey of the economic side of the liquor traffic by Robert Morris Rabb. In the former paper the deleterious effects of alcohol on the human system, as demonstrated by many experiments, are set forth, while in Mr. Rabb's article the actual facts of the liquor business are discussed. It is claimed that our national appetite for strong drink is not declining, but that the saloon in such a State as New York is more strongly entrenched—judged by money expenditure—than either the public school or the church.

WHY WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS CANNOT BE "DOMESTIC."

Mrs. Wilbert L. Bonney, writing on "Women and the Wage System," shows at least the impracticability of getting women wage-workers to return to the home from the factory, since "the slow processes of home manufacture are not adequate to feed and clothe the world in the twentieth century, and since it demands to be fed and clothed more abundantly than half the race can accomplish, even with the saving devices of modern machinery."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Editor Flower's character-sketch this month has for its subject Prof. Frank Parsons, whose articles on "Great Movements of the Nineteenth Century" are now running in the *Arena*. Mr. Flower also contributes an article on "Physical Science in the Nineteenth Century" and a "conversation" with Mr. Sam Walter Foss, the poet, on "The Promise of the Twentieth Century for the Artisans."

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

THE origin, present state, programmes, and tendencies of French political parties are discussed by M. Charles Seignobos in the August number of the *International Monthly*. This writer declares that the people of France are to-day wholly uninformed regarding foreign affairs, and that their ignorance is furthered, rather than dispelled, by their own newspapers, which prefer to say nothing to the public that may involve them in complications with the government.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Prof. Louis C. Elson, the musical critic, commends the music of the Catholic Church as "the most varied, the most artistic, the most powerful" of church music, and attributes this condition wholly to the fact that so few limitations have been placed upon it. Yet Professor Elson regrets that even in the Catholic Church the grandeur of the Bach chorals is unknown. At the close of his article, Professor Elson alludes to the regrettable lack of harmony that too frequently exists between the clergyman and the choir master.

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN AMERICA.

Prof. John Franklin Crowell contributes a valuable study of "American Primacy in Iron and Steel Production." The article should be read in connection with Mr. Talcott Williams' paper on the steel strike in this number of the REVIEW. Professor Crowell makes it very clear that American inventive genius has made the United States the foremost producer of iron and steel. Germany, on the other hand, has excelled in technological education, while Great Britain has been preëminent in neither of these lines of industrial advance, but has nevertheless, by dint of her commercial genius, built up and held a great foreign trade in the products of her industry, hampered as it has been. In the success of each of these nations there is a lesson for America.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In this number there are special treatises by Prof. August Forel, on "Human Perfectibility in the Light of Evolution;" by Prof. W. B. Scott, on "The Evolution of the Mammalia;" and by Prof. Hans Prutz, on "The Economic Development of Western Europe Under the Influence of the Crusades."

THE SEWANEE REVIEW.

IT seems fitting that a journal edited in the South—where the Anglo-Saxon strain is believed to be purer than elsewhere—should give much attention to studies in English literature. This is what the *Sewanee Review* has always done. In its current (July) number, for example, there are essays on "Roscommon: His Life and Works," by Frazer Hood; "The Poetry of the Old Testament," by George Downing Sparks; "The Old English Ballad," by Edwin W. Bowen; and "Barabas and Shylock: A Character Study," by Israel Davidson.

ROBERT E. LEE AS AN EDUCATOR.

"Lee, Virginia, and the Union" is the title of an appreciation of the South's great soldier called out by the naming of Lee for a place in the Hall of Fame, and written by Mr. Fred Henry Cox, a New York lawyer whom the editor describes as "both the son of a Union soldier and a Republican party worker." This article, as the editor says, expresses "the spirit of reconciliation now everywhere abroad in our common country." In concluding his paper, Mr. Cox finally says:

"It was Robert E. Lee who, as a great educator in the South, was a great reconciliator of the Union. The Union has become a nation. It was Lee who led in making it a reconciled nation. He never so greatly wished to destroy any real unity of the States as he wished and latterly helped to make such genuine unity as we have at last. He belongs, therefore, not to Virginia and the South alone. He belongs to the whole United States, which, with almost a unanimity of thinking, feeling men in every State, now acknowledges his full-round greatness, and happily accords him generous rank in this New York Hall of Fame and in the admiration of the whole country and of the world."

The new spirit with which Southern educationists are grappling with the difficult problems is well illustrated in the papers on "Requirements for Admission to College," by E. H. Babbitt; "The Limitations of Elective Work in School and College," by B. J. Ramage; and "The Unification of College Degrees," by J. B. Henneman.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THERE is much variety of interest in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Moffett's article on American feeling toward England has claimed separate notice.

TURNING BUDDHA TO ACCOUNT.

Mr. Perceval Landon, observing a tendency on the part of the Tibetan lamas to develop what may prove embarrassing relations with Russia, suggests to Great Britain a strange counterstroke. It is nothing less than trumping Russian blandishments with a newly found, but said to be authentic, relic of Buddha!

"The story of the finding of the bone, which is a small flake about the size of a finger-nail—probably taken from the head of the femur—is of some little interest.

"Discovery was first made at Bhattiprolu of a great granite ball, nine or ten feet in circumference, bearing traces of heavy gilding. Extreme importance was attached to this find by the fact that an inscription in clear Asokan characters was discovered cut on the inner surface of the bisection, by which the mass fell apart upon the application of pressure. This inscription stated, among other data that prove the identity and intention of the original preservers, that the Bone of the Master lay within. In the center of the outer ball, in a carefully hollowed recess, a second and much smaller one, about six inches in diameter and nine in height, was found, and this in turn opened and disclosed a small, clear, transparent box of pure white crystal, circular in shape and about two and a half inches in diameter, wherein the precious morsel lay.

"The date of the writing (250 B.C.) carries us back to the days of the council at Pataliputra, or Patna, and to within one hundred and fifty years—according to Prof. Rhys Davids—of the death of Gautama."

A deputation with this gift from the viceroy to the grand lama ought, the writer thinks, to secure for England the isolation of Tibet as a buffer state.

HOME RULE FOR ENGLAND.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey writes on federal government for the United Kingdom and the empire. He suggests that the United Kingdom and South Africa should each be made a federation like the Canadian Dominion or the Australian Commonwealth. The breakdown of Parliament necessitates, in his judgment, the establishment of home rule all around. He urges this truth on England, where it is most needed and least heeded:

"The 'predominant partner' must be induced to contemplate devolution as applied to himself, and to realize that if he wishes proper attention given to the housing question, the problem of the aged poor, temperance, the condition of British industry, the depopulation of the agricultural districts, he must have a parliament free to devote its whole time to English business. That this is not a difficult task is the experience of those who have addressed meetings in all parts of the country during the past six months on the necessity for devolution."

ANOTHER ENGLISH INDUSTRY IN DANGER.

Mr. C. W. R. Cooke's paper on the cider industry in France and England is another chapter in the long story of insular stupidity and Continental sagacity. France employs science schools and government guidance; England has only a small experimental station at Butleigh, in Somerset. American experts traveling to glean from European experience report that England

has nothing to teach. The competition most to be feared is that of well-instructed Germany and the swiftly learning United States. Yet the writer holds that the cider industry, already yielding from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 of produce annually, is "an industry capable of great, I might almost say indefinite, expansion; and I know of no other product of English soil of which this could be said."

IN PRAISE OF UNCERTAINTY.

The Hon. Auberon Herbert writes on the perils of "assuming the foundations" of thought and practice. He urges that we should acknowledge when our opinions are only assumptions and not verified convictions. He ventures on the paradox: "To a great extent, it matters less what a man believes than his manner of believing." He extols the value of uncertainty:

"Is it not uncertainty instead of certainty that educates us in the truest sense, that gives us the heart of the learner, forever spurs us onward, and yet keeps us at our true level? . . . The wine of certainty is too strong and too heady to be trusted to the weak human vessel, and He who knows best—as we may believe—has not placed it within our reach."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Edmund D. Morel urgently presses that the British Government make no concession to the Congo State in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, since King Leopold, having exhausted his own, wants to exploit its untapped ivory fields, and because but for Congolese assistance Marchand would never have reached Fashoda.

Dr. J. Macdonell explains and appreciates the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. J. F. Taylor, K.C., satirizes Professor Mahaffy's lament over the "downtrodden Irish Protestants" by showing how this small minority of the population almost monopolize the high offices of state.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

"DIPLOMATICUS," writing in the *Fortnightly* for August, is very wroth with Mr. John Morley for suggesting that the verdict of foreign nations anticipates the verdict of history. He sets manfully to work to prove that the consensus of foreign opinion on British policy in South Africa is due to any or every cause except England's own iniquity. It is due to "Metternichian reaction and mercantile rivalry in equal parts." It is due to alarm occasioned by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Rhodes talking of imperial zollvereins and preferential tariffs. It is due to the feeling which regarded the Transvaal as a formidable enemy to the British empire. It is due to disappointed German greed, which hoped to divert Boer gold from Capetown to the German colonies. It is due to Radical and Socialist horror of the capitalists who were made responsible for the war.

"CIVILIZATION" IN THE CONGO STATE.

Passing from the Vaal to the Congo, we find Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne protesting at the transformation of the Congo Free State, secured by international guarantee in the interests of humanity, into a private domain for the benefit of a few individuals.

for native use have been taken over by the state. Privileged companies make out of the rubber, ivory, and other produce as much as 235 per cent. per annum; and Major Lothaire, having served his sentence for the murder of Mr. Stokes, is made director of one of the most successful of those companies. The writer refers to what appears in the *Bulletin Officiel* itself, and declares:

"These documents make it clear, beyond contradiction, that the steadily growing endeavor of the Congo State has been to deprive the natives, so far as the new tyranny has yet reached them, of all their primitive rights to the land on which they live and the scanty subsistence their ignorance of arts and sciences allow them to obtain from it; to bring them, if they accept the position, into worse slavery than that from which they have been ostensibly rescued, and, if they resent the interference, to punish them with a brutality more galling and destructive than that from which there has been a pretense of delivering them."

As a remedy, Mr. Bourne calls for the assembling of another international conference on Central African affairs.

A NEW CAREER FOR SPAIN.

The northwest of the same distressful continent occupies the attention of Maj. A. Gybbon Spilsbury. After retailing the perils of the situation in Morocco, he makes the following suggestion:

"Let England secure from Spain a European mandate, such as she herself holds and has so conscientiously worked out in Egypt, and see that it is carried out in the same liberal, honest, and enlightened manner. By such a course a great and crying evil will be ended, and the most pressing menace to the peace of Europe cured."

A RIVAL TO THE PANAMA ROUTE.

In the battle between the Panama and the Nicaraguan Canal routes, slight notice seems to have been paid to the railway linking Atlantic and Pacific from Coatzacoalcas to Tehuantepec which the Mexican Government opened in 1895. Mrs. Alec Tweedie describes the formation of deep terminal harbors. The gain to commerce is shown in this table:

	Via Panama.	Via Tehuantepec.	Gain of Mileage.
Plymouth to San Francisco.	9,103	7,767	1,336
New York to "	6,270	5,005	1,265
New Orleans to "	5,596	3,586	2,010
Liverpool to Yokohama.....	14,540	13,455	1,085
New York to ".....	11,256	10,006	1,250
New Orleans to ".....	10,611	8,637	1,974
New York and Manila.....	12,602	11,563	1,039

Besides, the saving of freight per ton over the Panama route will be \$1 a ton; over the all-rail route it will be 30 per cent.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. William Watson contributes fourteen noble lines in praise of Simon de Montfort, under the title "For England." Mr. Richard Davey introduces the Count du Bois as a new French poet, and remarks on the fact that it was residence in London which awoke the Frenchman's muse.

Mr. Sydney Brooks discusses the now legalized imperialism of the United States. He fears the spoils system, the defective altruism, and the protective exclusiveness of the Americans will prove dangerous to the

happiness of their colonies. Miss E. L. Banks protests shrilly against the publication of the love-letters of Bismarck and Victor Hugo.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE is, as usual, exuberant vigor and purpose and strenuousness in the *Westminster* for August, and much that compels thought. An Orientalist's impeachment of Western influences is referred to elsewhere.

A PROTESTANT PLEA FOR THE PAPACY.

Mr. H. M. Vaughan, who declares himself a Protestant, writes on the intolerable situation in Rome. He tries to create sympathy with the prisoner of the Vatican. He enlarges on the resentment natural to the deprived, on the enormous loss to the Papal treasury, on the utter insecurity of the proffered "compensation," which a chance majority in the Italian Parliament might at any moment revoke, and on the King's occupation of the favorite private palace of the popes—the Quirinal. The writer condemns this last step as inexcusably bad taste. He grants the enormous increase in the spiritual power of the Papacy since it lost the temporal power. He suggests the beginning of a remedy: "The first thing required to open the way to a friendly and final arrangement between the two governments in Rome is a true guarantee—not by the Italian Parliament and King alone, but by all the nations that at present have envoys accredited to the Vatican—that the independence of the Pope shall always be respected, so that, no matter what political changes may occur in Italy, or even in Rome itself, the head of the Roman Church shall forever be permitted to continue in peace his great duties toward all of the Roman faith throughout the world."

TO CHECK THE RUSH TO ENGLISH TOWNS.

"The Rural Exodus" in England is referred to its causes by E. A. Selby Lowndes, and not least to the airs of superiority assumed by the townsmen. The writer appeals to "that large class of people with moderate incomes who are free to live where they like."

"On one excuse or another, they almost invariably flock to London or some other large center. These have it in their power to do an inestimable service to their country. Let these set an example, and by taking up their residence in some rural neighborhood, show that they believe there is no inferiority attached to it. They can do more in this way to stop the migration to towns than by any amount of theorizing on its causes and suggested remedies. The laborer would not be slow to follow their example."

HOW COÖPERATORS MIGHT SWAMP PARLIAMENT.

There is an unsigned article headed "Coöperators and the New Century: A Great Work to Be Done." It deals with the programme adopted at Middlesbrough, and heartily approves the pronouncement in favor of universal old-age pensions. The writer advocates a policy of reform by the budget, which the House of Lords cannot meddle with, such as land-taxation, payment of members, free breakfast-table, old-age pensions, etc. To gain the legislative power needful, he makes the following suggestions:

"A tithe only of the annual profit divided among the members would mean upward of £774,000, and with that sum it would be possible to contest, if necessary,

every constituency in the United Kingdom at a cost of £1,000 apiece, and yet leave a balance of £100,000 for the payment of members until that duty was undertaken by the state. But, should that method of providing the sinews of war be objected to, then if each of the 1,700,000 members were to put by loyally only a penny per week, the campaign fund would amount in one year to some £368,000; in two years to £736,000; and in three years, the date of the coöperative diamond jubilee, to £1,104,000."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Peter Struthers discusses with great faithfulness the questions of South Africa and imperialism. He hails with joy the prospect of the United States of Canada, of South Africa, and of Australia. He sees in the lower classes a chief stay of reaction, and presses for increased education. Mr. J. B. Hobman gives "a candid Liberal view of Mr. Chamberlain" as "the political Sir Willoughby Patterne," and scourges his inconsistency, egotism, and fatal lack of imagination. Mr. E. A. Savage warmly appreciates Stephen Phillips' poetry.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

FROM the *Quarterly Review* for July we notice elsewhere the article upon the "Campaign Against Consumption."

IS NEGRO NILELAND WORTH HOLDING?

The first place is given to an article upon "Negro Nileland and Uganda." The writer discusses the question whether this territory produces anything to justify the sacrifices which England has made in establishing her foothold among such populations. It has of late years been cursed with seven plagues,—war, fever among Europeans, famine and rinderpest, drought and locusts. From negro Nileland have come waves of smallpox, and on the north of Victoria Nyanza bubonic plague is endemic. The Uganda Protectorate is haunted by swarms of mosquitoes, its waters are populous with leeches, the jigger, or burrowing fly, from tropical Africa, has acclimatized itself in Uganda, the guinea worm tortures one native out of every ten, and the air is full of bees and hornets that sting, flies that probe, depositing eggs in the skin to be hatched as maggots and painful boils. A paradise, surely! Nevertheless, the reviewer thinks that the country is worth holding. It is an admirable breeding-place for cattle, horses, goats, and donkeys and camels. It abounds with such enormous herds of elephants that there is no danger of their extinction, and preserves could be maintained from which very young wild elephants could be broken into domesticity, as is done in Siam, Ceylon, and India. There are valuable forests, and in the upland regions coffee grows wild and grain can be cultivated to any extent. The reviewer concludes, therefore, that there is some hope that negro Nileland will justify, by its inherent prosperity, by the wealth of its products, and by the mart which it will offer to our trade, the fond expectations of those who advocated its annexation.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

This article consists of two parts, the first being written in French, which is rather a novelty in an English review. The writer of one section deals with the question from a British point of view, and advises that the

issues at stake should be directly mastered, in order that a settlement should be arrived at. He thinks that it is most desirable that the French should be cleared out altogether, not only from the west shore, but also from the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. It is, however, a condition *sine qua non* that the British Government should first agree with the government of Newfoundland as to the terms upon which a satisfactory settlement is possible. Twice in recent years France and Great Britain have agreed, and Newfoundland has spoiled everything by refusing to accept the Anglo-French agreement.

THE DECAY OF BRITISH SEA FISHERIES.

This is an interesting article which discusses the whole question in the light of the report of the Select Committee on Sea Fisheries, and arrives at a conclusion not altogether reassuring. The reviewer does not think that trawling is responsible for the falling off in the take of sea fisheries. He summarizes as follows the heads of the indictment preferred against the trawlers:

1. Over-fishing.
2. Disturbance of school-fish and damage to spawn.
3. Crushing immature fish in the beams.
4. Strewing the ground with *débris*.
5. Destroying other classes of fishing gear.

and thinks that it is only the abuse and not the use of trawling which is mischievous. He then goes on to discuss the various methods proposed for improving matters, which he summarizes under the following heads:

1. Closure of areas for either a portion of each year or for a period of years.
2. Extension of the three-mile limit.
3. Statutory increase in the mesh of the trawl.
4. Prohibition of landing and sale of (a) immature or (b) undersized fish.

He concludes the article by making some suggestions, one of the most striking of which is that an attempt should be made to apply to the sea fisheries the method of artificial hatching. In this matter the Americans are far in advance. He thinks that if the fishermen would collect and promptly return to the sea the now wasted spawn of newly caught fish much good would result. His last suggestion is that gulls and gannets should not be overprotected, as at present. He concludes by deploring the lack of exhaustive information on the subject, and urges further investigation.

BOOKS ON OLIVER CROMWELL.

The reviewer says that Mr. Morley has not studied the Cromwellian period as Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Firth have studied it; but his book, by its comprehensive view of the subject and the charm of its style, is likely for a long time to come to be the most widely read book on the subject. Mr. Gardiner's history, which has now reached the year 1658, has long ago taken its place among the historical classics of our own literature, and the reviewer praises highly his lifelong industry and the high standard of historical accuracy, thoroughness, and impartiality which he has constantly maintained. Mr. Firth in his "Cromwell" shows the fullest knowledge of Cromwell and his times, Mr. Gardiner not excepted. We wait, says the reviewer, for Mr. Gardiner's concluding volumes for the final verdict.

"His opinion, as we gather it from his works, seems to be tending more and more to the view that Oliver's intention was always upright, and that to his matchless gifts of persuasion and practical action was added that of

wisdom in the science of politics, had that science been reducible to rule in a time of revolution ; but that he failed in appreciation of the conditions under which he must work, and allowed his masterful temper to hurry him into actions which, in removing a present difficulty, created a greater, and made a satisfactory solution impracticable. A man who takes a great part in public affairs must be judged by his capital actions."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles deal with such varied subjects as "Philosophical Radicals, Like Bentham and Mill," "Recent Mountaineering," "The Date of Dante's Vision," and "The Dawn of Greece." The paper entitled "New Lights on Milton" discusses Professor Raleigh's book on the subject, to which it gives high praise.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

DR. ANDERSON'S discovery of the new star in Perseus is the text for an article in the *Edinburgh Review* for July on "Temporary Stars." Nearly all temporary stars, says the reviewer, are confined to the Milky Way, which really represents cirrous formations of stars. The reviewer considers many hypotheses which have been put forward to explain the sudden appearance and disappearance of temporary stars, and considers as the most probable that the phenomenon is caused by the stoppage of motion in passing through nebulous tracts.

"But although Novæ cannot be resolved into compound or colliding stars, collisions of a sort may supply the fuel for their conflagrations. The flaring of meteors in our upper air is, not improbably, an analogous phenomenon, although on a relatively infinitesimal scale. That semi-obscure stars may be raised to temporary splendor by the stoppage of their proper motion in traversing nebulous tracts is an idea which has presented itself to many minds.

"The Milky Way, as we have seen, is composed of star-aggregations intermixed with nebulosity. There are glimmering regions in it suspected, rather than seen, to be replete with phosphorescent materials. Inevitably, then, unless, in the ordering of creation, special preventive measures have been taken, some of the swiftly moving stars thronging the perilous neighborhood must become involved in a resisting medium. The rest should follow in some such order as we perceive it—the vivid incandescence, the powerful atmospheric disturbance attested by abnormal spectroscopic symptoms, the eventual prevalence of nebular affinities. Occasionally, perhaps, a star may pass right through a nebula and escape, as did apparently Nova Coronæ, little the worse for the adventure ; but in most cases the capture would seem to be definitive, like that of shooting stars in the earth's atmosphere. The brilliancy of the beacon fire signifying the nebulous engulfment of a star depends upon the amount of convertible energy at hand. It varies, other things being equal, as the square of the velocity of the body affected. When this is spent, the blaze flickers out, the sympathetic glow of the adjacent nebulous matter surviving for a brief period."

GREECE AND ASIA.

From the paper thus entitled we quote the following passage :

"As far as the history of the ancient world in general is concerned, we may pretty safely conclude that the

Greek tribes were ignorant of art, and of writing, until they came in contact with Asia, by crossing the *Ægean*, and by mingling with an older population in Asia Minor, which drew its civilization ultimately from Babylonia. They were, perhaps, still ignorant of letters as late as 1200 B.C., but they had learned the syllabary of western Asia before they came into contact with Phœnician colonists from Tyre, Sidon, and Arvad."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Another paper deals with "The North Americans of Yesterday," the writer holding the theory that the civilization of the American Indians was native, and did not originate in Asia or Egypt, as has been claimed by many writers. There is an article on "The Spectacular Element in Drama," and another on "National Personality."

THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

LIEUT.-COL. F. N. MAUDE, writing in the *Empire Review* for August on the alleviation of famine in India, says one chain in the link of the immensely costly and not oversuccessful precautions against Indian famines seems still wanting. It is not so much lack of food as lack of means of distributing it which has caused such suffering. He therefore proposes "to establish a number of road-transport companies based on the railways or other arteries of communication, working as feeders to the railway in prosperous times and as distributors from the railway during periods of famine." The trade in India between great towns away from railways is enormous, and mostly in heavy, bulky articles, such as cotton and grains. These are still conveyed by primitive bullock carts, with which Colonel Maude would, so far as possible, dispense. Fuel is dearer in India, but wages much lower than in England, where experiments have shown that on much worse roads heavy goods could be conveyed, on an average, at a gross cost of 2 cents per mile, instead of the 8 cents or 12 cents charged by bullock drays, which cover only ten miles a day. Supply of water, he thinks, will not be a real obstacle—at any rate, not in the Punjab. An agreement with the government would be necessary to prevent any corporation undertaking the work against cutthroat competition. Colonel Maude says :

"The great difficulty in India is to attract substantial capitalists to utilize its many resources, and by demonstrating their capabilities to induce the rich natives to invest their money instead of hoarding it. Some progress has been made in Bombay and Bengal, but the northwest is almost untouched, yet there is perhaps no corner of the world where the need for cheap transportation and cheap power is more needed. If the wealth of India were invested in undertakings giving greater mobility to the population, famines would lose much of their intensity, while the precautionary measures against epidemics taken by the Indian government would cease to constitute the great danger they do now to the maintenance of law and order."

WEI-HAI WEI.

"A Resident" writes on Wei-hai-Wei a descriptive article which really does give some idea of the place he is describing. Wei-hai-Vei, just three years a British possession, has a population of over one hundred and fifty thousand—mostly Chinese.

"They are all poor, all simple unlettered peasant folk, knowing little about anything beyond their own

village, their own plot of farm lands, everything is settled by the village elders, and it matters not much to them whether they are ruled by His Britannic Majesty King Edward VII., the barbarian king across the sea, or their own secluded Emperor in Peking. The fact of the matter is, the learning of China has been much overrated. In every village, it is true, some old man, one of the lower *litterati* who has failed to get office, has a school for boys, and the little urchins may be heard repeating in a loud sing-song their lessons; but as a matter of fact not 30 per cent. of the men can read, less than that proportion can write, and once out in this workaday world, the smattering of learning acquired as a child is forgotten. From dawn to dark they work among the rice and the barley, their wants are simple, they have no use for books, no need for letters."

THE SLAVE TRADE IN NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Mr. I. J. Tonkin contributes the third installment of his paper on this question. It is very interesting, but somewhat depressing. We quote the following passages:

"As far as the adult male slave is concerned, it is the cruelest feature of domestic slavery that his wife shall be practically at the beck and call of his master. If we may dignify by the conventional term the alliances entered into by slaves, it will be doubtless somewhere about correct to say that marriages among them are allowed, but not in any way encouraged, promoted, or supervised."

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. DE LA SIZERANNE comments, in the first July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on the recent exhibition of everything connected with children, in Paris, reviewing the whole fascinating presentation of childhood and the arts as realized in the more practical results of the inventive faculty. Baby worship, he says, has taken the place of the ancient religions. Family life, he thinks, was more talked about formerly, but there never was a time when fathers were more the companions of their children than they are now. The century which has ended was a century of imprisonment, examinations, and separations from their families for their children, and a century of routine for grown-up people, and M. de La Sizeranne asks whether the new century will be one of family reunion, and of boldness in place of routine for the heads of families.

THE ETHICS OF SOCIALISM.

M. Fouillée contributes to the second July number a long article in which he discusses those moral ideas which are to be detected in that movement which, for want of a better name, we must call socialism. At the very outset he draws a distinction between the idealist socialism and the materialist kind. The latter, he says, does not aim at anything more than substituting economic science for morals; while the former has the merit of recognizing that the social ideal will be always superior to the real, and that in order to realize it progressively it will always be necessary to appeal to the morality of individuals.

According to the idealist's socialism, morals or morality is simply the total of the conditions necessary to the

But Mr. Tonkin can still conclude by saying:

"Where the sexual instinct comes into play the slave system leads seemingly inevitably to developments that are hideous,—I suppose it is human nature intoxicated by license and opportunity,—but in the general relation of man to man the attitude of the average slaveholder to his human property is characterized by temperate and kindly justice, often by more—by a kindness that is not many degrees removed from love."

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

"CORNHILL" attains its five-hundredth number with the August issue, and is duly hymned by Mr. Austin Dobson, who surveys forty years of achievement, and hopes for another forty years of progress.

An unsigned paper on the French press reports a revolution in process due to the growing desire to get at the fact rather than to produce brilliant "copy." The writer says: "The French press is becoming more and more worthy of the mission of any press—namely, the accurate information of its readers."

Mr. Francis Connell chats charmingly on Alpine climbing under the suggestive title "The Cup and the Lip."

Dr. Fitchett tells the story of "Sir Colin Campbell's Relief of Lucknow" with customary vividness.

Lady Agnew discusses the family budget on £10,000 a year, which only a select circle will be able to check from experience.

maintenance and to the development of human society. These conditions are summarized in that word which from the beginning of the last century French socialists have revered—namely, solidarity. This solidarity, which mingles the individual life with the general life, becomes, when practically applied, what we call social justice. It is above all in England and in the United States that socialism more practical from every point of view has been based upon moral ideas; there is to be found its glory, and also its strength. Of course, there are many problems which result from this, notably the question whether socialism is entitled to claim that it alone can found a code of morals. It may be asked, also, is the social solidarity sufficient for the moral idea?

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned M. Ollivier's paper on "Napoleon III. and Bismarck in Poland," M. Bossier's paper on "Tacitus' Conception of History," and another article by M. Ollivier on "The Law of Coalitions of 1864."

REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* for July may be unreservedly commended as containing quite a number of articles of interest, not only to French people, but also to foreigners.

THE QUESTION.

To the first July issue, the con-
which he ca- A

ary, there is no disagreeing. M. Mille's remedy is to encourage manufactures and to discourage agriculture. It is the factory worker and the miner who have large families in France, and not the peasant; and if, according to M. Mille, the price of certain necessities of life were lowered—that is to say, if the high-protection policy were abandoned—he considers it certain that the birth rate would go up. It has been necessary to omit, in this short summary, the interesting statistics which M. Mille gives in order to support his theory of the fecundity of the factory worker. He goes on to meet the objection that industrial populations are given up to drunkenness, and that their children are consequently of an inferior type; his reply to that appears to be that the hereditary influence of alcoholism is frequently exaggerated, and that in any case the industrial population does have a high birth rate, and that if it were necessary the state could regulate the consumption of alcohol. He admits, however, that the human product of the factory worker is inferior on the whole to that of the peasant, from a physical point of view; and his remedy for that is to bring together agriculture and manufactures by what he calls disurbanizing manufactures, by removing as many as possible into the country. To help on this movement into the country he counts much on electricity as a motive power in factories. He thinks, also, that this bringing of factories into the country would encourage the peasant to send his children into the factory in order to increase the family purse.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ACADEMIES.

M. Langlois regards this association, which was founded in February, 1900, as an important event as a symptom, and also on account of its probable consequences. It is a symptom, he thinks, of the growing tendency toward internationalism which distinguished the latter portion of the nineteenth century; it followed upon the conception of internationalism in trade-unions, in postal, telegraphic, and railway services, the regulation of weights and measures, and many others, including what is, of course, the most important of all, the Hague Peace Conference. As to the results which the association is likely to achieve, M. Langlois regards them as certain to be of the greatest value in the organization and economizing of scientific research and the prevention of overlapping; these results will not be showy, or such as to astonish the world immediately.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

M. Beaumont asks, in an interesting article, whether there is an Austrian question at all. He disputes the common view that Austria-Hungary is always on the brink of an abyss of dissolution, that her intestine quarrels are so grave as to compromise her national existence; and he considers that this common view is due to the fact that the position of the dual monarchy has always been regarded through French spectacles. France herself is saturated with centralism, and it is difficult for her to realize the conception of a decentralized state. M. Beaumont argues forcibly that there is a unity which binds together the various provinces and governs with a dual monarchy apart from the unique personality of the Emperor. Generally speaking, he considers that the forces which make for this integration are pan-Slavism, pan-Germanism, and socialism; and he goes on to argue that these are neutralized by the conservative forces residing in the populations

themselves, and he shows in detail that not only religious, but also economic interests make for the maintenance of the *status quo*. Lastly, and perhaps not the least important influence on the side of existing order, is the external pressure of Europe, which would be set in a flame by the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. M. Beaumont naturally discusses the succession to the throne. The heir-apparent, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, is, he says, little known to his future subjects, and he obviously will not enjoy the unique popularity of his uncle, but he has already laid the foundations of a considerable popularity of his own. Hismorganatic marriage, to begin with, while alienating the exclusive aristocracy of Austria, has touched the heart of the people, ever sentimental in such matters. His recent acceptance of the office of patron of the Catholic School Association has also had good effect, in that it is held to show that he has a will of his own and is ready to exercise it.

THE FRENCH HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The revelations of the British Hospital Commission and Mr. Burdett-Coutts' letters have drawn from a retired officer of the French army medical service, who does not sign his name, a paper on the treatment of the sick and wounded in war time. After showing, as there was no difficulty in doing, how ill-prepared England was for the war from a medical point of view, he naturally asks whether his own country is any better prepared. The French campaign in Madagascar has become, he admits, the very type of sanitary mismanagement. Unfortunately, that does not seem to be the end, for the French troops in China appear to have been practically without any proper medical service; practically, the French troops appear to have relied largely upon the Japanese, whose hospital ship was most generously placed at the disposal of the sick of all nationalities, the hospital ships of the other powers being rigidly reserved to their own troops. The rest of the doctor's article is devoted to attacking the sluggishness and *laissez faire* spirit which has brought about so much disaster in South Africa to the English, and which, he thinks, will do the same for France unless it is speedily remedied.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

“LA NOUVELLE REVUE” is in the way of becoming a serious rival to the older-established French reviews. It aims at providing its readers with a far greater number of articles each month than its contemporaries, and is more truly cosmopolitan, giving less space to the French historical questions which take up so much room in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and, to a lesser extent, in the *Revue de Paris*.

THE ALGERIAN QUESTION.

The place of honor is given in the first July number to M. de St. Aignan's analysis of the present situation in Algeria. There, in France's most prosperous colony, a serious insurrection broke out last April, and for the first time within thirty years the Arab danger has loomed on the horizon. The writer considers that Algeria, as a country, is in a very bad way. When the phylloxera attacked the vineyards of France, it was thought by many that the Bordeaux and Burgundies of the future would come *via* Algiers; but scarcely had the African vineyards been planted than the phylloxera was more or less stamped out. This fact, so fortunate for France

belongs to all—but immense sums of money are left to religious orders abroad, much as in England large sums are bequeathed to charitable institutions, hospitals, and so on. It has always been a moot point whether property can be held by an order, but when this was called into question, invested moneys or landed estates were simply held in the name of whoever happened to be the superior of the order for the moment. In many cases an association of religious persons escaped all direct taxation, and it is in order to bring associations within the law that the new act, which has provoked so much discussion, has been passed.

A PROFESSIONAL CRITIC ON THE BOER WAR.

LA REVUE.

A FRENCH VIEW OF KING MENELIK.

"His gestures were full of distinction, and might almost have been called graceful. His eyes shone with a strange, vague, indescribable brilliance, perhaps unconscious, a peculiarity which gave his undoubtedly original features alternately an expression of savage energy and concentrated will power. . . . When giving audiences he appears affable, especially if expensive presents are offered him. What he particularly likes is to have optical instruments or mechanical appliances presented to him. These interest him in the highest degree, and anything which he does not understand he contrives to take entirely to pieces and put together again without the smallest mistake. The bicycle caused him to marvel, and he even conscientiously took lessons on it, and managed at times to keep his balance, but incipient obesity compelled him to give up this European exercise."

Menelik is far from idle. He is somewhat of a diplomatist, and knows exactly how never to refuse a request while at the same time never granting one. He is an orthodox Catholic, *très pratiquant*, since he spends two hours a day in prayer.

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According to M. Dumoret, America has to fear in the near future a real Chinese invasion, for on May 5 of next year the law which forbids the immigration to America of Chinese coolies will expire by limitation. Now, there are, of course, a considerable number of people who welcome the yellow danger because it happens to be to their personal or private profit, for the Chinaman is very sober, very economical, very patient, and will work at a much lower wage than his American or European brother. Those to whose interest it is that America should be overrun with Chinese coolies point out that the immigration will never really become a danger, as the average Chinaman has a perfect terror of journeys, and especially of crossing the sea ; and that were it not that the Chinamen are recruited by means of all kinds of specious promises by agents who receive so much a head from those who employ Chinese labor in America, the yellow danger would soon cease to exist. On the other hand, during the last few years the Japanese have poured into America, and many people are even more afraid of the lively, intelligent Japs than of the other yellow men.

An anonymous writer discusses the vexed question of religious orders and of the property held by them in France. The new law will, it is thought, have the effect of driving out and destroying many of the better-known religious houses, monasteries, and convents which, in spite of the republic, have so long flourished in France. It is not denied even by those who must uphold them that many of the great religious orders are amazingly wealthy. Not only are their members individually rich—and in that case what belongs to one

ITALIAN MODELS IN PARIS.

The secretary of the Italian embassy in Paris writes an article, the result of his investigations into the condition of the Italian model in the French capital. For some considerable time, French artists depended almost exclusively on Italians for models, but now the French model is being more and more employed. These unfortunate exiles—for they are practically so—live on the poorest food and often in the most deplorable conditions of dirt and overcrowding. "If the feeble creature does not yield, too often the door of the studio is closed to her," says the writer significantly. It is perhaps the only profession in which women are paid more highly than men—36 francs, as compared with 30 francs, per week.

COCAINE AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.

Dr. Romme contributes a most interesting paper on the use of cocaine in cases of operations and accouchements. Cocaine is injected into the spinal marrow, between the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae. So absolute has been the cessation of pain, that the most difficult internal operations have been performed, and when performed the patient has asked when they would begin. But, says Dr. Romme, every rose has thorns, and there are difficulties even in the way of using cocaine. In 80 per cent. of the cases the patient is seized with most unpleasant sensations—nausea, giddiness—which, however, last only about a quarter of an hour. Violent fevers sometimes come on after an operation under cocaine. Worst of all are the terrible headaches, sometimes lasting for days, against which even morphine is powerless. Dr. Romme, however, thinks that, in spite of the dangers of cocaine, its use as an anæsthetic, injected into the spinal marrow, is of the very greatest importance in sparing suffering.

EGYPTIAN WOMEN.

M. Jehan d'Ivray writes well on this subject. Egyptian women have completely lost their ancient position of honor and dignity. Polygamy is frequent, and the picture given of the state of public morality is very dark. "Modesty," he says, "does not exist in Egypt between persons of the same sex." Women of high rank chiefly amuse themselves in watching fellah women or negresses dance the most lascivious dances. With the fellah woman, it is different. She works hard and is extraordinarily hardy, and as filthy as she is hardy. On the whole, Egyptian women are more graceful than beautiful, more curious than sentimental, more vicious than passionate.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mme. d'Ulmès writes some reminiscences of Flaubert's lonely youth, with some hitherto unpublished letters.

Dr. Regnault wittily describes the fine art of quack advertising, and urges that the law should be amended so as to punish these imposters. "Thieves are imprisoned, assassins put down, but, thanks to modern advertising, quacks can grow rich with impunity by theft and assassination."

M. Bienstock describes M. V. Tchertkoff's activities at Christchurch under the title of "A Colony of Tolstoyans in England." M. and Mme. Tchertkoff have published 196,300 copies of various books and pamphlets. They are often assailed with applications from publishers for the rights of first publishing Tolstoy's works,

but all such offers are refused on Tolstoy's principle of refusing to recognize literary property.

M. Camille Maclair writes a very interesting illustrated article on "Painters of Nervous Elegance," and M. Leblond contributes an elaborate study of "Children in Modern French Fiction."

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

UNDER the title "The Surrender of the Vatican," "XXX," in the *Rivista Politica e Letteraria*, contributes a clever and bitter article denouncing the Vatican policy toward France, an article penetrated by the jealousy which Papal amiability toward France invariably produces among Italians. The author points out truly that all through the Middle Ages, as in modern times, the Papacy has been in far more intimate relations with France than with any other nation. Even her Gallicanism, even the conduct of Napoleon I., have been forgiven her. The truth is, France is necessary to the Pope, and necessary above all just now in Rome's struggle against Italy, when her policy is directed to the transformation of the Italian monarchy into a confederation of states of which the Pope should be the spiritual head. And so the author foretells that the religious associations in France in the present crisis will get little assistance from Rome beyond what is contained in the paternal letter recently issued in the name of Leo XIII. And even should the Pope die, no change of policy is to be anticipated, for the policy is that of Cardinal Rampolla; and the author considers that the cardinal-secretary of state has laid his plans so warily that his promotion to the See of Peter is almost a certainty.

Students of modern Russian literature will find in the *Nuova Antologia* (July 16) an exceptionally well-written critique of the young Russian novelist, Maxime Gorki, whose novel, "Thomas Gordeieff," together with some of his shorter stories, has recently appeared in a French translation. His Italian critic, Laura Gropallo, describes Gorki, who is only in his thirty-fourth year, as sober, pessimistic, intensely unromantic, "almost ascetic in the objective line of his thought," and realistic without the accompanying passion for detail. The fame of "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters" appears to have penetrated to Italy, for in the same number Amy Bernardy makes them the subject of somewhat severe strictures. To the *Antologia* for July 1, Prof. Arturo Graf, the distinguished poet, contributes an interesting philosophic criticism of the character of Mephistopheles as depicted by Goethe, comparing him with other satanic creations in poetry and the drama.

The most interesting articles in the *Rassegna Nazionale* are also on literary questions. Alice Schanzer discusses the study of Leopardi in England, Gladstone and Dr. Garnett being the two notable exceptions who save their country from the accusation of entirely neglecting the Italian poet.

To the *Rivista Internazionale*, G. Toniolo, the foremost Italian authority on social economic questions, contributes one of a series of learned articles on "Popular Social Remedies," in which he sums up the objects of the Christian democratic movement, which is having such extraordinary success in northern Italy, under three heads: (1) The reform of labor contracts and of the relations between employer and employed; (2) the formation of trade-unions or labor councils; (3) factory legislation.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

History for Ready Reference. By J. N. Larned. With Maps and Drawings by Alan C. Reiley. Volume VI.—Recent History (1894-95 to 1901) A to Z. 4to, pp. 720. Springfield, Mass.: The C. A. Nichols Company.

The original five volumes of Mr. Larned's unique compilation of historical materials were completed in the year 1895. The six years that have passed since that date, filled as they have been with remarkable events and revolutionary changes in political and social conditions, have demanded an extension of the work. For this purpose, a new volume has been prepared, taking up all the lines of historical record from the points at which they were dropped in earlier volumes, and carrying them on to the end of the nineteenth century and to the opening months of the year 1901. This additional volume is uniform with the preceding ones in plan and arrangement. Necessarily, however, the material used is of a different character, including the records made by the actual witnesses of most of the events and changes narrated. The volume as a whole is more journalistic than its predecessors. Much editorial skill and discrimination were required to properly sift the materials and preserve only those valuable for future consultation. We believe, however, that this task has been accomplished with unusual success.

High-School History of the United States. By Alexander Johnston, LL.D. Revised and continued by William MacDonald. 12mo, pp. 612. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

The late Professor Johnston's admirable history of the United States, which for the past fifteen years has been in general use in American high schools, has recently been revised and continued by Prof. William MacDonald, of Bowdoin College, who has incorporated in the volume a full account of the McKinley Administration, including the Spanish-American War. In the earlier chapters of the work some topics not fully treated in the original have been expanded and some new topics added. There has also been some rearrangement of materials and grouping into well-defined periods.

Ten Years in Cossack Slavery; or, Black Russia. By Julian Jasiencyk. Translated by Mary De Manowski. 12mo, pp. 230. New York: The Abbey Press. \$1.25.

This book relates the experiences of a patriotic Polish nobleman who was banished to Siberia for political offenses in the year 1847, and there suffered almost indescribable torture. Both Russian and Polish conditions of the time are vividly described, and the account of life in the penal colonies of Siberia reminds one of the descriptive passages in George Kennan's book.

Frédéric Mistral: Poet and Leader in Provence. By Charles Alfred Downer. 12mo, pp. 267. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.60.

Professor Downer states in the preface of this volume that the idea of writing an essay on Mistral came to him during a visit to Provence in 1897. Two years later, on returning to the South of France, Professor Downer had the pleasure of seeing the poet in his own home. Mistral, it should perhaps be stated, does not write in French, but in Provençal, and Professor Downer devotes a considerable

portion of the present essay to the language itself. He declares that the epics of Mistral are, with the exception of Lamartine's "Jocelyn," the most remarkable long narrative poems that have been produced in France in modern times. Professor Downer aims in this book to present all the essential facts in the history of what he regards as a most astonishing revival of a language, and to bring out the chief aspects of Mistral's life-work.

The Leading Facts of English History. By D. H. Montgomery. 12mo, pp. 416—lxxix. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

A new edition of Montgomery's "Leading Facts of English History" has been brought down to the accession of King Edward VII., and includes an account of the Boer war.

Age of Chivalry; or, King Arthur and His Knights. By Thomas Bulfinch. A new, revised, and enlarged edition, edited by Rev. J. Loughran Scott, D.D. 12mo, pp. 405. Philadelphia: David McKay. \$1.25.

This book is one of a series of popular favorites of a past generation, written by a Boston banker who employed his leisure hours on such subjects as "The Age of Fables," "Legends of Charlemagne," and "Hebrew Lyrical History." No one of these books had so prominent a success as the "Age of Chivalry," which includes the various legends grouped about the personality of King Arthur. In the present edition several chapters have been added by the editor, the Rev. J. Loughran Scott, D.D. Among these chapters are the controverted writings of Ossian, of which Dr. Scott says: "Whatever may have been the origin of those strange books, they certainly embody more of the ancient spirit of Britain than any other similar work." The illustrations of the volume have been prepared with care, and serve to interpret the spirit of the legends.

The Story of King Alfred. By Walter Besant. (The Library of Useful Stories.) 16mo, pp. 187. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 35 cents.

In this little book the late Sir Walter Besant attempted such a history of King Alfred as should be accessible and instructive to the great body of those who wish to be acquainted with English history. Sir Walter wisely omitted dissertations on the authenticity of episodes and the trustworthiness of Alfred's biographers. He tried to tell only "the plain and unvarnished story."

Richard Croker. By Alfred Henry Lewis. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Life Publishing Company. \$2.

Admirers of Mr. Richard Croker will consult Mr. Lewis' pages in vain if they expect to find any considerable additions to the biographical data concerning their hero. What Mr. Lewis has to tell of the great Tammany chieftain's personal history could have been incorporated in a condensed pamphlet. As a biographer, however, he labors under no visible embarrassment. He produces a book of nearly 400 pages, dealing with the history of the United States for the past twenty years, thirty years, and exports it with a knowledge of its own limitations.

And, in this way Mr. Lewis's work is expected to be a President and ex-Senator, and ex-Senator John

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1901. Edited by J. Scott Keltie and I. P. A. Renwick. 12mo, pp. 1320. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

The latest issue of "The Statesman's Year-Book" contains, in addition to much other new material of a statistical nature, the results of the censuses taken during 1900 and 1901 in the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and the British empire. Recent changes in the political map of the world are indicated in the transference of the sections dealing with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State from their old independent position to the portion of the volume devoted to the British empire. In dealing with Australia, also, the new commonwealth is for the first time treated as a political entity. The general excellence of the "Year-Book" seems to us to justify the opinion previously expressed in this magazine, that the publication deserves to rank as first among the statistical annuals published in the English language.

An Introduction to Political Economy. By Richard T. Ely. New and Revised Edition. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Eaton & Mains. \$1.20.

It is certainly significant that an American treatise on political economy should within twelve years have attained its thirty-first thousand. Perhaps this fact is in great part explained by the well-understood purpose of the book, which was to present what the intelligent citizen ought to know in regard to political economy; and, while doing this with scientific accuracy, not to attempt to give exhaustive classifications and sub-classifications. Another marked feature of the work is the emphasis placed on the ethical side of political economy. Dr. Ely has endeavored to help those who wish practical guidance in the solution of economic questions as they arise in the various relations of life. In the present revision statistical statements have been brought down to date and theoretical expositions have been changed so far as the advance of economic thought clearly requires that this should be done. In other respects the book remains the same. Its success as a popular exposition of economics is most gratifying.

Industrial Evolution. By Carl Bücher. Translated by S. Morley Wickett. 8vo, pp. 393. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.50.

This analysis of the great processes of industrial evolution by an eminent German specialist has been employed by students as a sort of introduction to economics and as a preparation for economic thinking. In a late revision of the work the author had specially in mind this class of readers, and has presented several of the lectures in a simpler form, advising, however, the concurrent use of a good systematic treatise of the principles of political economy. The present translation has been made from the author's last revision, and embodies his complete discussion of the subject.

Some Questions of Larger Politics. By Edwin Maxey. 12mo, pp. 134. New York: The Abbey Press. \$1.

The discussions in this volume have already appeared in several of the leading American magazines, and some of them have received notice in former numbers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. Among the topics treated are: "The Speaker-ship," "Race Supremacy in South Africa," "Anglo-Russian Relations," "The Eastern Question," "Election of United States Senators," "The Referendum in America," "The Eight-Hour Day by Legislation," and "Methods in Political Discussion."

The Gavel and the Mace; or, Parliamentary Law in Easy Chapters. By Frank Warren Hackett. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.25.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett has achieved what almost any one would have believed impossible in producing a really entertaining and brilliant manual of parlia-

mentary law; not that it is in the conventional and stereotyped form of a parliamentary treatise, but the actual body of the law is presented in its pages, and an attentive reading of the volume will provide one with the knowledge necessary to conduct an ordinary public meeting in this country. All the topics usually treated in works on parliamentary procedure are covered in Mr. Hackett's chapters. Among these are "How Meetings Get Under Way," "The Legislature: How Composed," "The Sources of Parliamentary Law," "Lawmakers at Work," "Quorum," "How to Make a Motion," "Petitions," "Postponement," "Laying on the Table," "Commitment," "Amendment," "Privileged Questions," "Debate," "Committees," etc.

Robert's Primer of Parliamentary Law. By Joseph Thomas Robert. 16mo, pp. 264. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 75 cents.

The great merit claimed by Mr. Robert for his primer is its simplicity of statement. He has aimed to make a textbook on parliamentary law so simple that the average high-school teacher can make it plain to the average high-school pupil. In concluding his preface, Mr. Robert says: "If anywhere this little book makes parliamentary practice too simple and too plain, please let me know; and I'll give bonds to strive in all my future work to repeat that blunder as often as I can." The lessons that make up this little book have been tested in classes and clubs so thoroughly that their clearness has been thoroughly proven.

TWO VIEWS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The New South Africa: Its Value and Development. By W. Bleloch. 8vo, pp. 435. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.

A new book on South Africa, dealing not with the Boer war and the past, but with the future of the country, ought to have many readers. The volume by Mr. Bleloch contains the fullest exposition that has come under our notice of the mineral and agricultural resources of the country. There are chapters on the laws relating to gold-mining, the coal fields, the dynamite monopoly, railways, the fiscal policy, and other matters of vital interest to Englishmen and others who are contemplating settlement in the new British provinces,—the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

With a Policeman in South Africa; or, Three Years in the Natal Mounted Police. By E. W. Searle. 13mo, pp. 130. New York: The Abbey Press. 75 cents.

Mr. E. W. Searle, the author of this work, had three years' experience in the Natal police before the present troubles in South Africa had begun. The descriptions of places which have in more recent times been singled out for distinction in connection with the Boer war are exceedingly entertaining and realistic. His sojourn in the country put Mr. Searle on terms of familiar acquaintance with the land and the people.

BOOKS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

Problems of Evolution. By F. W. Headley. 8vo, pp. 373. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

This is a popular exposition of the Darwinian theory by an authority on the subject of birds. Mr. Headley devotes much space to the subject of natural selection, showing that heredity limits the range of variation, and limits it more narrowly as evolution advances. In the second part of his work, Mr. Headley discusses the problems of human evolution, assuming that the principles which have brought about the evolution of plants and animals must also account for the evolution of man. After reviewing the conditions of progress and civilization, Mr. Headley concludes with a chapter on the great unprogressive people,—the Chinese,—hinting at the possibility that China may eventually develop into a progressive nation.

Men and Letters. By Herbert Paul. 12mo, pp. 334. New York: John Lane. \$1.50.

This is a series of essays by a cultivated English critic on such subjects as "The Classical Poems of Tennyson," "Matthew Arnold's Letters," "Sterne," "Gibbon's Life and Letters," "The Victorian Novel," "Macaulay and His Critics," and other topics in modern English literature. Most of the papers have appeared in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*.

'Sconset Cottage Life: A Summer on Nantucket Island. By A. Judd Northrup. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$1.

Mr. A. Judd Northrup, a lover of 'Sconset, a quaint hamlet on the extreme southeastern end of Nantucket Island, has written a charming description of the place, having in mind city people who may wish to know where to go during the summer time to get the greatest amount of healthful enjoyment with the least amount of worry and expense. The first edition of his little book was published some twenty years ago, and in the interval the little village has undergone some marked changes; but the author states that in the main it is essentially the same as twenty years ago. "Its spirit, its simple pleasures, its ever resounding surf, the battle on 'the rips,' the glamour of the moors at sunset,—these and a hundred other things remain as of yore." The new edition of Mr. Northrup's book is illustrated from photographs which will interest many visitors to 'Sconset, old and new.

The Stage in America, 1897-1900. By Norman Hapgood. 12mo, pp. 406. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

Mr. Norman Hapgood, dramatic critic of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, and a valued writer on dramatic topics for several of the leading magazines, has written a book which aims to describe the present-day conditions of the American stage, both artistic and commercial. In this, Mr. Hapgood has attempted no profound criticism, but has held rather to the journalistic ideal of presenting facts as they are. The book, however, contains a great fund of discriminating comment on our most popular plays and players of the last three or four dramatic seasons.

The Myths and Fables of To-day. By Samuel Adams Drake. Illustrations by Frank T. Merrill. 12mo, pp. 268. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Colonel Drake's "Myths and Fables of To-day" shows how large a part superstition has had in the shaping of sayings and doings that materially affect our daily lives. The book discusses the "Folklore of Childhood," "Weather Lore," "Charms to Good Luck," "Charms Against Disease," and many other matters of every-day life that have more or less influence—often unacknowledged—in the determination of conduct.

The Chinaman as We See Him, and Fifty Years of Work for Him. By Rev. Ira M. Condit, D.D. 12mo, pp. 233. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

Taking advantage of the revival of interest in all things Chinese, the Rev. Dr. Condit has brought out a book dealing with the Chinaman as an immigrant to the United States, and giving the experience of Christian missions among the Chinese on the Pacific slope. This aspect of the Chinese question is but imperfectly understood in this country, and the facts presented by Dr. Condit are of no small importance. Estimating the number of Chinese at present in the United States as 100,000, Dr. Condit apportions 18,000 to San Francisco, 54,000 to the Pacific coast outside of San Francisco, and 28,000 to other States and Territories. The number of Chinese Christians at present in the United States he estimates at 1,600.

School and College Speaker. Edited by Wilmot Brookings Mitchell. 12mo, pp. 358. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

A new "speaker" for school and college use has been compiled by Prof. Wilmot B. Mitchell, of Bowdoin College. The book gives instruction in the essentials of elocution, besides providing declamations for boys and girls of school and college grade. Many of the selections included in the volume have never before been printed as declamations; but the editor assures us that most of them have been tested in prize speaking contests and class-room work in Bowdoin College. Such distinctly modern writers as Richard Harding Davis, Henry W. Grady, Senator Beveridge, President McKinley, Henry Cabot Lodge, James Whitcomb Riley, and the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis are represented by selections, although the standard orators of former days have by no means been neglected.

Patriotic Eloquence Relating to the Spanish-American War and Its Issues. Compiled and arranged by Robert I. Fulton and Thomas C. Trueblood. 12mo, pp. 364. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

This volume contains a collection of speeches relating exclusively to the Spanish-American War and the resulting issues. Many of our prominent public men are represented in the book, and their speeches set forth the various and conflicting views of American policy that have been developed within recent years.

A Dictionary of Architecture and Building; Biographical, Historical, and Descriptive. By Russell Sturgis. In three volumes. Vol. I., A—E. 4to, pp. 942. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$18. Sold only by subscription.

Previous to the publication of this dictionary of architecture, there was only one work of similar scope in the English language; that was published some ten years ago by a society organized for the purpose of its publication. It is also a remarkable fact that no one work in a foreign language is sufficiently comprehensive for the purposes of the student. There was, therefore, abundant reason for undertaking the preparation of a practically complete encyclopedic dictionary, with the alphabetic arrangement carried to minute subdivision, and with cross-references in abundance. The architecture of such countries as Italy, France, or England is treated in elaborate articles, while minor matters, such as the details which go to make up the appurtenances of the building, form the subjects of briefer papers. Much information concerning technical and scientific subjects connected with the building trades is included in the work. It will thus be found of use, not only to the professional architect, builder, and sculptor, but to the owner himself. The staff of contributors to the dictionary includes many eminent architects, painters, engineers, and other expert writers, American and foreign, all working under the direction of Mr. Russell Sturgis.

Telephone Lines and Their Properties. By William J. Hopkins. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Several chapters in Professor Hopkins' excellent manual on "Telephone Lines and Their Properties" have been almost entirely rewritten, while many diagrams have been added and the number of half-tone reproductions of photographs largely increased. There is also an account of the latest developments of composite working and wireless telephony.

Amateur Photography: A Practical Guide for the Beginner. By W. I. Lincoln Adams. 12mo, pp. 135. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.25.

In the new edition of this manual on amateur photography, Mr. Adams has retained the characteristic features of the book as it originally appeared, revising, however, all that is thus retained, omitting obsolete matter and adding much new and useful information.

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- Civil War, 1861-65, Guerrilla or Partisan Warfare in—IV., T. M. McGuire, USM.
- Clarke, William, YM.
- Coalitions Law (1864), E. Ollivier, RDM, July 1.
- College, Literary Drill in—I., If Shakespeare Came to Chicago, G. S. Lee, Crit.
- College Students, Alleged Luxury Among, W. R. Harper, Cent.
- Colliery, Management and Control of, A. W. Blakemore, Eng.
- Columbus, Christopher, Earliest Lyrical Poem on, V. Ciari, NA, July 1.
- Comedy, Musical: How it Thrives, AngA.
- Commerce, International, Metric System and, J. H. Gore, Forum.
- Commerce, Oriental, Relation of Banking to, BankNY.
- Commerce, Sea, A Century of, B. Taylor, MonR.
- Comptroller of the Currency, BankNY.
- Congo State and the Bahr-el-Ghazel, E. D. Morel, NineC.
- Constitutions, The Amendment of, C. O. Tichenor, ALR.
- Cooperative Experiment, A Dutch, A. W. Small, AJS, July.
- Cooperators and the New Century, West.
- Corpuscles, Free, in Metals, J. J. Thomson, PopS.
- Cotton in France, O. Senn, RPP, July 10.
- Crispi, Francesco, RRL.
- Croker, Richard, L. Seibold, Mun.
- Cromwell, The Protectorate of, QR.
- Crusades, and the Economic Development of Western Europe, H. Prutz, IntM.
- Cuba's Industrial Possibilities, A. G. Robinson, AMRR.
- Custer, General, and His Command, Massacre of by the Savage Sioux, A. Burkholder, WWM.
- Cycling in the Black Forest, A. R. Quinton, LeisH.
- Cycling in Cathay, T. P. Terry, O.
- Darmstadt, The Exposition of the Artist Colony in, J. Q. Adams, AMRR.
- Debts, National, O. P. Austin, NAR.
- Decoration for a Living Room, A. H. Baxter, Art.
- Democracy, The Passing of, H. G. Wells, NAR.
- Denmark, The Liberal Victory in, RRL.
- Department Stores, H. E. Armstrong, Ains.
- Descartes as Mathematician and Physicist, W. J. Vaughn; as a Philosopher, J. J. Tigert, MRN.
- Detroit, the Bicentennial City, W. Sterling, Mod.
- Devery, William S., Disciplinarian Methods of, A. Ruhl, McCl.
- Diet, Importance of, in Sickness and in Health, H. Eichhorst, Deut.
- Dismal Swamp, and How to Go There, Harriet E. Freeman and Emma G. Cummings, Chaut.
- District of Columbia, Government of, H. B. F. Macfarland, Ev.
- Doggett, Thomas, Deceased; A Famous Comedian, T. A. Cook, MonR.
- Dorchester, England, A. Tomson, A.J.
- Drake and His Successors, Edin.
- Drama, Spectacular Element in, Edin.
- Dramatic Critic, Reminiscences of a—I., H. A. Clapp, Atlant.
- Dutch Fisher-Folk, W. E. Carlin, O.
- East, Far, Situation in, Edin.
- Economics in the Public Schools, G. Gunton, Gunt.
- Education:
- College Degrees, The Unification of, J. B. Henneman, SR, July.
 - College, Requirements for Admission to, E. H. Babbitt, SR, July.
 - College and School, Limitations of Elective Work in, B. J. Ramage, SR, July.
 - Economics in the Public Schools, G. Gunton, Gunt.
- Education, the End in—I., A. T. Hadley; II., L. Abbott, Out.
- Education in the South, E. A. Alderman, Out.
- Education, Legal, F. M. Finch, ALR.
- Edward VII., Court of, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Mun.
- Egypt, Irrigation of: The Nile Reservoirs, J. Ward, CasM.
- Egypt, The Rejuvenation of, F. A. Talbot, Cos.
- Electric-Power Installations of Italy, E. Bignami, Eng.
- Electricity, Progress in, G. Roux, RPP, July 15.
- Electro-Chemistry, L. Houllievig, RPar, August 1.
- Engineering as a Profession, G. H. Paine, Mun.
- Engineers, Commercial Education for, L. S. Randolph, CasM.
- English Judicature, A Century of—VI., V. V. Veeder, GBag.
- English Spelling, Simplification of, B. Matthews, Cent.
- English as Spoken in England, J. Ralph, Harp.
- Epilepsy, The Dangers of, C. Pelman, Deut, July.
- Episcopal Thrones and Pulpits, C. Coleman, Arch, July.
- Ethanites, Study of, T. K. Cheyne, AJT, July.
- Evolution and Holy Scripture, RasN, July 16.
- Evolution and Human Perfectability, A. Forel, IntM.
- Factory Expense, Distribution of, A. H. Church, Eng.
- Family Budgets—V., Lady Agnew, Corn.
- Farms, Abandoned, as Homes for the Unemployed, C. E. Blake, NEng.
- Fiction, A New Element in, Elizabeth L. Cary, BB.
- Figurines, Chinese, Margherita A. Hamm, AI.
- Finland—II., E. Mottaz, BU.
- Fishes, Living, Photographing Under Water, R. W. Shufeldt, O.
- Fiske, John, J. G. Brooks, AMRR; Atlant; E. Cary, BB; G. L. Beer, Crit; Dial, July 16; Gunt.
- Fiske, John, and the History of New York, Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, NAR.
- Foss, Sam Walter, Conversation with, Arena.
- Foundings of a Great City, J. H. Adams, Home.
- France, Modern Architecture and Decoration in, J. Schopfer, Arch, July.
- France, Political Parties of, C. Seignobos, IntM.
- French Army, The Reorganization of, Before 1870, P. Lehautcourt, RPar, Aug. 1.
- French Coasts and Ports—I., C. Lenthéric, RDM, July 15; II., Aug. 1.
- French Legal Jargon, E. R. Holmes, GBag.
- French Revolution, History of, E. Faguet, RDM, Aug. 1.
- French Revolution, Piracies Incident to the, J. R. Spears, Chaut.
- Fungi, Interesting Facts About, A. J. H. Crespi, Cham.
- Genesis, Legends of, H. Gunkel, OC.
- Gentleman, Modern, The Evolution of, Gent.
- German Code, New, Organization of the Family Under the, A. Crétinon, RefS, July 16.
- Germany, City Administration in, E. J. James, AJS, July.
- Germany, Former English Influence in, S. Whitman, NAR.
- Gilbert, William, of Colchester, Brother Potamian, PopS.
- Gilman, Daniel Colt, G. S. Hall, Out.
- Glasgow Exhibition, Fine Art at the, A. Mudie, MA.
- Gloucester, Fishing Industry of, J. B. Connolly, Scrib.
- God, The Fatherhood of, G. W. Northrup, AJT, July.
- God Idea, Development of the, E. H. Thompson, Mind.
- Gold, Influence of the New Supply of, G. E. Roberts, NAR.
- Golf, A. Haultain, Contem.
- Golf in Canada, W. A. R. Kerr, Can.
- Golf in Colorado, S. H. Thompson, Jr., O.
- Gorki, Maxime, Lauro Gropallo, NA, July 15; Count E. M. de Vogtle, RDM, Aug. 1.
- Gospels as a Source for Life of Christ, J. Macpherson, AJT, July.
- Great Britain:
- Education Bill, Some Fallacies and the, J. B. C. Kershaw, MonR.
 - England's Greatness: The Rational Horizon of Falmouth, G. S. Bowles, MonR.
 - Federal Government for the United Kingdom and the Empire, T. A. Brassey, NineC.
 - Great Britain, Economic Decay of, Contem.
 - Liberal Imbroglio, Sir Wemyss Reid, NineC.
 - Liberal Party and Its Differences, J. A. Spender, Contem.
 - Liberalism in *extremis*, E. Dicey, Fort.
 - Mediterranean Fleet: Shall It Remain Unready? A. White, NatR.
 - Mediterranean Scare—I., A. S. Hurd; II., E. Robertson, NineC.
 - Military Service and Suffrage, J. H. Burton, USM.
 - Naval Questions of the Day, H. W. Wilson, Fort.
 - Navy, The: Some Facts and Fallacies, Fort.
 - Parliamentary Session, 1901, Black.
 - Practical Training in the British Army, USM.
 - Ruminations of a Regimental Officer, USM.
 - Rural Exodus, E. A. S. Lowndes, West.
 - Sea Fisheries, The Decay of Our, QR.
 - South African Republics, Pacification of the, Forum.
- Great Lakes, Ore-Handling Machinery on the, J. N. Hatch, Eng.
- Greece and Asia, Edin.
- Haeckel, Ernst, and His Work, R. S. Baker, McCl.
- Halle, and Its Charities, A Visit to, LeisH.
- Harrisons, The, of Berkeley, Va., Sarah H. Johnston, AMonM.
- Havana, Sanitation and Yellow Fever in, V. Havard, San.
- Highways, American, The Building of, G. E. Walsh, Gunt.
- Himalayas, Across the, in Midwinter, Earl of Ronaldshay, Corn.
- Houseboats and Houseboaters, Louise W. Snead, O.
- Howard, Sir Edward, Lord High Admiral of Henry VIII., P. C. Standing, USM.
- Hughitt, Marvin, President of the Chicago & Northwestern R.R., H. I. Cleveland, Ev.
- Hugo, Victor, and Prince Bismarck, Miss E. L. Banks, Fort.
- Humanism and the College of the Future, D. Y. Thomas, MRN.
- Hunt, Walter, Animal Painter, Marion Hepworth-Dixon, MA.
- Hygiene and Sanitary Science in the 19th Century, G. M. Kober, San.
- India, Banking in, G. Cecil, BankL.
- India, Impressions of, H. C. Potter, Cent.
- India, Religious Temples in, S. Vas, Cath.
- India: Tale of the Great Mutiny—VIII., W. H. Fitchett, Corn.
- India, Twelve Thousand Miles Awheel in, Mrs. F. B. Workman, WWM.
- Indian Remnant in New England—I., G. J. Varney, GBag.
- Indians, The, Since the Revolution, W. Seton, Cath.

- Industrial Changes Since 1883, C. D. Wright, WW.
 Infantry Tactics, Evolution of, F. N. Maude, USM.
 Infusoria, Methods for Use in the Study of, A. W. Peters, ANat, July.
 Insects as Carriers of Disease, S. E. Jelliffe, Mun.
 Invention, American, a Century of, L. Mead, Gunt.
 Ireland, the Gaelic Revival in, T. O'Donnell, AMRR.
 Iron Ore: Machinery for Handling, on the American Great Lakes, J. N. Hatch, Eng.
 Iron and Steel Production, American Primacy in, J. F. Crowell, IntM.
 Islam, The Beginnings of, W. M. Patton, MRN.
 Italy:
 Girl Life in, Marchesa Theodoli, LHJ.
 Homicide in, N. Colajanni, RSoc, July.
 The Fifteenth Century in, E. Bovet, BU.
 Italian Drama in the Last Half-Century, E. Cheechi, NA, July 1.
 Italian Elections, Machiavellism in, G. Lanzelone, RPL, July 15.
 James, Francis, Marion Hepworth-Dixon, AJ.
 Jeremiahites, Study of the, T. K. Cheyne, AJT, July.
 Jerome Park, The Passing of, W. S. Vosburgh, O.
 Jewish Customs, Modern, as Helps in Bible Study, A. K. Glover, Bib, July.
 Joachim, Joseph, W. von Wasielewski, Deut, July.
 Johnson, Clifton, and His Pictures of New England Life, Mary B. Hartt, NEng.
 Johnson, Tom L., W. R. Merrick, FrL.
 Jurisprudence, Concerning the Scope of, C. Thorne, ALR.
 Katipunan of the Philippines, L. W. V. Kennon, NAR.
 Kentucky Mountains, The, and Their Feuds—I, S. S. MacClintock, AJS, July.
 Kiowa and Comanche Indian Reservation, Opening of, W. R. Draper, Home.
 Labor, History of—II., C. Benoist, RDM, August 1.
 Labor Troubles, American, W. J. Ghent, Forum.
 Labor Unions: see Trade-Unionism.
 Lakes: see Great Lakes.
 Lake Memphremagog, Isabel C. Barrows, NEng.
 Language, An International, M. Bréal, RPar, July 15.
 Latin America, Future of, J. V. Noel, NatM, July.
 Latin America, Our Trade with, F. Emory, WW.
 Laurentian Mountains, the Home of the Windigo, C. A. Bramble, Chaut.
 Lawson, Thomas W., R. G. Anderson, NatM, July; W. M. Thompson, Ains.
 LeConte, Joseph, T. J. McCormack, OC.
 Lee, Virginia, and the Union, F. H. Cox, SR, July.
 Legal Maxims, C. Morse, ALR.
 Lemaitre, Jules, as Dramatist, E. Tissot, Deut.
 Leopardi, Study of, in England, RasN, July 16.
 Leprosy, A. Dastre, RDM, July 1.
 Leviathan, Evolution of the, F. A. A. Talbot, PMM.
 Libraries, Traveling, Country Life and, H. H. Stone, MRN.
 Library Coöperation, Lodilla Ambrose, Dial, July 16.
 Li Hung Chang, Passing of, E. Wildman, Mun.
 Liquor Traffic, Magnitude of the, R. M. Rabb, Arena.
 Literature, Catholic, A Century of, W. H. Kent, Dub.
 Literature, Continental, A Year of, Dial, August 1.
 Locomotive, American, as a High-Speed Machine, E. P. Watson, Eng.
 Lombards, The, L. C. Casartelli, Dub.
 London: Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Three Years with the, G. Nugent-Bankes, Black.
 Longevity, Philosophy of, Emilia P. Bazan, EM, July.
 Louis XV., of France, Marriage of, with Maria Leszczyńska, F. Funck-Brentano, Deut, July.
 McKinley, President, Tour of, 1901, H. L. West, Forum.
 Machine Moulding, J. Horner, CasM.
 Machine-Shop Conditions in the United States, M. Cokely, Eng.
 Machine-Shop Processes, Rules of, B. Cruikshank, Eng.
 Magellan, The Strait of, and the Republic of Chili—II., F. MacIer, BU.
 Maine, Three Old Meeting-Houses in, Edith A. Sawyer, NEng.
 Maltese Grievances, O. Eltzbacher, Contem.
 Mammalia, The Evolution of the, W. B. Scott, IntM.
 Mangrove Swamp, In a, Mrs. Woods, Corn.
 Marriage and Morality, Agnes G. Lewis, West.
 Matthews, Brande, as a Dramatic Critic, W. P. Trent, IntM.
 Matterhorn, A Record Climb Up the, S. Turner, Can.
 Medal of Honor, American, J. F. J. Archibald, Over, July.
 "Medea," The, of Euripides and the "Medea" of Grillparzer, C. C. Ferrell, SR, July.
 Mediterranean Fleet of Great Britain: Shall It Remain Unready? A. White, NatR.
 Memphremagog, Lake, Isabel C. Barrows, NEng.
 Metric System and International Commerce, J. H. Gore, Forum.
 Meyers's Frederic, His Service to Psychology, W. James, Pops.
 Military Service and Suffrage, J. H. Burton, USM.
 Missions in Southern California, Preservation of, E. H. Enderlein, Cath.
 Mississippi Valley, Early French Occupation of the, E. E. Sparks, Chaut.
 Mocking-Birds, Days with the, I. W. Blake, Ev.
 Modjeska, Helena, C. J. Phillips, Cath.
 Molière's Women, H. Davignon, RGen, July.
 Moody, Miss Fannie, and Her Work, Cass.
 Moody, William Vaughn, G. B. Rose, SR, July.
 Moon, Birth and Death of the, E. S. Holden, Harp.
 Morocco, Riding and Camping in, Cham.
 Moscow Before 1812, E. Hauman, RPar, July 15.
 Mosquitoes, W. S. Harwood, O.
 Mosquitoes as Transmitters of Disease, L. O. Howard, AMRR.
 Mothers and Daughters, Mrs. Hugh Bell, MonR.
 Municipalities, Local Self-Government of, E. McQuillin, ALR.
 Munkacsy, Letters to, F. W. Ilges, Deut, July.
 Mural Painting, F. Fowler, Arch, July.
 Music, Church, in Colonial Days, Mercia A. Keith, Mod.
 Music, Military, Development of, Marian West, Mun.
 Music, Program, The Rise of the, E. B. Hill, Mus, July.
 Musical Ethics, E. Swayne, Mus, July.
 Musicians, Moral Education of, C. Maclair, RRP, Aug. 1.
 Mutinies on American Ships, J. R. Spears, Mun.
 Mutiny, Great, Tale of the—VIII., W. H. Fitchett, Corn.
 Napoleon I., Birthplace of, Nonie Powell, Can.
 Napoleon I., Character of, as Shown in Bulletins, Proclamations, Essays, and Pamphlets, Deut.
 Napoleon at Play: His Married Life at La Malmaison, G. DeDubar, PMM.
 Napoleon and Prince Metternich, Georgiana Hill, Gent.
 Napoleon III., Bismarck, and the Polish Question, RDM, July 15.
 National Indebtedness, O. P. Austin, NAR.
 Negro Leadership, Evolution of, W. E. B. DuBois, Dial, July 16.
 Netherlands Railway Company, Case of the, NatR.
 Newfoundland Question, QR.
 Newman, Cardinal, Letters of, W. H. Sheran, Cath.
 Newspaper Art and Artists, Katherine L. Smith, Ekman.
 Newspapers, American, B. Winchester, Mind.
 New England: The Hill Town Problem, E. A. Wright, NEng.
 New England, Rock Formations of: "Sermons in Stones," C. H. Crandall, NEng.
 New Hampshire, Summer Flowers of, F. French, O.
 New York, John Fiske and the Colonial History of, Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, NAR.
 New York: The City and Its Life, C. Annet, RPar, Aug. 1.
 New York City Apartment Houses, C. H. Israels, Arch, July.
 New York City, Rural, J. L. Williams, Scrib.
 New York City, Midsummer in, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Cent.
 Ney, Marshal, The Execution of, R. Blennerhassett, NatR.
 Niagara, The Chaining of, O. E. Dunlap, WW.
 Niagara Falls, D. A. Willey, Home.
 Nietzsche, Frederick, and Hippolyte Taine, Correspondence, Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche, Deut.
 Nileland, Negro, and Uganda, QR.
 Nile Reservoirs, J. Ward, CasM.
 Nineteenth Century, Great Movements of the—II., F. Parsons, Arena.
 Nineteenth Century, Physical Science in the, B. O. Flower, Arena.
 Nineteenth Century, Time Spirit of the, Edin.
 North Americans of Yesterday, Edin.
 North Pole, The Quest of the, H. C. Walsh, Mun.
 Northwest, First White Baby Born in, W. S. Harwood, LHJ.
 Oberammergau, Passion Play at, and the Exposition of 1900, J. S. Stuart Glennie, OC.
 Oil Fields, Texas, A. Clark, NatM, July.
 Oklahoma, Kiowa and Comanche Indian Reservation in, Opening of, W. R. Draper, Home.
 Old Testament, The Poetry of, G. D. Sparks, SR, July.
 Oriental Chronology, Recent Investigations in, L. B. Paton, Bib, July.
 Oriental Commerce, Relation of Banking to, P. C. Kaufman, BankNY.
 Otter, A Day with the, T. W. Sheppard, Bad.
 Oxford, Mediæval Life in, J. B. Milburn, Dub.
 Panama, Old and New, A Glimpse of, M. McMahon, Cath.
 Pan-American Exposition:
 A Camera-Girl on the Midway, Millicent Olmstead, Mod.
 Color the Esthetic Feature of the Exposition, H. Scherer, NatM, July.
 Exposition, The, as a Work of Art, C. H. Caffin, WW.
 Fine Arts Exhibition at the, E. H. Brush, AI.
 Indian Village of Baum, H. C. Brown, NatGM, July.
 Pan-American Exposition, W. H. Page, WW.
 Personal Impressions of, J. M. Chapple, NatM, July.
 Play Side of the Fair, Mary B. Hartt, WW.
 Sculpture at the, W. H. Holmes, BP.
 Short Stories of Interesting Exhibits, A. Goodrich, WW.


- Social Slide-Lights at, E. H. Brush, NatM, July.
United States Government Exhibit at the, F. W. Clarke, Forum.
- Paradoxes of Life, E. A. Pennock, Mind.
- Paris Commune, Thirty Years After, W. Trant, Cent.
- Paris Exposition of 1900 and the Passion Play, J. S. Stuart Glennie, OC.
- Parsons, Frank: An Economist with Twentieth Century Ideals, B. O. Flower, Arena.
- Parties, Political: Failure of the Two-Party System, A. Watkins, Forum.
- "Pasteur Institute" in Ireland, J. Murphy, Cath.
- Pension System, Defects in the, F. E. Leupp, Forum.
- Perdiguier, Agricul, E. Museux, RSoc, July.
- Perfectibility, Human, in the Light of Evolution, A. Forel, IntM.
- Philippines, American Government in the, 1901, P. Bigelow, Deut, July.
- Philippines, Governor Taft and Our Policy in the, R. Patterson, AMRR.
- Philippines: Peopling of the—II., R. Virchow, PopS.
- Philippines, The Katipunan of the, L. W. V. Kennon, NAR.
- Phillips, Stephen, E. A. Savage, West.
- Pigeon-Post at Sea and in War, A. de Jassaud, WWM.
- Photography:
Camera, Secrets Revealed by the, PhoT.
- Dress and Drapery in Photography, J. Bartlett, WPM.
- Fishes, Living, Photographing, R. W. Shufeldt, O.
- Flashlight Powders, R. Hitchcock, PhoT.
- Flowers, The Photography of, R. W. Shufeldt, PhoT.
- Johnson, Clifton, and His Pictures of New England Life, Mary B. Hartt, NEng.
- Manipulating the Negative and Print, E. W. Newcomb, PhoT.
- Photographs That Show Motion, R. L. McCardell, Ev.
- Photography, American Professional, A. Locket, WPM.
- Photography as a Fine Art—V., C. H. Caffin, Ev.
- Photography, Lightless, L. P. Gratacap and W. Orchard, PhoT.
- Plates vs. Films, H. Wenzel, Jr., PhoT.
- Shutters, Speed and Efficiency of, G. A. Gassman, PhoT.
- Studio, a Model, PhoT.
- Troth, Henry, Artistic Photography of, L. A. Lamb, BP.
- Venus, Photographing by the Light of, W. R. Brooks, Cent.
- Physical Science in the Nineteenth Century, B. O. Flower, Arena.
- Poets, Dialect, of Milan, G. V. Venosta, RasN, July 16.
- Political Parties: Failure of the Two-Party System, A. Watkins, Forum.
- Polo, English, of To-day, T. F. Dale, O.
- Portland, England, May Byron, Corn.
- Postal Cable Development, Sir S. Fleming, RRM.
- Powers, James T., Comedian, R. Duffy, Ains.
- Presses, Private and Special—I., in England, F. F. Sherman, BB.
- Printing, Private, in England, F. F. Sherman, BB.
- Prints, The Usefulness of, F. Weitenkampf, BB.
- Provincialism, The New, A. R. Kimball, Atlant.
- Railway Combinations, Recent, H. T. Newcomb, AMRR.
- Rand, A Plea for Reopening the, P. J. MacDonnell, NatR.
- Reciprocity or the Alternative, B. Adams, Atlant.
- Reid, Lucy Ann, "Real Daughter" of Revolution, Eliza M. Gill, AMonM.
- Religion, Anthropology and the Evolution of, W. W. Peyton, Contem.
- Religious History, Work of Races in, H. C. Corrance, Cath.
- Religious Orders, Wealth of, Nou, July 1.
- Renaissance, Sculptors of the, Nou, July 15.
- Revolution, "Real Daughters" of: Lucy Ann Reid, Eliza M. Gill, AMonM.
- Riis, Jacob A., Autobiography of—XI., Out.
- Riot Law, J. Taylor, Jr., GBag.
- Road-Building, American, G. E. Walsh, Gunt.
- Rome, The Intolerable Situation in, H. M. Vaughan, West.
- Rosecommon: His Life and Works, F. Hood, SR, July.
- Rosebery, Lord, His Opportunity, NatR.
- Rosebery, Lord, The Foreign Policy of, Contem.
- Rothenburg: a Medieval City, Mrs. James Douglas, AJ.
- Rothschild, House of, BankNY.
- Royal Cambrian Academy, The Home of the, E. W. Haslehurst, MA.
- Russia, America's Agricultural Regeneration of, A. H. Ford, Cent.
- St. Andreasberg, Germany, Ida S. Hoxie, LHJ.
- St. James's Park, A. Dobson, NatR.
- Sanitary Science in the 19th Century, G. M. Kober, San.
- Scandinavians in America, S. Sundersen, Krlin, June 30.
- School and College, Limitations of Elective Work in, B. J. Ramage, SR, July.
- School, Summer, and the Religious Worker, Bib, July.
- School, Rural, Half-century Ago, G. W. Crocker, NEng.
- Schools, Public, Economics in, G. Gunton, Gunt.
- Science and Philosophy, R. M. Wenley, PopS.
- Science, Western, from an Eastern Standpoint, West.
- Sea, Life in the, C. M. Blackford, Jr., NAR.
- Shakespeare, New Light on, A. P. Sinnett, NatR.
- Sherman, Gen. W. T., in Georgia, 1864, T. M. Maguire, NatR.
- Shylock and Barabas: A Character Study, I. Davidson, SP, July.
- Sienkiewicz, A Visit to, L. E. Van Norman, Out.
- Sinding, Stephan, Danish Sculptor, W. R. Prior, NA.
- Slinger's Fontein, Operations About, F. W. Stubbs, USM.
- Soap, History of, J. O. y Plog, EM, July.
- Social Assimilation—II., Sarah E. Simons, AJS, July.
- Social Work of the Locomotive, U. Guerin, RefS, July 16.
- Socialism and the Struggles of To-morrow, J. Plou, RefS, July 1.
- Socialistic Morality, A. Fouillée, RDM, July 15.
- Solar Motors, Practicability of, R. H. Thurston, CasM.
- Solar Problems, F. Ballard, YM.
- Sonnet and Sonneteer: A Study, Grace A. Pierce, Chaut.
- South America: Strait of Magellan and the Republic of Chili—II., F. Macier, BU.
- South, Education in, E. A. Aldermari, Out.
- South, Industrial Potentialities of the, I. H. Edmonds, BankNY.
- Spain and Morocco, A. G. Spilsbury, Fort.
- Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, J. I. Rodriguez, Forum.
- Speculation, The Uses of, C. A. Conant, Forum.
- Spiders, Weaving, N. H. Moore, Chaut.
- Stage:
Actor, The: Is He Illiterate? S. Robson, Forum.
- Actress, On the Making of an, Viola Allen, Cos.
- Actress in Management, Lilly Bingen, Cass.
- Make-up, The Art of, Edith Davids, Cos.
- Stage, American, Historic Englishmen on, Louise C. Hale, Bkman.
- "Star-Spangled Banner," Our National Anthem, E. Lawrence, NatM, July.
- Stars, Temporary, Edin.
- Statistical Blunders, H. Gannett, Forum.
- Steam-Plant Operation, Capacity Tests in, G. K. Hooper, Eng.
- Steel and Iron Production, American Primacy in, J. F. Crowell, IntM.
- Steel Strike, A Candid View of the, Gunt.
- Steel Trust, An Analysis of, R. T. Ely.
- Steel Trust, H. W. Macrosty and S. G. Hobson, Contem.
- Stock Exchange, New York, P. C. Stuart, Arch, July.
- Suez Canal, C. Roux, RPP, July 10.
- Summer Homes in New England: Nine Acres of Eden, W. E. Barton, NEng.
- Supreme Court and the Dependencies, G. S. Boutwell, NAR.
- Supreme Court: The Insular Cases, G. F. Edmonds, NAR.
- Supreme Court and Subordinate Territory, A. B. Hart, Mod.
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[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Ains. Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y. | EdR. Educational Review, N. Y. | NEng. New England Magazine, Boston. |
| ACQR. American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila. | Eng. Engineering Magazine, N. Y. | NineC. Nineteenth Century, London. |
| AHR. American Historical Review, N. Y. | EM. España Moderna, Madrid. | NAR. North American Review, N.Y. |
| AJS. American Journal of Sociology, Chicago. | Ev. Everybody's Magazine, N. Y. | Nou. Nouvelle Revue, Paris. |
| AJT. American Journal of Theology, Chicago. | Fort. Fortnightly Review, London | NA. Nuova Antologia, Rome. |
| ALR. American Law Review, St. Louis. | Forum. Forum, N. Y. | OC. Open Court, Chicago. |
| AMonM. American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C. | FrL. Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y. | O. Outing, N. Y. |
| AMRR. American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y. | Gent. Gentleman's Magazine, London. | Out. Outlook, N. Y. |
| ANat. American Naturalist, Boston. | GBag. Green Bag, Boston. | Over. Overland Monthly, San Francisco. |
| AngA. Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y. | Gurr. Gunton's Magazine, N. Y. | PMM. Pall Mall Magazine, London. |
| Annals. Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila. | Harp. Harper's Magazine, N. Y. | Pear. Pearson's Magazine, N. Y. |
| APB. Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y. | Hart. Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn. | Phil. Philosophical Review, N. Y. |
| Arch. Architectural Record, N. Y. | Home. Home Magazine, N. Y. | PhoT. Photographic Times, N. Y. |
| Arena. Arena, N. Y. | Hom. Homiletic Review, N. Y. | PL. Poet-Lore, Boston. |
| AA. Art Amateur, N. Y. | HumN. Humanité Nouvelle, Paris. | PSQ. Political Science Quarterly, Boston. |
| AD. Art and Decoration, N. Y. | Int. International, Chicago. | PopA. Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn. |
| AI. Art Interchange, N. Y. | IJE. International Journal of Ethics, Phila. | PopS. Popular Science Monthly, N.Y. |
| AJ. Art Journal, London. | IntM. International Monthly, Burlington, Vt. | PRR. Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila. |
| Art. Artist, London. | IA. Irrigation Age, Chicago. | PQ. Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C. |
| Atlant. Atlantic Monthly, Boston. | JMSI. Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. | QJ Econ. Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston. |
| Bad. Badminton, London. | JPEcon. Journal of Political Economy, Chicago. | QR. Quarterly Review, London. |
| BankL. Bankers' Magazine, London. | JunM. Junior Munsey, N. Y. | RasN. Rassegna Nazionale, Florence. |
| BankNY. Bankers' Magazine, N. Y. | Kind. Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago. | RefS. Réforme Sociale, Paris. |
| Bib. Biblical World, Chicago. | KindR. Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass. | RRL. Review of Reviews, London. |
| BibS. Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O. | Krin. Kringsjaa, Christiania. | RRM. Review of Reviews, Melbourne. |
| BU. Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne. | LHJ. Ladies' Home Journal, Phila. | RDM. Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris. |
| Black. Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh. | LeisH. Leisure Hour, London. | RDP. Revue du Droit Public, Paris. |
| BB. Book Buyer, N. Y. | Lipp. Lippincott's Magazine, Phila. | RGen. Revue Générale, Brussels. |
| Bkman. Bookman, N. Y. | LQ. London Quarterly Review, London. | RPar. Revue de Paris, Paris. |
| BP. Brush and Pencil, Chicago. | Long. Longman's Magazine, London. | RPP. Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris. |
| Can. Canadian Magazine, Toronto. | Luth. Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa. | RRP. Revue des Revues, Paris. |
| Cass. Cassell's Magazine, London. | McCl. McClure's Magazine, N. Y. | RSoc. Revue Socialiste, Paris. |
| CasM. Cassier's Magazine, N. Y. | Mac. Macmillan's Magazine, London. | RPL. Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome. |
| Cath. Catholic World, N. Y. | MA. Magazine of Art, London. | Ros. Rosary, Somerset, Ohio. |
| Cent. Century Magazine, N. Y. | MRN. Methodist Review, Nashville. | San. Sanitarian, N. Y. |
| Cham. Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh. | MRNY. Methodist Review, N. Y. | School. School Review, Chicago. |
| Chaut. Chautauquan, Cleveland, O. | Mind. Mind, N. Y. | Scrib. Scribner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Cons. Conservative Review, Washington. | MisH. Missionary Herald, Boston. | SR. Sewanee Review, N. Y. |
| Contem. Contemporary Review, London. | MisR. Missionary Review, N. Y. | Str. Strand Magazine, London. |
| Corn. Cornhill, London. | Mod. Modern Culture, Cleveland, O. | Temp. Temple Bar, London. |
| Cos. Cosmopolitan, N. Y. | Mon. Monist, Chicago. | USM. United Service Magazine, London. |
| Crit. Critic, N. Y. | MonR. Monthly Review, N. Y. | West. Westminster Review, London. |
| Deut. Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart. | MunA. Municipal Affairs, N. Y. | WWM. Wide World Magazine, London. |
| Dial. Dial, Chicago. | Mun. Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. | WPM. Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y. |
| Dub. Dublin Review, Dublin. | Mus. Music, Chicago. | WW. World's Work, N. Y. |
| Edin. Edinburgh Review, London. | NatGM. National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C. | Yale. Yale Review, New Haven. |
| Ed. Education, Boston. | NatM. National Magazine, Boston. | YM. Young Man, London. |
| | NatR. National Review, London. | YW. Young Woman, London. |
| | NC. New-Church Review, Boston. | |



THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

October 1901

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

William McKinley :

1. The Visit to Buffalo, the Tragedy, and the Nation's Mourning. By Walter Wellman.
Profusely Illustrated.
2. Mr. McKinley's Character. By H. B. F. Macfarland.
3. The Late President's Speech at Buffalo.


President Theodore Roosevelt :

1. A Character Sketch. With Family Portraits.
2. Mr. Roosevelt's Speech at Minneapolis.

<p>The Methodist Ecumenical Conference. By Rev. J. Wesley Johnston. With Portraits.</p> <hr/> <p>The Episcopal Convention and Its Work. By Florence E. Winslow. Illustrated.</p>	<p>Italy's Foremost Statesman, the Late Premier Crispi. By Giovanni della Vecchia. Illustrated.</p> <hr/> <p>The Liberal Victory in Denmark. By a Danish Correspondent. With Portraits.</p>
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A New England Village. By a Sometime Villager.

The Minnesota Primary Election Law.
Experience with It to Date. By A. L. Mearkle.



THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

XXIV. No. 141.

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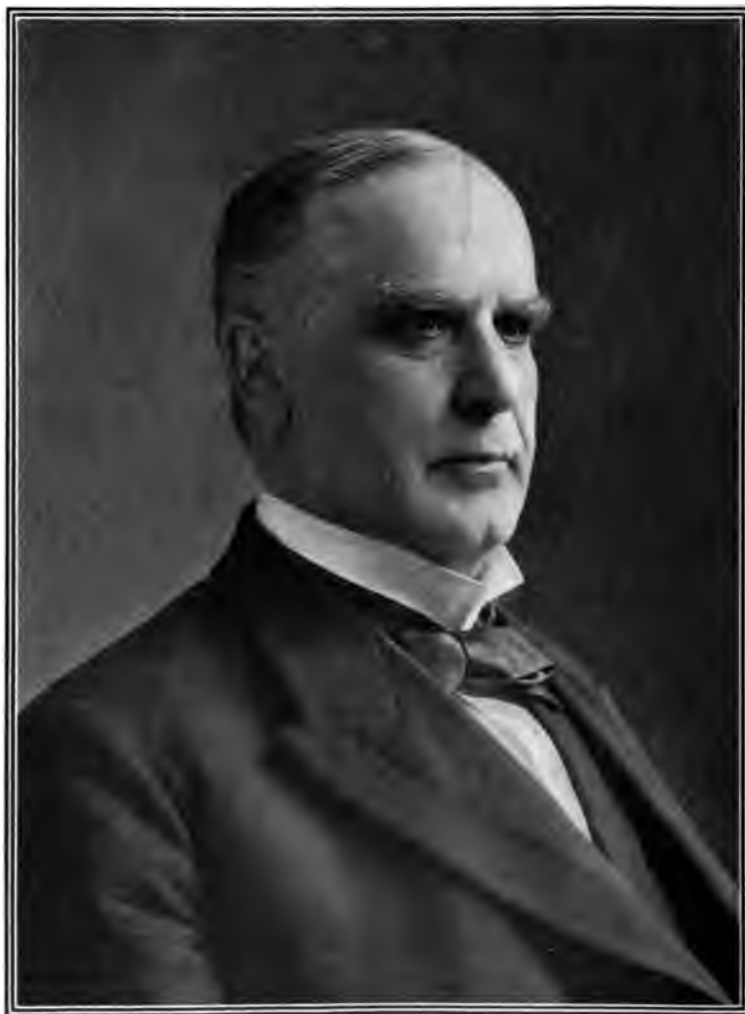
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WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
TWENTY-FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
BORN JANUARY 29, 1843. DIED SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXIV.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Other themes and topics were well-nigh forgotten last month in the world-wide concentration of interest and sympathy upon the one absorbing topic of the assassination of the President of the United States, with its attendant circumstances and its political and other immediate consequences. President McKinley, in fulfillment of a long-standing engagement, went to Buffalo to visit the Pan-American Exposition and to make a formal address, arriving on September 4, and speaking in the Esplanade of the Exposition at noon on Thursday, September 5, before a great multitude of people, surrounded by high American officials and representatives of foreign governments. On the following day the President spent the forenoon visiting Niagara Falls, and he returned to the Exposition in time to attend a public reception in his honor. While holding this reception, he was treacherously and wickedly shot by a man to whom he was extending his hand. The details of this terrible episode are recounted elsewhere in this number of the Review by Mr. Walter Wellman. After a day or two of suspense, the country received the good tidings that the President's recovery was almost certain. But conditions against which surgery and medicine could not possibly have availed subsequently developed in the case, and President McKinley at length died as the direct result of the bullet wound. On the 12th, almost a week after the infliction of the wound, the reports had been most encouraging; but on the following day there came a radical change for the worse, and by 6 o'clock on the evening of Friday, September 13, it was plain that the President could not live through the night. The end came at about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, September 14.

The Accession of Mr. Roosevelt. The Vice-President, Theodore Roosevelt, had hastened to Buffalo upon learning of the attack on President McKinley, but had joined his family in the Adirondacks when the President was declared to be out of danger. He returned to Buffalo, arriving at about noon on Saturday, the 14th, where, at the urgent request of the members of the cabinet, nearly all of whom were present, he promptly took the oath of office as President of the United States. Under our system, the Vice-President succeeds to the higher office immediately upon the death of the President, and no ceremonies or formal proceedings are necessary beyond the taking of the oath, which may be administered by any judge. The succession took place with the same absolutely unanimous acquiescence as in England, on January 23, when Edward assumed the vacant throne on the death of the Queen. Every department of the Government continued, without an instant's shock or tremor, under the officials already in charge.

The Deed of an Anarchist. The man who shot President McKinley seems to have been undoubtedly an anarchist,—at least, he had come under the influence of anarchists in such a way that his evil deed was suggested to him by their teachings. It is not strange that the average citizen should be perplexed and unsatisfied in his attempt to find some rational explanation for the strange existence of the black creed of anarchism in a free country like ours. The man who assassinated a President twenty years ago was a disappointed office-seeker whose morbid nature had become wholly poisoned with a feeling of personal hatred against James A. Garfield. The man who killed Abraham Lincoln fancied himself an avenger, representing a people and a cause after the culmination of one of the most bloody wars in all history. But the murder of President McKinley seems to have been an attack upon the Presidential office, so far as its motives were concerned, rather than an attack upon the particular incumbent of that office. It is not that the anarchists favor one kind of government rather than another, but that they are the enemies of all gov-

ernment. The anarchist who killed President McKinley belongs to a Polish family, although he claims to have been born in this country. He had become an anarchist through the teachings of a set of men and women nearly all of whom are European immigrants. Most of these anarchists are simply criminals, whose perverted instincts lead them to prefer confusion and chaos to social order and beneficent institutions. Their pretense of concern for workingmen is as impudent as it is false; for the political institutions of this country afford the greatest hope and reliance of all honest and intelligent sons of labor. The anarchists everywhere are enemies of society and of progress. They are deadly foes of real liberty.

The Anarchist Movement. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the word "anarchist," like the word "socialist," should have come to be used so loosely and indefinitely as to include men of widely different ways of thinking. Thus, all the followers of Count Tolstoy, and all believers in the doctrine of non-resistance, are philosophically anarchists, because they deny the right to exercise authority,—and without authority there could be no such thing as government or state. But the adherents of this creed of non-resistance are, of course, as much opposed to violence against governmental authority, on the one hand, as they are to the exercise of coercion by the government itself. Quite apart from philosophies, creeds, and doctrines, the anarchist movement is the extreme expression of individual or social discontent. It can doubtless to some extent be hunted down as essentially treasonable and criminal; but it must not for a moment be forgotten that a very large measure of freedom of speech and general liberty is the best safeguard against the dangerous plotting of anarchists. Nothing has been more clear since the assassination of President McKinley than the fact that this great nation as a whole is absolutely untainted with the horrible virus of anarchism. That there are anarchists here and there in many towns and cities is evident enough, but they are not part and parcel of the community; they are extraneous. Their assassination of the President of the United States has had no more effect upon the firmness of our institutions than a puff of dust from the desert might have upon the Great Pyramid.

The Strength of Our Free Government. The American people as a whole are devoted to the Constitution of the United States, which provides for a government at the head of which shall be a President, elected for four years. They came forward, with entire acceptance of the system,

to decide, upon the majority principle, between the candidates of last year. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan, let it be remembered, were not the only candidates. There were several others, representing socialistic and extreme radical groups, whose views might to some extent have been thought to approach certain of the views held by at least one branch of the anarchists. But practically nobody in the country cared for the opinions or candidates of these peculiar groups. Nearly all the voters were either for McKinley or for Bryan. Those who voted for Bryan were equally in favor of the principle of majority rule; and, accordingly, when it was clear that the majority had chosen McKinley, all the Bryan men were by that token perfectly loyal in the acceptance of the result, and they became as faithful to McKinley in the sense of upholding him in the position of President of the United States as if they had cast their votes for him. Thus, Mr. McKinley was not merely the selection of a little more than half of the people of the United States, but he became the selection of the entire country in deference to the majority principle,—because, otherwise, no such thing as government, peace, or social order could even be conceivable under conditions existing in our epoch. The opponents of Mr. McKinley, under our system, had a perfect right to use all customary methods of political campaigning to secure the election of their favorite, Mr. Bryan; and after his election, while sustaining him absolutely in his lawful place as President, all citizens opposed to his party or to his policy had a perfect right to criticise sharply both his methods and his public acts. We say this because there seems to exist in some minds a confusion between the excessive and intemperate kind of political criticism and the totally different position of the anarchists. In this country the test is not loyalty to a man, but loyalty to our institutions themselves; and the country met that test completely in its temper and behavior when Mr. Roosevelt took up the work of his stricken predecessor.

Right-Mindedness Exemplified. In all that occurred from the beginning of his fateful visit to Buffalo, through the days of alternate hope and fear to his dying moment, Mr. McKinley had exhibited a right-mindedness so perfect that human nature seemed capable of nothing better. And from the first news of the bullet-shot on September 6 to the final obsequies at Canton on September 19, Mr. Roosevelt had also exhibited such sincerity of feeling, and such unflinching discernment as to fitting words and right actions, that he also added something to our faith in the high possibilities of human nature. Further-

more, the conduct and the sentiment of the nation at large were so intelligent, so reasonable, and, in short, so essentially right-minded, as to afford a splendid illustration of the reality of American patriotism, and the repose and strength of our democratic institutions. Thus, the assassin's bullet,—aimed not at William McKinley the man so much as at President McKinley in his official capacity, and thus intended to weaken and injure the fabric of our institutions,—merely served to show at once the great-heartedness and moral worth of the two representative men chosen as heads of the state, and, further, to illustrate the wholesome mind and spirit of the nation after its long experience of freedom regulated by law. Thus, it has been made manifest that the American people do not hate their institutions, but rather that they love them, and that they have also the capacity, regardless of such minor differences as are expressed by political parties, to appreciate and to love the upright and faithful men whom they have chosen to be their chief public servants.

The Anarchists as a Practical Problem. Our institutions, then, are in no danger whatsoever from the anarchist movement. Assassination cannot reach or affect the Constitution of the United States. This splendid security of our institutions, moreover, is due, among other things, to that very freedom of action and speech that the anarchists so wickedly trespass against. There is a marked disposition to take some strong action against the anarchists as such. It is certainly true that they have no moral rights under our system. In logic, nothing could be more absurd than that the law should jealously preserve the life, liberty, and freedom of movement, action, and speech of the man who has avowedly dedicated his life to the destruction of all law and government. But how to make wise laws directed against the anarchist movement is a very difficult problem; and our legislatures will find that they cannot solve that problem offhand. Possibly the laws defining treason may be altered to some extent in order to make them recognize unmistakably the fact that the anarchist doctrine is essentially treasonable, and that such a deed as the one



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS AT BUFFALO.

perpetrated at Buffalo is a crime against the state rather than murder in the ordinary sense. Revision of the immigration laws, with a view to the more complete exclusion of undesirable characters, may be a useful measure in its way; but it cannot, of course, be relied upon as a comprehensive remedy. After all, no direct measures taken by national or State lawmakers can accomplish very much. The best safeguard lies in our greater devotion as a nation to all the best ideals of a democratic republic. As to the personal safety of our high officers of state, and of other men conspicuous in the world of affairs, we may indeed exercise a little more care; but we cannot provide such safeguards as are thrown about a European monarch without such changes in our methods as are not feasible. Through all his life, Mr. McKinley had gone freely among the people; and so, also, has Mr. Roosevelt. Some new precautions, doubtless, can be used, but they will not involve radical changes.

The Trial at Buffalo. The trial of the assassin at Buffalo bids fair to be prompt, dignified, and thoroughly fair. He was indicted for murder in the first degree on September 16. No counsel appearing for the prisoner, it became the duty of the court to designate one or more attorneys to represent him in the trial; and upon the recommendation of the Buffalo bar two justices of the Supreme Court—namely, Hon. Lorain L. Lewis and Hon. Robert C. Titus—were asked by Judge Emery to defend the accused. The task could not be a welcome one,



DISTRICT ATTORNEY PENNEY
(Of Erie County.)

HON. LORAIN L. LEWIS.
(Of counsel for defense.)

but these experienced men could assume it as a duty, with the understanding that they were serving as representatives of the entire bar association rather than in their individual capacity. This action was much to the credit of the Buffalo bar. It was expected that the trial would begin on September 23, the prosecution being conducted by District Attorney Penney, of Erie County. Nothing that was publicly known about the assassin would lead one to think him insane in the sense in which insanity may be admitted as a defense in court. There is, of course, a moral sense in which all crime may be said to partake of the quality of insanity; but that is not the sense in which the word is used in criminal law. The effort to ascertain whether or not the assassin had acted as the agent of a conspiracy led to much police activity last month, and various arrests of anarchists were made, notably that of a woman named Emma Goldman, an anarchist lecturer whose name has often been in the newspapers, and who was taken into custody at Chicago. Even though some of these people were morally guilty, their legal guilt as conspirators might be very hard to prove.

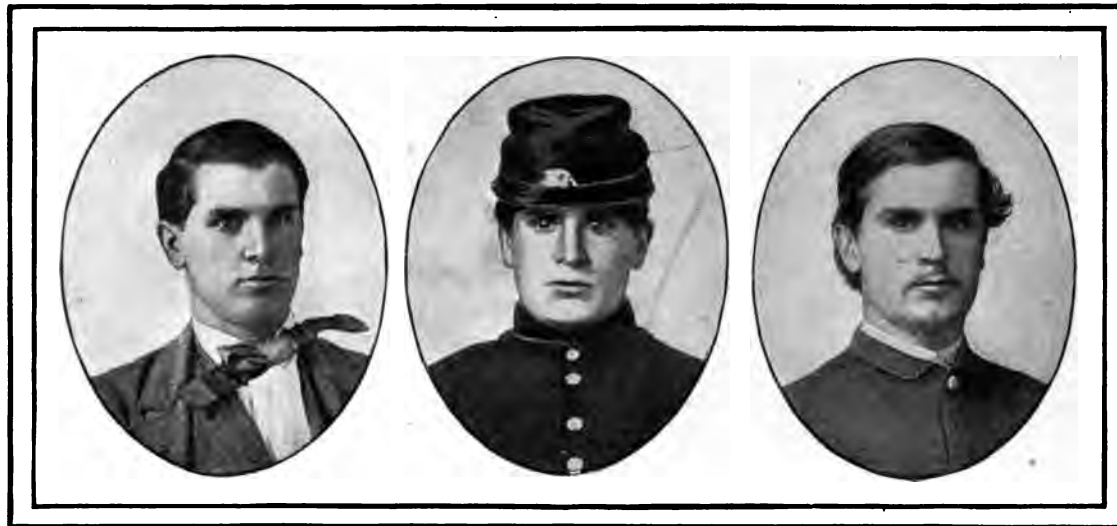
The Character and Career of William McKinley. President McKinley had not only fewer enemies, but he also had a greater number of attached and devoted friends, than any other man who has ever been in American public life. This magazine,—in personal character sketches, in contributed reviews of his public policies and achievements, and in editorial comment upon almost countless occasions,—has published to the world the grounds on which it has believed William McKinley to be entitled to the hearty support and admiration of his countrymen. Its bound volumes for years

past are in large part a history of William McKinley and his times. We find nothing whatever to modify or revise in the many and extended estimates of his career, his character, his statesmanship, and his services to the country that we have published. As a man, his nature was at once so sincere and so friendly that he not only made hosts of friends, but succeeded in keeping them. His habitual unselfishness and consideration for others not only made him admirable in his private life, but undoubtedly furnished one of the principal keys to his success in public affairs. He could consider public

questions the better because of his own sincerity and disinterestedness, and he could work well with his colleagues when in Congress, and with his cabinet and with other public men while holding the office of President, because no complications arose out of defects or peculiarities in his nature or personal character.

Some Aspects of His Career.

Doubtless, one of the chief formative influences of that rare character of his had been the long years of tender and unremitting care for an invalid wife from whom he was hardly ever absent even for a day. It is these things, more than people commonly suppose, that form strong character; and it is personal character in the long run, more than anything else, that differentiates the trusted and beloved public servant from the mere politician of craft and experience. Mr. McKinley's good and attractive qualities showed themselves as a boy in Ohio before he went into the Civil War at the age of eighteen. In the war he was faithful, diligent, trustworthy, and responsible, and was made captain of his company at twenty-one. Many older men of superior rank noted his sturdy worth. Every step in his subsequent career was honorable and creditable. He was sent to Congress term after term from a district normally Democratic simply because of his deserved popularity. He was respected in Congress as a master of the questions to which he gave his principal attention, and he became in due time chairman of the ways and means committee. He moved steadily and inevitably toward the Presidency. He gained executive experience by serving for two terms as governor of the great State of Ohio. His two elections as President had confirmed the conservative monetary and fiscal policy of the



1858.

1861.

1865.

United States, and had thus contributed incalculably to our economic stability and general business prosperity. His conduct of the war with Spain, and his skillful management of the various questions growing out of it, had brought us not only safely but brilliantly through a period fraught with many difficulties and dangers. His management of our foreign relations had been so tactful and conservative as to inspire confidence throughout the world in the peaceful intentions and amicable spirit of the United States, and he had lived to see our relations with all sovereign nations, great and small, more entirely

harmonious than they had ever been at any time in the history of the American Government. Interesting and important questions were pending, to be sure, as must always be the case in the life of any progressive nation; but no seriously critical matters were disturbing the United States, either in its domestic or its foreign relationships.

With the second election of William McKinley, as all qualified observers had noted, we were fairly entered upon an era of good feeling in which the intensity of mere partisan spirit had quite disappeared, and



1866.

1877.

1881.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AT VARIOUS AGES.

in which all sections of the country were happy, harmonious, and confident as at no previous time. Mr. McKinley had won the confidence and esteem of the Democratic South, which he had recently visited, and he was beloved from Maine to California. It was not that he could be spared;—yet the historians of the future will probably agree that his death came at a rare moment of culmination, when his policies had been vindicated and accepted, and his high rank among American statesmen had been unassailably achieved. The truth of this was made plain in the hearty and unanimous outburst of approval with which the country received President Roosevelt's assurance, on taking the oath of office, that it was his intention to carry out absolutely the policies of his predecessor. Those men and newspapers, indeed, which only a little time before had been habitually in opposition to the policies of President McKinley were foremost in praising President Roosevelt for adopting those very policies as his own. And there was almost, if not quite, equal unanimity of approval when, a few days afterward, it became known that President Roosevelt had not only asked all the members of the McKinley cabinet to retain their portfolios for the present, but had absolutely refused to allow them to go through the formality of offering their resignations, and had assured them that in so doing he meant in all sincerity to invite and urge them to remain in office throughout the entire term, or as long as they would have remained if there had been no change in the Presidency.

Mr. Roosevelt's Theory of the Vice-Presidency.

In doing this, Mr. Roosevelt was not only true to his quick instinct as to the course that would reassure and satisfy the country, but he was also acting in accordance with his own theory as to the proper relationship between the two offices of President and Vice-President. On this subject he expressed himself clearly in an article that he wrote for this magazine during the campaign of 1896. Mr. Hobart had then been nominated on the ticket with Mr. McKinley. In the article to which we refer, published in September, 1896, Mr. Roosevelt reviewed the history of the Vice-Presidential nominations, and criticised sharply the custom "of offering the Vice-Presidency as a consolation prize to be given in many cases to the very men who were most bitterly opposed to the nomination of the successful candidate for President." Mr. Roosevelt went on to show how, on the death of the elder Harrison, "the Presidency fell into the hands of a man who had but a corporal's guard of supporters in the nation, and who proceeded to oppose all the measures of the immense majority of those who elected him." In

the case of the death of President Lincoln, Mr. Roosevelt remarks that "Johnson was put on the ticket largely for geographical reasons, and on the death of Lincoln he tried to reverse the policy of the party which had put him in office." His historical comment upon a more recent case proceeds as follows:

An instance of an entirely different kind is afforded by Garfield and Arthur. The differences between these two party leaders were mainly merely factional. Each stood squarely on the platform of the party, and all the principles advocated by one were advocated by the other; yet the death of Garfield meant a complete overturn in the personnel of the upper Republican officials, because Arthur had been nominated expressly to placate the group of party leaders who most objected to the nomination of Garfield. Arthur made a very good President, but the bitterness caused by his succession to power nearly tore the party in twain.

Mr. Roosevelt's own theory was that the Vice-President should be selected with very distinct reference to the fact that he might at any moment be called upon to act as President, in view of which he ought, at the outset, to be in recognized harmony with the President's policy and practical administration, and ought, further, to be kept in touch by close consultation. Under these circumstances, the Vice-President, being part and parcel of the administration, so to speak, would step quietly into the executive office in case of the President's death, and continue the administration with as little shock, uncertainty, or change as possible. On these matters Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself, in words that have now a peculiar interest, as follows:

The Vice-President should so far as possible represent the same views and principles which have secured the nomination and election of the President, and he should be a man standing well in the councils of the party, trusted by his fellow-party leaders, and able, in the event of any accident to his chief, to take up the work of the latter just where it was left. The Republican party has this year nominated such a man in the person of Mr. Hobart. But nominations of this kind have by no means been always the rule of recent years. No change of parties, for instance, could well produce a greater revolution in policy than would have been produced at almost any time during the last three years if Mr. Cleveland had died and Mr. Stevenson had succeeded him.

One sure way to secure this desired result would undoubtedly be to increase the power of the Vice-President. He should always be a man who would be consulted by the President on every great party question. It would be very well if he were given a seat in the cabinet. It might be well if in addition to his vote in the Senate in the event of a tie he should be given a vote, on ordinary occasions, and perchance on occasions a voice in the debates. A man of the character of Mr. Hobart is sure to make his weight felt in an administration, but the power of thus exercising influence should be made official rather than personal.

Mr. Roosevelt
and Mr. McKinley.

While the late Vice-President Hobart was in no official sense a member of the cabinet, it is well known that President McKinley consulted him constantly and freely, and that Mr. Hobart was on intimate personal and official terms with the members of the cabinet, while also exercising a great deal of practical influence among the Senators, over whose deliberations it was his function to preside. It will be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt was the speaker at the Philadelphia convention who seconded Senator Foraker's nomination of President McKinley for another term, and that his speech was a fine tribute to Mr. McKinley's administration as well as a strong plea for Mr. McKinley's policies. Thus, it was perfectly well known that Mr. Roosevelt was in accord with the President who had made him a high official in the Navy Department, and had afterward commissioned him to high rank in the army. Furthermore, it is no secret that President McKinley, on his own part, sent word to Mr. Roosevelt, as Vice-Presidential nominee, that he would treat him exactly as he had treated Mr. Hobart, in case the ticket should be elected. Thus, Mr. Roosevelt went to Washington as Vice-President to enjoy the full confidence of Mr. McKinley in all matters of public importance, and also to enjoy the friendship and confidence of all the members of the cabinet. These were the circumstances under which Mr. Roosevelt's action, when the great emergency arose, was not one about which he had any occasion to falter or hesitate. The conditions were totally unlike those that had existed when former Presidents had died in office, and they were diametrically opposite to those at the time of President Garfield's assassination, when the



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Vice-President was one of the leaders in an intense factional fight against the political plans and methods of the administration. Mr. Roosevelt's relations with the administration were thus so normal and appropriate that there was every reason to expect that in the case of Mr. McKinley's death he would take up the reins of administration exactly where they were laid down, and proceed as best he could with existing instrumentalities.

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The Qualifications of the New President.

This is no time for forecasts beyond those that are so obvious as to be unnecessary. In an article written at the request of the *Outlook* during the recent Presidential campaign, the editor of this Review expressed the opinion that, all things considered, Mr. McKinley was at that moment the best-qualified man in the United States to fill the office of President, and Mr. Roosevelt the next best qualified. In view of this deliberate judgment, it would be absurd to try to offer any comfort to those persons who have professed to feel some anxiety lest Mr. Roosevelt's well-known diligence and energy in doing his duty might somehow prove disadvantageous to the country. It is simply enough to say that President Roosevelt is a man who acts with great vigor and courage, but not with what is called impulsiveness. The quality of impulsiveness in men implies the lack of proper energy and force in the making of initial decisions. Mr. Roosevelt uses the same kind and degree of energy and force in trying to arrive at wise and right decisions that he afterward uses in executing them. Such men are preëminently fitted for high executive tasks. We beg to call particular attention to an article about the new President on page 435 of this number of the REVIEW. It is neither a eulogy nor an apology, but a characterization. We also ask the attention of our readers to our republication in full of Mr. Roosevelt's strong and carefully prepared speech delivered in the presence of thousands of people at the Minnesota State Fair just four days before the assassination of President McKinley. This speech was not printed in any of the Eastern newspapers except in a somewhat meager abstract, yet it has immense significance in view of subsequent events, because it expresses so much of the personal and political creed of the man who was destined within a very few days to assume the most important executive position in the entire world. We also publish in full in this number of the REVIEW the notable address that President McKinley delivered at Buffalo on September 5, the day before the assault on his life. In its allusions to public policy this speech was particularly devoted to the expression of Mr. McKinley's interest in the extension of our trade under reciprocity arrangements. This is a policy heartily indorsed by President Roosevelt, and it is certain to command the attention of Congress as a foremost topic next winter.

The President's Independent Position.

President Roosevelt becomes as fully responsible for the policies and methods of the administration as if he had been elected President instead of Vice-President.

There is no possible obligation resting upon him to abdicate his own will or judgment in any degree. This, of course, is fully understood by every one. His avowed adherence to Mr. McKinley's policies and his retention of high officials does not mean the suppression of his own views and preferences. It means rather that he finds it natural and agreeable to follow out lines of policy to which he was already committed, and finds it wholly congenial to work with the able and experienced public men under whom all the departments have been so well carried on that in the recent Presidential campaign there was no serious attempt made by political opponents to attack any one of them. No man since George Washington has come into the Presidential chair so absolutely free from personal claims of any kind upon him as has Mr. Roosevelt. The Vice-Presidential nomination was given him against his earnest protestations. The circumstances are too well known to be recounted here. Mr. Roosevelt has many political friends, but none who can claim any title to a reward; and, certainly, he has no disposition to punish his enemies. Nobody is entitled to consideration on the ground of having helped him to be President. When Governor of New York, he felt himself under obligation to consult at every step the preferences of certain leaders of the State Republican organization. These leaders had selected him as their candidate, had secured his nomination, and had aided in his election; and the consideration that he showed to them as governor was in every respect right and proper under our party system. It happens, however, that Mr. Roosevelt now finds himself President without the favor or help of any man. He finds a well-officered administration, the efficiency of which it will be his duty from time to time to enhance as much as possible. When vacancies occur he will be free to consider the good of the public service alone, and to appoint the very best men who can possibly be found,—since he has no pledges to redeem, no personal promises to observe, and no political debts to pay at the public expense. He can devote himself to the many interesting and important public questions that lie before us without much thought for office-seekers or for mere factional or party interests.

International Sympathy.

Throughout the whole civilized world the news of the attack upon President McKinley was received with great concern, and his death brought forth expressions of sympathy and good-will for the people of the United States. In ceremonial ways the death of the President was recognized in almost every foreign land. In England, especially, deep feel-

ing was manifested by the King, the imperial government, the various municipal authorities, and the people as a whole. The press, with remarkable concurrence, showed an intelligent understanding of the high character and beneficent aims of President McKinley, and many finely phrased comments appeared in the European newspapers upon those touching evidences of a true and noble inner life that were revealed in the last utterances of the martyred statesman. In his Buffalo address, Mr. McKinley had shown how steam and electricity had served to bring the peoples of the world nearer together; and the expressions of the world on Mr. McKinley's death proved, in their turn, how much better the world had become in its broader sympathies and its more fraternal spirit through the closer and more accurate knowledge that the age of steam, electricity, and international exhibitions had made possible. In spite of the rivalries of the great modern nations for political empire and commercial growth, the era of international harmony and of the brotherhood of man is coming visibly nearer; and the universal mourning for the American President last month was in its various manifestations and expressions a remarkable evidence of rapid progress in the fraternizing of the nations. There was much sympathy expressed abroad when Lincoln was shot, and also twenty years ago, at the time of the assassination of Garfield. But in those times America seemed far away, and American affairs were very little understood in Europe.

McKinley as a Promoter of Peace. Although Mr. McKinley's administration was marked by a war with Spain, and subsequently by protracted campaigning in the Philippine Islands, the world already recognizes the fact that he was a great contributor to the cause of peace. He had found the island of Cuba in hopeless and bloody confusion, with two hundred thousand Spanish soldiers there suffering from disease and longing for home, while nearly two million Cubans were suffering from violent disturbances in all the relations of life. Mr. McKinley used every endeavor to relieve the Cuban situation without intervening by arms. When it became plain that nothing else would avail, he took the measures which released Spain from her intolerable position in Cuba and allowed her sons to return to their farms and shops and homes, thus laying the foundation for a better order of things in Spain than had existed for a century. Cuba at the same time was relieved from conditions that had made for perpetual disquietude. The Philippine Islands, on the other hand, where insurrection and disorder had reigned, were given

for the first time in their history an opportunity to realize the meaning of modern progress under the best possible guarantees. Throughout the thrilling episode of the Boxer rebellion in China, with its international relief expedition and the complicated negotiations that ensued, the influence of Mr. McKinley's administration more than any other one thing in the world stood for the principles of peace, good-will, forbearance, and generosity; and that influence was felt in firm moral protest against needless vengeance, wanton bloodshed, and shameful pillage. At an early period in the South African war, Mr. McKinley tendered the good offices of the United States to bring about a peaceful adjustment between the combatants. This was acceptable to the South African republics but refused by Great Britain. In the negligent attitude of the Turkish Government toward our just claims for indemnity, Mr. McKinley gave the most marked evidence of his forbearance and love of peace. He lived to see our claims adjusted by Turkey without hostile menace on our part. So far as we are aware, our international relations were so peaceful at the time of his death that there could not properly be said to exist in the slightest degree any diplomatic friction with the government of any other country whatsoever. As our readers are well aware, we hold the Hague Peace Conference to be destined to recognition in history as a great landmark in the progress of the world; and it will always be remembered that William McKinley was at that time President of the United States, and that his instructions to the American delegation had very much to do with diverting the Hague Conference from what must have been a fruitless parley about the limiting of armaments to the highly productive topic of arbitration as a practical remedy. Thus, Mr. McKinley will be entitled to share with the Czar of Russia the credit that history will accord for the success of the great international peace conference.

The Czar in France.

It so happened that when President McKinley was shot the Czar was on Danish soil, visiting his kindred of the royal family of Denmark, with the further plan of proceeding on a visit to France, his chief motive being the general peace and harmony of Europe. He arrived at Kiel on the 14th, and there learned of the death of President McKinley. This event cast a deep shadow over the more festive part of the programme that had been arranged for the Czar's reception and entertainment in France, but did not affect the principal objects and plans of a visit to which all Europe has agreed in attaching the very highest impor-

tance. This visit had been arranged for last spring, probably at the time of the visit of M. Delcassé, the French foreign minister, to St. Petersburg, but the matter had been kept secret until August 20, when the French public was much elated by the official announcement that the Czar of Russia would attend the French

vantage to the Russian Government in its determination to advance its policies and at the same time avoid war. But for the French alliance, Russia would have had to take a different course in the far East, or else risk a war with Japan. Furthermore, the Russian people are very poor, and the French people are very rich; and Russian plans for railways and other developments require a great deal of money, and new loans must be negotiated in the near future. Upon all these things the Czar's visit had some bearing.



THE CZAR AND HIS FAMILY.

army maneuvers a month later. The French Government had desired a visit from the Czar on several grounds. Unquestionably, the Russian alliance is exceedingly popular in France, because it is regarded as helping to maintain French prestige and importance at a time when France has lost something of its former position as a great power. It was felt that a visit from the Czar would give tangible evidence that the alliance was a great reality and was to be maintained, and would thus reflect credit at home upon President Loubet and the administration of Premier Waldeck-Rousseau and his colleagues. This exhibition of close relationship between the existing French Government and the Russian Emperor and his government, it was hoped, would tend to strengthen the orthodox Republicans and correspondingly weaken the dangerous Nationalist movement, thus having its influence upon the parliamentary elections which are to take place in the not very distant future. On the other hand, the French alliance is of great ad-

It was arranged that he should be received off the great French port and naval rendezvous of Dunkirk, where,

from the deck of a French battleship, he and President Loubet would review a part of the French fleet. Great festivities were planned for the town of Dunkirk, including the dedication of a new town hall, a picture of which we present herewith as an interesting specimen of a new public building in a French town of forty thousand inhabitants. It was planned that the Czar should go by rail to the venerable and beautiful city of Rheims and witness the annual maneuvers of a portion of the French army, about one hundred and fifty thousand in number, that has its headquarters in that vicinity. Thence the Czar and Czarina were to take themselves to Compiègne, where the famous

and historic château, with its vast pleasure-grounds and surrounding forests, had been made ready for their occupancy, and there sojourn for a number of days. It had been the Czar's wish to visit France in just this manner.



THE NEW TOWN HALL OF DUNKIRK.



THE CHÂTEAU OF COMPIÈGNE AS SEEN FROM THE GARDENS.

The Imperial Exchange of Courtesies. The Czar, with his family, and accompanied by high officials, arrived in the Russian imperial yacht *Standart* on the Danish coast on September 2, where he was received by the King and Queen, the Czar's mother the Dowager Czarina, and other members of the Danish family. They spent several days attending the pleasant and informal family reunion that has long been held every year in Denmark, and then on September 10 the imperial yacht *Standart* started on its further voyaging. By previous arrangement, this Russian yacht was met off the German coast near the port of Dantzic by the German royal yacht *Hohenzollern* with Emperor William on board. Nicholas joined the German Emperor, and a memorable luncheon was served on the *Hohenzollern*, the Emperor William having the Czar on his right hand and the Grand Duke Alexis on his left, while among other guests were the German chancellor, von Bülow, Count Lamsdorff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, and many other military, naval, and civil officials, both Russian and German, of the highest rank. The Czar visited the various German warships, and subsequently the Emperor William returned the visit, and, accompanied by his brother, Prince Henry, admiral of the German fleet, went on board the Czar's yacht *Standart*, where he and Prince Henry dined. The Czar conferred decorations on von Bülow and Prince Eulenburg, while the Kaiser similarly honored Count Lamsdorff and the Russian General Fréedericks. The following day, September 12, the German squadron began a series of grand maneuvers with a sham attack upon the fortified shores of Dantzic, and the Kaiser and the Czar witnessed it all from the deck of the flagship *Wilhelmsweite*. This exchange of courtesies was considered unusually significant.

The French Welcome. The Czar did not land upon German soil, but proceeded to Kiel, where the *Standart* passed through the North Sea Canal on her way to the French port of Dunkirk. President Loubet,—simple, unaffected, and popular,—was on hand early at Dunkirk to receive the distinguished visitors. While the President exposed himself with no very unusual precautions, almost every conceivable measure was taken to protect the Russian monarch. His railway journey to Compiègne on the 18th was over a stretch of road from which all other traffic was withdrawn, while for the entire distance the track was guarded by soldiers on both sides, in some places by a first line of infantry and a second line of cavalry; and no human being was allowed even to approach the railway at any point. The beautifully illuminated street leading from the railway station to the chateau of Compiègne was likewise lined all the way by soldiers. On the 19th the Czar visited Rheims and its famous cathedral, and witnessed the army maneuvers in the vicinity, mingling freely with the soldiers, and evidently noting with satisfaction the high state of efficiency to which the French army has now been brought. Paris was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the landing of



THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL YACHT "STANDART."

the Czar on French soil, and it was noted as at once a curious and pathetic fact that the blazing lights of the evening of the 18th, when the McKinley funeral train was arriving at Canton, rendered all the more vividly conspicuous along the boulevards and avenues of the gay French capital a great number of American flags draped in black.

Factors Making for Peace. The conferences between the two emperors off Dantzic had been friendly in a high degree, and were intended among other things to prove to Europe and the world the sincerity of the desire on the part of the German and Russian governments to maintain the peace of Europe. These exchanges of greeting were not meant to weaken in any manner the impression that the Czar's sojourn in France was to give as to the strength and the importance of the Franco-Russian alliance, but were evidently meant, on the other hand, to show that the Triple Alliance and the Dual Alliance could now each recognize the other as a valuable and even desirable factor in maintaining a European balance that makes for peace and stability. European governments are more and more in accord with the sentiment and aspiration of their respective peoples. Obviously, the first wish and desire of the people of every great nation is for the maintenance of honorable peace; for nothing else

brings such suffering to homes and communities as war. It is therefore a total mistake, fostered sometimes by newspapers and sensational correspondents, to suppose that the life of the high courts and chancelleries of Europe consists beneath the surface in deep plots and intrigues having a warlike bearing. Both the Triple and the Dual alliances are for defense rather than offense, and are intended to promote peace. The Triple Alliance, which was for a fixed term, is quite certain to be renewed next year, although it may be modified in some respects. The natural ties between Italy and France,—and their commercial relations especially,—are so important that Italy cannot well afford to allow her position in the Triple Alliance to weaken them.

Possible Elements of Discord. Furthermore, there are intricate questions relating to the future of the Dalmatian coast that might well cause some difference of opinion between the Italian and Austrian governments. There is great uneasiness in the Balkan states and the adjacent parts of Turkey in Europe,—namely, Macedonia and Albania; and in the final working out of these unsettled problems of the Balkan region it happens that Russia, Austria, Italy, and Germany are all keenly interested. It is needless to say that the smaller states of Serbia, Bulgaria, Herzegovina, and Greece are also intensely wrought up over these questions. They have all been in a state of suspense and momentary expectancy for many weeks past. Sooner or later, the Turkish Government must withdraw from Macedonia, and there must be a readjustment of jurisdiction. If this can be accomplished without plunging any of the states of Europe, even the smaller ones, such as Serbia and Bulgaria, into bloody war, it will be a great triumph for modern European statesmanship. There are few unsettled problems the disappearance of which would make so auspiciously for perpetual peace as the final disposition of Turkey's mismanaged European estates.



A HAPPY RETURN.

MADAME LA RÉPUBLIQUE: "Ah, Nicholas, mon bien-aimé, I knew you'd come at last, if I only kept on asking you!"

France and Turkey. The French ambassador to Turkey, M. Constans, a powerful and distinguished statesman, arrived in Paris toward the end of August. He had notified the Turkish Government that he had been instructed by M. Delcassé, the foreign minister, to break off pending negotiations and return home as a mark of displeasure. Munir Bey, the Turkish ambassador at Paris, was at the same time told by the French Government that his further presence would not be acceptable. The news of this diplomatic rupture caused something of a flurry in Europe for a few days, and naturally led to



M. CONSTANS, AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.

rumors of impending war. What it meant was merely that the Turkish Government had been playing fast and loose with its promises to settle certain French claims which had been passed upon and acknowledged to be just. The most important of these was the claim of a French company which had built quays at Constantinople, and which had then failed to obtain the promised legal title to its land and water-front. The Turkish Government had changed its mind, and had decided that it did not wish the quays to be in the hands of foreigners. This made it necessary for the French company to part with

its property on the promise of a proper monetary indemnity, and it had accordingly done this ; but the Turkish Government, having taken over the property, would not pay the bill. The Sultan undertook, after the departure of M. Constans, to obtain German or other foreign backing, but without any success. The situation is not so simple in its details as it might seem from a statement of its bare outlines. There was no money, of course, in the Turkish treasury with which to pay the claim, and it would seem that when the Sultan proposed to raise a loan for the purpose of settling with the French creditors he was met by the firm resistance of his councilors, without whose coöperation he could not conveniently act, although absolute in theory.

It was just twenty-five years on the thirty-first day of August since the conspiracy took effect by which the present Sultan came to the throne and his brother Murad was deposed. The anniversary occasion was one of official festivities in Turkey, and had to be recognized to some extent by the diplomatic world ; but it was hardly to be expected that European congratulations would be very hearty. Abdul Hamid's record has not been an attractive one, with its Armenian massacres and its long list of outrages. It is true, however, that he has rehabilitated the Turkish army, and in other ways consolidated the strength of the Turkish empire. For many years past he has lived in constant terror and has died a thousand deaths through fear of assassination ; yet this hated autocrat and wholesale assassin had just completed his twenty-five years of usurped authority when William McKinley, the free choice of his countrymen and universally esteemed, was stricken down. There was some reason to suppose that after the usual Turkish



THE QUAYS AT CONSTANTINOPLE WHICH ARE IN DISPUTE.

period of shuffling delay the French claims would be settled and diplomatic relations once more established. The French Government had taken a position which meant plainly that a French fleet would proceed to enforce the claims after the Czar's visit had ended, unless approved steps had been taken by the government at Constantinople to meet its obligations. Meanwhile, the French authorities gave Turkey an object-lesson or two by heaping honors upon the Egyptian Khedive, and by expelling from the country the Turkish spies who have heretofore kept watch upon the movements of the leaders in Paris, Brussels, and Geneva of the so-called "Young Turkish Party," the object of which is the overthrow of Abdul Hamid.



THE SULTAN OF TURKEY, WHO HAS RULED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

On September 6, the very day of Mr. McKinley's assassination, the official news was sent out from Washington that on the following day the Chinese plenipotentiaries and the representatives of the powers, including the United States, at Peking would bring to an end the negotiations which had been pending for an entire year by signing the treaty, or protocol, as it is technically termed. Our readers have already been apprised of the general basis of pecuniary indemnity that had been agreed upon. The protocol provides for certain changes in the Chinese revenue system, including the increase of duties on specified commodities and the abolition of the corrupt internal rice tribute. The new duties, which are to be *ad valorem* at first, are to be converted to the form of specific duties at an early day on a basis of average prices during recent years. The evacuation of the Forbidden City was accomplished on September 17, when a Japanese general with 200 soldiers and Major Robertson with 100 American troops made over their task of military protection to 300 Chinese soldiers. This, with the departure of a British battalion from India, practically ended the evacuation of Peking by the allies. The entire province of Chili was turned over to China on September 22. In another clause of the protocol it is provided that henceforth foreign nations are to communicate, not

with the Tsung-li-Yamen, as heretofore, but through a new foreign office, the first head of which is to be Prince Ching, who has acted as one of the peace plenipotentiaries, and with whom two associate foreign ministers will act, while the practical work of the office will be performed by some younger Chinese diplomats who have served in Washington, Paris, and elsewhere.

Various Chinese reforms in the examination system, the educational system, and in other directions have been announced. New and powerful defenses have been provided for that quarter of Peking in which the foreign legations are situated, and each legation will keep a moderate military guard. Mr. Herbert G. Squiers, secretary of



PRINCE CHUN IN EUROPE, ON THE MISSION OF EXPIATION TO GERMANY.

the American Legation, left Peking for the United States at the beginning of September, Minister Conger being on duty again. Our special commissioner, Mr. Rockhill, started for the United States by way of Japan on September 8, and several European diplomats of high standing also left Peking last month after the signing of the protocol. The Americans, it may be noted incidentally, were the first to restore to China certain river vessels or barges which had been seized for transport purposes. Another of the closing incidents of the Chinese episode was the reception at Potsdam, on September 4, by the German Emperor of Prince Chun, who came from Peking at the head of the special mission to make expiation for the murder of the German

minister, Baron von Ketteler. Prince Chun is the brother of the Emperor, and he bore to the German Kaiser a very remarkable letter from the nominal sovereign of China. When the expiatory act was done, the innocent young Prince Chun and his suite were treated very kindly in Germany. The matter had been so arranged that it involved little, if any, humiliation to the prince. Its completion facilitated the signing of the protocol at Peking.

South African Events. Rumors were current in Europe that the meeting of the Czar and Kaiser off Dantzic, and subsequent conferences between the heads of the Russian and French governments, might lead to some form of protest on the part of Continental Europe against England's methods in South Africa. But these rumors seemed to have no foundations except in the wishes of many people. Unquestionably, the sympathies of all Europe continue to be intensely pro-Boer. Lord Kitchener's proclamation of August 7 had designated September 15 as the date upon which a new policy would begin. The purport of this proclamation was to deny the Boers their belligerent rights. The leaders were told that unless they had capitulated before that date they would be permanently banished from South Africa. In any case, Lord Kitchener might have remembered that considerable parts of South Africa belong, respectively, to Germany and Portugal. But the main criticism upon the proposed policy lies in the fact that, like various other measures already taken or seriously proposed by the English in South Africa, it is contrary to the laws and usages of civilized warfare. Lord Kitchener continues to send in his formidable weekly lists of surrenders and captures; but these have begun to shock the credulity of certain skeptical statisticians, who show by a simple process of addition that all the Boer fighters must by this time have been captured, according to the weekly reports,—yet the war goes on, with thousands of Boers still in the field. The South African spring has now begun, and the grass on the veldt provides forage for the horses and cattle of the Boers, and aids them in a renewed exhibition of activity. Lord Kitchener reported during the first two weeks of September that 1,240 of the enemy had been killed, wounded, and captured, or had surrendered voluntarily. But on the 18th he was obliged to report that General Botha had captured three companies of mounted British infantry, of whom 16 were killed and 29 wounded, while 155 others were made prisoners and three pieces of artillery were taken. This happened near Utrecht, not far from the Natal line, and it was understood that Botha was planning an invasion of Natal. On September

20, the report was received from Lord Kitchener that the Boers had captured a company of mounted infantry and two guns at Vlakfontein. President Krüger has instructed the Boers in the field to fight on, and refuses to give up hope. The English papers are full of the news of arrests and trials of Dutchmen in Cape Colony and Pretoria on the charge of acting as spies, or of giving aid to the enemy. Dr. Krause, formerly governor of Johannesburg, was arrested in London early in September on the charge of espionage.

English Notes. English public men have been scattered everywhere, spending their vacation season according to their tastes.

The King and Queen have been on the Continent, visiting the Queen's parents at Copenhagen, and extending their travels to Sweden, where on September 20 they were guests of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway. There have been renewed reports that Lord Salisbury would soon retire, and that his place as premier would be taken by Mr. Balfour; but these have not been confirmed. September 20 was the date for the unveiling of the great statue of King Alfred at Winchester, on the occasion of the millennial celebration in honor of that noble ruler. Lord

Rosebery, who was the orator of the day, declared: "King Alfred wrought immortal work for us, and for our sister nation over the sea, which in supreme moments of stress and sorrow is irresistibly joined to us across the centuries and across the seas." Mr. Charles Francis Adams spoke for the American delegates. The principal universities of the English-speaking world were represented, and the occasion was a very notable one. The colossal statue is the work of William H. Thornycroft. Winchester was King Alfred's capital, and he was buried there in October of the year 901. Mr. Fred-eric Harrison, who did



MR. BALFOUR PLAYING GOLF IN SCOTLAND.

much to interest Americans in the King Alfred celebration on the occasion of his recent visit to this country, delivered an important address, and Sir Henry Irving and other distinguished men participated in the programme. Alfred is a great figure in the history of the English-speaking race, not merely on political grounds, but also on those of the English language, literature, law, and ethical ideals.

The Heir-Apparent in Canada. After leaving Australia and New Zealand, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York visited the chief seaports of British South Africa, where they were received and entertained with the same enthusiasm that they had witnessed in Australasia. Canada was their next destination, and the royal yacht *Ophir* duly arrived at Quebec under escort of several powerful ships of the British navy. Very great preparations had been made at Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa for celebrations extending from the 16th to the 24th of Septem-



STATUE OF ALFRED THE GREAT.



H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

ber. The programme in the main was carried out, but it was modified on the side of its banqueting and feasting by reason of the sympathy felt in Canada for the people of the United States. The 19th, the day following Mr. McKinley's funeral, was set apart as a day of mourning in Canada, and services were held in many churches. It was quite seriously suggested in England that the Duke of York should in person attend the funeral of President McKinley, as the most conspicuous mark that the British nation could show of its sympathy and good-will; but the duke had just arrived, and there was not time to make the necessary arrangements. He was, however, represented at Canton by Commander Faussett, of the royal navy, who is an aide-de-camp to the duke. The duke's plans were made for a five weeks' visit in Canada. According to the itinerary, after four days at Ottawa he was to leave on the 24th for the far West, breaking journey at Winnipeg on the 26th, Regina on the 27th, and Calgary on the 28th, arriving at Vancouver on the 30th. After four days at Vancouver and Victoria, the return journey was to begin, and Toronto was to be reached on October 10. After two days there, visits were to be made to various towns in western Ontario, and Niagara was to be reached



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

on the 14th, and Kingston and the Thousand Islands on the 15th. Sherbrooke is scheduled for a brief visit on the 16th, and St. John, New Brunswick, on the 17th and 18th. The 19th and 20th are assigned to Halifax, and early on Monday, October 21, the *Ophir* is expected to set sail for home with the royal pilgrims.

On Saturday, September 14, President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Workers, with certain of his associates on the executive committee, came to New York and entered into an agreement with officials of the constituent companies of the Steel Corporation by virtue of which the strike was declared at an end. The strike had begun on July 15, and had, therefore, lasted sixty-one days. It had completely failed in its objects. The strike had been ordered at a time when the men were, comparatively speaking, very well off indeed, and when they had no actual grievances at all. On each successive occasion that attempts were made to settle the strike the basis proposed became a little worse for the strikers. Under the plan finally agreed upon, those union mills which the strikers had succeeded in keeping closed will continue to be recognized as under the auspices of the Amalgamated Association. The agreement made no provision for the displaced union men in the case of those mills which had been wholly or partly reopened with non-union substitutes. Great bodies of the strikers were bitterly disappointed by a settlement that left them out in the cold,

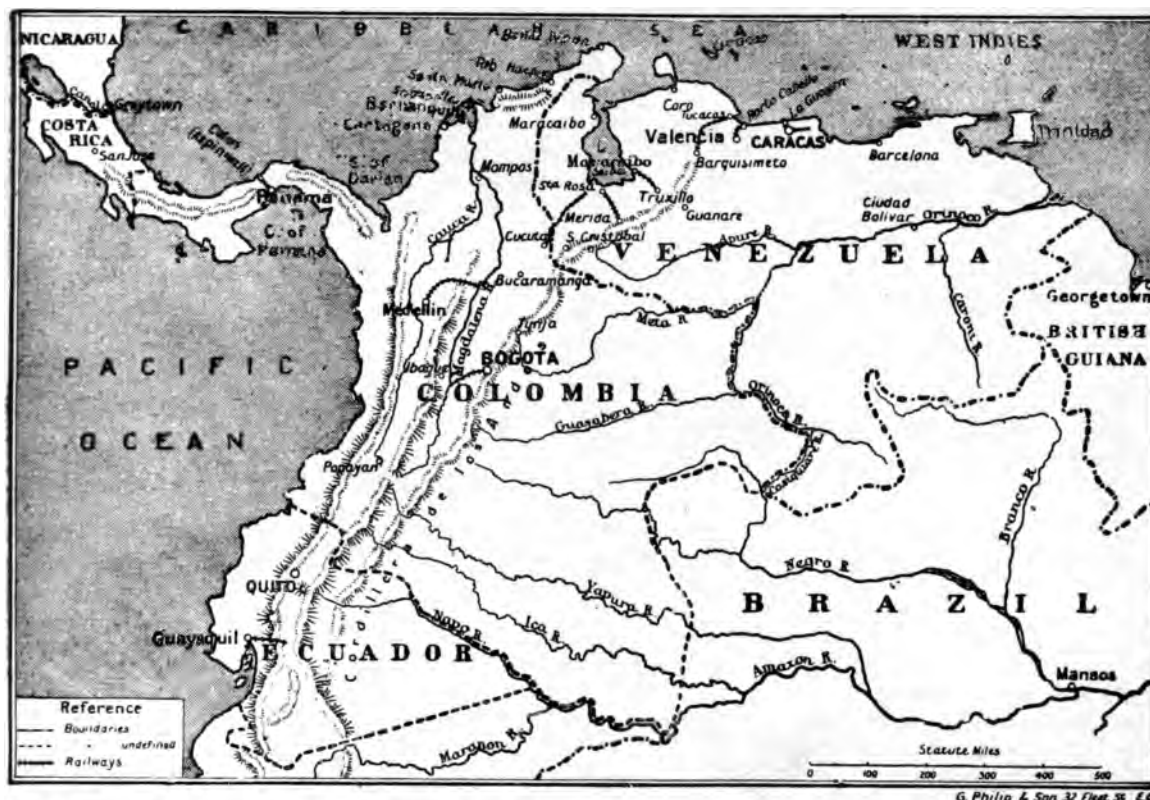
and declared that they would not recognize the arrangement. But the strike as an authorized action of the Amalgamated Association was at an end. There is no need to moralize upon the subject. Organized labor will need no help in discovering at least some of the lessons to be learned from this wretched chapter of experience. Under the circumstances, the settlement was a fair one, and it was recommended to the Amalgamated Association, after due conference with the Steel Corporation officials, by a committee of the National Civic Federation, including Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Coal Miners; Mr. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Frank Sargent, head of the Locomotive Firemen; Professor Jenks, of Cornell University; Mr. Henry White, of the Garment Makers' Union, and Mr. Ralph Easley, secretary of the Civic Federation. These gentlemen deserve the thanks of all parties in interest, including the public at large, for their services in bringing the strike to an end. The Amalgamated Association is weakened, but by no means destroyed. Wage-scales were not affected by the strike, but unionism has had a setback. The Steel Corporation showed great firmness through the whole period, but did little or nothing to arouse bitter passions. Neither side should cherish any resentment or ill-will. It was rather prematurely taken for granted in England that the steel strike might result in a deadlock that would cripple American industry and thus diminish the pressure of international competition; but results of that kind will have been too small to signify much.



THE GREAT "TRUSSED;" OR, THE AMERICAN GULLIVER.

(An English idea of the probable effect of the strike on the American steel industry.)—From *Punch* (London).

The settling of the steel strike doubtless made it easier to maintain business confidence in the critical period following the President's assassination than would otherwise have been the case. The general business situation of the United States has continued to be excellent. The comparatively bad outlook for the corn crop has been fully appreciated since midsummer, but a very large wheat crop was harvested, which, though it may not prove to have amounted to 700,000,000 bushels, as was expected, can scarcely have fallen below 650,000,000. The general opinion about the corn crop is that it will amount to about 1,400,000,000 bushels. This will be the smallest corn crop we have had for more than twenty years, with the exception of the year 1894. The



standard figure for the American corn crop is fully 2,000,000,000 bushels. Railway reports show growth in business and unusual prosperity. Recent reports, on the other hand, of some of the great industrial corporations have been unfavorable as compared with last year. The Treasury Department's statistics of exports and imports for the twelve months up to September 1 show a larger volume of foreign trade than in any previous year of our history. Our exports, for the first time in any twelvemonth, had exceeded \$1,500,000,000. Our imports were valued at \$843,681,000, an amount almost exactly the same as that of the previous year. The great growth of our exports during this past year has been due to the demand for agricultural products, the purchase of our manufactured goods having somewhat declined. This decline has been about equally divided between manufactures of copper and those of iron and steel. While there is no immediate reason to predict especially enhanced business activity, there are, on the other hand, no signs that would point to serious reaction or decline. The temporary stringency in the New York money market last month was measurably relieved by the liberal purchase of bonds on behalf of the Treasury by Secretary Gage.

Colombia and Venezuela.

The real sources of uneasiness in the northern part of South America have not been clearly revealed. Doubtless, if the truth were known, it would be found that there are beneath the surface plottings of some such kind as those that have from time to time produced ferment in the Balkan states and in southeastern Europe at large. The states of Central America, and the three South American republics of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador are all more or less vexed with revolutionary movements. The government of Colombia seems to think that the particular revolutionary movement that it is contending against has been fostered and abetted by the authorities of Venezuela, on the one hand, and of Ecuador on the other; but this is denied, and although friction between Venezuela and Colombia has been serious, there had not late in September been any declaration of war or any open movement by one republic against the other. The reports, however, have been exceedingly meager and haphazard. It may be well to remember that both Venezuela and Ecuador are in the control of the Liberal party, whose best-known statesman is General Castro, now President of Venezuela. Colombia, on the other hand, is in the control of

the Conservative or Clerical element, against which the Liberal opposition has for a long time been of a revolutionary nature, the revolutionary leader at present being General Uribe. Undoubtedly, the movement of Uribe has the sympathy of Castro and the Venezuelan Liberals, but to what extent they have given active aid we have not been able to find out. It is quite possible that if the Liberals should come into control of Colombia active steps would be taken to bring together again into a federal or a consolidated republic these three states of Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia, which began as one republic under the name of Colombia in 1819, and which after a brief period of years split up into three independent countries. Our warships that were dispatched to the Isthmus in August found order very well restored. It is hoped that the Pan-American Congress, which meets in the City of Mexico on October 22, will in its moral effect have a steady influence upon South American conditions. It has at length been happily decided by Chile and Peru not only to attend the Congress, but to send representatives of great ability and prestige.



PRESIDENT CASTRO.

After the most searching consideration, the numerous elements and groups that had undertaken to unite upon a candidate for mayor and other municipal officers of New York found that no agreement was possible upon the name of any available man except upon that of President Low, of Columbia University. Mr. Low had been the candidate of the Citizens' Union and the independent voters at the last municipal election, but had been defeated through the fact that the regular Republican organization had put forward General Tracy and diverted votes enough to elect the present Tammany government. This Tammany administration has, in the opinion of most good citizens, been so unworthy that there could be no excuse for the assertion of mere party preference in the face of the possible calamity of another Tammany administration. The Republicans had under these circumstances thought it wise to unite upon an independent Democrat; but since the anti-Tammany Democrats did not



Photo by Pach Bros.

PRESIDENT SETH LOW.

succeed in bringing forward a candidate from their own number, there was very general agreement upon Mr. Low. For the great financial office of comptroller, Mr. Edward M. Grout, a Brooklyn Democrat, was chosen. Mr. Croker had returned to New York from his home in England to take charge of the Tammany campaign, but he had not authorized the publication of the name of his candidate for mayor at the date when this number of the REVIEW was closed for the press.

The naval court of inquiry, which had been set for September 12, to pass judgment in the matter of the reflections upon the conduct of Admiral Schley in the Santiago campaign, did not begin active proceedings until the 20th, on account of the death of the President. Meanwhile, the objection of Admiral Schley to one member of the court—namely, Admiral Howison—was sustained, and Admiral Ramsay was substituted for him. Many witnesses were summoned, and the reports of the sessions were given by the press with much detail and were read with uncommon interest throughout the country. Early in the course of the proceedings a decision was rendered by Admiral Dewey and his two associates to the effect that questions of fact alone were to be dealt with in the taking of evidence. Otherwise, of course, all the naval officers called as witnesses might have qualified as experts and given the court an interminable series of mere

*Seth Low
for Mayor of
New York.*

*The
Schley
Inquiry.*



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[Beginning at the left, the first three men are Admiral Schley's counsel—viz., Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, of Washington, D. C.; Attorney-General Isidor Raynor, of Maryland, and Capt. James Parker, of New Jersey. Next come the three judges—namely, Rear-Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham (retired), Admiral George Dewey, and Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsay (retired). Next is Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, judge-advocate, and then Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley himself. Standing behind Schley is Mr. E. P. Hanna, solicitor of the judge-advocate-general's office.]

THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY AT WASHINGTON.

opinions on the various matters under investigation. This decision bade fair to shorten the inquiry, as well as to diminish needless controversy.

Word has come, not only of the safety of Lieutenant Peary in his long Arctic exile, but also of his notable and valuable achievement in actually tracing the northern boundary line of Greenland. He has not succeeded this year in making his proposed dash for the Pole, but has perfected his plans for spending another winter in the frozen north, and will try again in the season of 1902. It has been well said of Lieutenant Peary's method that, while ambitious, like the other explorers, to achieve the great honor of reaching the Pole, he manages his expeditions in such a way as to make them always contribute positively to science. Meanwhile, he has gone a little farther north

than any one else has ever done from the western hemisphere or Greenland side of the Arctic zone, and he may yet reach a higher latitude than Nansen. Reports from Norway are to the effect that the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition has made a favorable start.

The trial races for the honor of defending the *America's* cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht *Shamrock II.* did not result in favor of the new yacht *Constitution*, as had been generally anticipated. The *Columbia*, which successfully defended the cup two years ago against *Shamrock I.*, was adjudged the better of the American sloops. The death of President McKinley caused a postponement of the trials between *Columbia* and *Shamrock II.*, and the date finally fixed for the first race was September 26.



A PART OF THE MCKINLEY FUNERAL PARADE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From August 19 to September 20, 1901.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

August 20.—The completion of the new Alabama constitution is announced.

August 21.—Virginia Republicans nominate Col. J. Hampton Hoge for governor.... Iowa Democrats nominate Thomas J. Phillips for governor.... President McKinley issues a proclamation inviting all nations to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be opened at St. Louis on May 1, 1903.

August 23.—For the first time in the history of Alabama, a grand jury indicts white men for lynching a negro.

August 28.—Nebraska Republicans nominate a State ticket.

August 30.—President McKinley appoints William H. Hunt governor of Porto Rico.

September 2.—Vice-President Roosevelt delivers an address at Minneapolis on national duties (see page 441).

September 3.—The Alabama Constitutional Convention adjourns.

September 4.—The special session of the Texas Legislature adjourns.... President McKinley arrives at Buffalo to attend the Pan-American Exposition.

September 5.—President McKinley makes an address at the Pan-American Exposition (see page 432).... A second special session of the Texas Legislature meets to pass appropriations for the State government.

September 6.—President McKinley is shot twice by one Leon Czolgosz in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.; one bullet enters the President's right breast and is at once removed; the other bullet passes through the stomach and is not found; the wounds are operated on, and the President survives the operation.

September 10.—Secretary Gage announces that he will buy \$20,000,000 of United States bonds, in order to put some of the Treasury surplus in circulation.

September 11.—In accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court, Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, orders judgment in favor of the American Sugar Refining Company in the matter of its demand for repayment of duties paid on sugar imported from Porto Rico, amounting to \$490,139.09.

September 12.—The Schley court of inquiry holds its first session at Washington; Rear-Admiral Schley's objections to Rear-Admiral Howison as a member of the court are sustained by the other two members, and adjournment is taken until a successor to Rear-Admiral Howison is designated by the Navy Department.

September 13.—Rear-Admiral Ramsay is appointed the third member of the Schley court of inquiry, in place of Rear-Admiral Howison, excused from serving.

September 14.—President McKinley dies at the home of John G. Milburn, in Buffalo, as a result of the wounds inflicted by Leon Czolgosz on September 6; the members of the cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Hay and Secretary Gage, are present.... Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt takes the oath of office as President of the United States before Judge John R. Hazel, at Buffalo; he asks the members of the cabinet to retain their portfolios.

September 15.—Brief services over the body of President McKinley are held at the home of John G. Milburn, and are attended by President Roosevelt, members of the cabinet, and personal friends; the body is then taken to the Buffalo City Hall, where it lies in state.

September 16.—President Roosevelt and the members of the cabinet accompany the body of President McKinley from Buffalo to Washington.... Leon Czol-

gosz is indicted at Buffalo for the murder of President McKinley, and counsel are assigned to defend him.

September 17.—Funeral services over the body of President McKinley are held in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington; the body lies in state and is viewed by thousands of people; in the evening, the funeral train starts for Canton, Ohio, the President's home.

September 18.—The body of President McKinley lies in state at Canton, Ohio....President Seth Low, of Columbia University, is named by the anti-Tammany conference as candidate for mayor of New York City.

September 19.—The last services over the body of President McKinley are held at Canton; business is generally suspended throughout the country; memorial services are held in all the principal cities of the world; in the United States, in accordance with a proclamation of President Roosevelt, the day is observed as a day of mourning.

September 20.—President Roosevelt holds a cabinet meeting in Washington and reiterates his intention to carry out the policies of the McKinley administration....The Schley court of inquiry reconvenes.

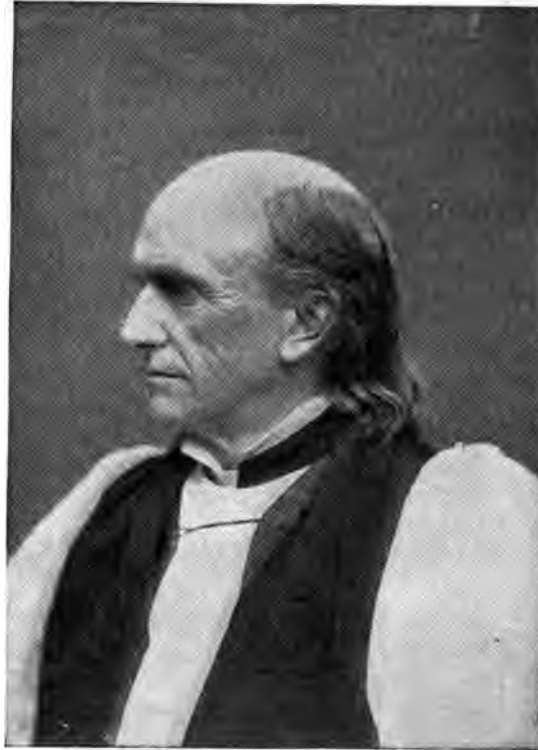
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

August 25.—The Bombay Legislative Council passes the land-revenue bill by a vote of 14 to 9.

August 30.—The Chilean Congress ratifies the election of President Riesco.

September 1.—The Danish Liberals hold a notable demonstration at Copenhagen; Premier Deuntzer outlines his political programme, including tax reform and reforms in the system of judicature (see page 452).

September 3.—King Edward appoints a British commission to investigate Dr. Koch's theories on tuberculosis.



THE LATE BISHOP HENRY B. WHIPPLE.
(Famous as the friend of the North American Indians.)



THE FUNERAL OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK AT POTSDAM, AUGUST 13.
(King Edward and Emperor William followed the casket on its way to the mausoleum.)

September 7.—Dr. Raymon Batros Luco is appointed premier of Chile.

September 10.—The murderer of Hoshi Toru, the Japanese cabinet minister, is sentenced to penal servitude for life.

September 17.—The States-General of the Netherlands are reopened; Queen Wilhelmina, in the speech from the throne, emphasizes the need of social reforms.

September 20.—The Netherlands budget shows a deficit of 13,000,000 guilders (\$5,200,000).

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

August 20.—The Chinese court receives the final protocol of the allied powers....In the Argentine Senate



REAR-ADMIRAL FRANCIS M. RAMSAY (RETIRED).
(Third member of the Schley court of inquiry.)

the minister of foreign affairs announces that the Argentine and Chilean governments have formed an agreement not to increase armaments.

August 21.—M. Constans, the French ambassador to Turkey, breaks off diplomatic relations with the Porte because of the latter's alleged breach of faith in the matter of the quays concession.

August 23.—Ambassador Constans again demands of the Sultan the payment of the French claims.

August 24.—Japan lodges a protest against the American system of medical inspection at the ports of Hawaii....The State Department at Washington notifies Venezuela and Colombia that any breach of amicable relations between the two governments will be sincerely deplored by the United States.

August 26.—M. Constans, the French ambassador to Turkey, leaves Constantinople, and diplomatic relations between the two governments are practically broken off.

August 27.—It is announced that Ecuador and Nica-

ragua intend to remain neutral in the Venezuelan-Colombian dispute.

August 29.—M. Ruystenaer, chief secretary of the Dutch ministry of foreign affairs, is elected secretary-general of the Hague Court of Arbitration.

August 31.—The exequaturs of all consuls of Colombia in Venezuela are withdrawn....The Chilean Congress appropriates funds for the expenses of a delegation to the Pan-American Congress at the City of Mexico.

September 1.—Venezuela issues a memorandum to foreign powers explaining her attitude in the controversy with Colombia....The Nicaraguan Congress approves the commercial treaty with the United States.

September 3.—The appointment of Peruvian delegates to the Pan-American Congress is announced.

September 4.—Emperor William of Germany receives Prince Chun, of China, at Potsdam; the prince expresses regret for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

September 6.—The Sultan orders the release of Miss Stone, an American missionary, and her woman companion, who were carried off by brigands.

September 7.—A Venezuelan fleet bombards the port of Rio Hacha, on the northern coast of Colombia.... The protocol between the allied powers and China is signed at Peking.

September 9.—The Chilean Congress approves the appointment of two delegates to the Pan-American Congress.

September 10.—The Sultan of Turkey settles one of the French claims.

September 12.—The European powers indorse the demand of Spain for the release of Christian captives in Morocco.

September 17.—The Chinese troops reënter Peking; the Americans and Japanese hand over the Forbidden City.

September 18.—Venezuelan troops occupy the Colombian town of Rio Hacha....The Czar and Czarina land at Dunkirk, France, and are warmly welcomed.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

August 21.—A Cape Colonist named Upton is shot as a spy in the British lines....Treason trials of the second class begin at Burgersdorp; fifty-one voters are deprived of the privilege of franchise, and fifty-five non-voters are declared forever ineligible to attain the right of franchise.



THE LATE HERMAN O. ARMOUR.

August 22.—Ten Boer prisoners, all young men under thirty years of age, are sentenced to penal servitude for life in Bermuda, while three others are sentenced to be shot; at Swellendam, in Cape Colony, a number of Boer sympathizers are arrested and lodged in the town prison.

August 24.—Lord Kitchener reports that Commandant Delarey issued a counter-proclamation to his....The



MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN ADDRESSING A MEETING OF BRITISH CONSERVATIVES AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Boers in the midland districts of Cape Colony go southward.... The Boers along the main routes in Cape Colony and Natal cut the telegraph wires and destroy small sections of the railway.... It is reported that President Steyn and De Wet are close to the eastern border of the Orange Free State.

August 25.—Lord Kitchener reports having received a long letter from President Steyn replying to his proclamation, and letters from Generals De Wet and Botha to the same effect. Lord Kitchener also reports that 3 officers and 65 men, sent north from Ladybrand on right of Elliott's columns, are surrounded and captured by the Boers on August 22.

August 26.—Lord Kitchener reports that a convoy is attacked by the Boers near Kooikopje, on the way from Kimberley to Griquatown, on the 24th; the Seventy-fourth Imperial Yeomanry had 9 killed and 23 wounded.... Mr. Merriman, the leader of the Africander Bond in the Cape Parliament, is under arrest on his farm near Stellenbosch.

August 28.—Two more rebels have been shot at Graaf Reinet.

August 31.—A train is blown up and burned by the Boers in the Transvaal; Colonel Vandeleur and 9 men are killed and 17 wounded.

September 3.—General De Wet issues a proclamation that all British troops found in the Orange River Colony after September 15 will be shot.

September 6.—Lord Kitchener reports that the British troops have killed, wounded, or captured Lotter's entire commando south of Petersburg; the British casualties are 10 killed and 8 wounded.

September 8.—General Methuen is engaged with van Tonder and Delarey in the Great

Maries Valley; British casualties, 25 killed and 30 wounded.

September 17.—The Boers under General Botha ambush three companies of British mounted infantry commanded by Major Gough, near Scheeper's Nek; the British are overpowered, losing 2 officers and 14 men killed, 5 officers and 25 men wounded, and 5 officers and 150 men prisoners, besides three guns.

September 20.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture by the Boers of a company of British mounted infantry and two guns at Vlakkfontein.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

August 19.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York are received at Cape Town.... The United States Steel Corporation opens several of its mills with non-union men.

August 20.—The United States battleship *Iowa* sails from San Francisco for Panama.

August 31.—A freight train on the Great Northern Railroad, in Montana, crashes into a passenger train, killing 36 persons, nearly all workingmen.

September 1.—A flood at Cleveland causes damage estimated at more than \$500,000.

September 2.—A trade-union congress meets at Swansea, Wales.

September 4.—The Methodist Ecumenical Conference opens in London (see page 446).

September 5.—The yacht *Columbia* is selected, in preference to the *Constitution*, to defend the *America's* Cup against *Shamrock II*.

September 9.—The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is opened at Cleveland.

September 11.—A fire at St. Johns, N. F., causes the loss of two lives and \$500,000 damage.... The British Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Glasgow.

September 13.—News is brought by the steamer *Erik* to North Sydney, Cape Breton, that Lieutenant Peary



GEN. CHRISTIAN DE WET AND HIS STAFF.



A BRITISH GENERAL'S HOPE DEFERRED.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF S. A., LORD KITCHENER (reading latest news from England): "Housse up! Grouse plentiful! Yacht-racing in full swing! I wonder when we shall get our holiday?"—From *Punch* (London).

has rounded the Arctic archipelago and reached the most northern known land....The steel strike is declared off at Joliet, Ill.

September 14.—A statue to John Ericsson, designer of the *Monitor*, is unveiled at Stockholm....On account of President McKinley's death, the international yacht races for the *America's* cup, scheduled to begin on September 21, are postponed five days.

September 16.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York are welcomed at Quebec.

September 19.—Sixty-seven lives are lost by the foundering of the British torpedo boat *Cobra* off the Lincolnshire coast.

September 20.—Lord Rosebery unveils the statue of King Alfred the Great at Winchester, England, in connection with the millenary celebration.

OBITUARY.

August 20.—Señor Carlos Morla Vicuna, Chilean minister to the United States, 57....M. Albert Nyssens, late Belgian minister of industry, 45....Prof. Karl Weinold, of Berlin University, 77.

August 22.—Chief Justice Sir George William Burton, of the Ontario Court of Appeal, 83....Ex-Congressman Isaac W. Van Schaick, of Milwaukee, Wis., 84.

August 23.—Gen. Sir Charles Reid, 81.

August 24.—Gunnar Wennerberg, the Swedish poet and composer, 84....Col. P. T. Woodfin, governor of the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., 61.

August 25.—Robert G. Evans, United States district-attorney for Minnesota, 47.

August 26.—Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, professor emeritus of surgery at Columbia University, 82.

August 27.—Joaquin Godoy, Chilean minister to Brazil....Gen. Fabius J. Mead, a veteran of the Civil War, 62.

August 28.—John R. Thomas, a prominent New York architect, 53.

August 29.—Ex-Gov. Charles A. Busiel, of New Hampshire, 59.

August 30.—Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow, U.S.A., a veteran of the Civil War and of the war with Spain, 58....John D. Lankenau, the Philadelphia philanthropist, 84.

August 31.—Lorimer Stoddard, the playwright.... Dr. Morris C. Sutphen, instructor in Latin at the Johns Hopkins University.



THE LATE JOHANNES VON MIQUEL.
(Ex-minister of finance, Prussia.)

September 2.—Henry C. Durand, a pioneer citizen of Chicago, 73.

September 3.—Samuel Porter, said to be the oldest living Yale graduate, 91....Rev. Moses Harvey, Newfoundland historian and scientist, 81.

September 4.—Dr. Lewis G. Janes, a famous writer and lecturer on ethical philosophy, 57....Rev. Dr. William H. De Puy, editor and author, 80....William Brisbane Dick, the New York publisher, 74....Ex-Congressman William Copeland Wallace, of New York, 45.

September 8.—Dr. Johannes von Miquel, former Prussian minister of finance, 72....Herman O. Armour, the New York pork and produce merchant, 64.

September 12.—Eugene Diaz, the French composer, 64....Gilbert K. Harroun, treasurer of Union College, 64.

September 14.—William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, 58 (see pages 414-432).

September 15.—James Hooker Hamersley, of New York City, 57.

September 16.—Bishop Henry Benjamin Whipple, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 79....Calderon Carlisle, a well-known Washington lawyer, 50.

September 18.—Mrs. Mary Churchill Hungerford, contributor to American newspapers and magazines.... Maj. Hiram Paulding, grandson of one of the captors of Major André, 70....James G. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn., builder of the Congressional Library at Washington, 78.



THE LATE GEN. WILLIAM LUDLOW, U.S.A.

September 20.—Ex Congressman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., 78....Charles C. Delmonico, managing proprietor of the Delmonico restaurants of New York City, 40.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions and gatherings have been announced for this month:

RELIGIOUS.—The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, at Pittsburg, October 31-November 3; the Universalist General Convention, at Buffalo, October 18-23; the Christian and Missionary Alliance, at New York, October 8-13; the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at San Francisco, October 2 (see page 449); the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Hartford, Conn., October 8-11; the American Missionary Association, at Oak Park, Ill., October 22-25; the National Council of Congregational Churches, at Portland, Maine, October 12-18; the American Christian Missionary Society, at Minneapolis, Minn., October 10-17; the General Council of the Lutheran Church, at Lima, Ohio, October 10.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—The Road Masters' and Maintenance of Way Association, at Washington, D. C., October 8-10; the National Rivermen's Association, at Baltimore, October 8-9; the Actuarial Society of America, Boston, October 24-25; the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at St. Louis, October 21; the National Association of Retail Druggists, at Buffalo, October 8-11; the National Hardware Association, at Buffalo, October 14; the American Warehousemen's Association, at Buffalo, October 16-18; the National Farmers' Congress, at Sioux Falls, S. D., October 1-10; the National Wholesale Druggists' convention, at Old Point Comfort, Va., October 14-19.

RAILROAD.—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, at San Francisco, October 14; the Railway Superintendents' of Bridges and Buildings' Association, at Atlanta, Ga., October 15; the American Railway Association, at St. Louis, October 23; the Railway Signaling Club, at Buffalo, October 8; the American Society of Railroad Superintendents, at Buffalo, October 16; the American Street Railway Association, at New York City, October 9-11; the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, at Asheville, N. C., October 15.

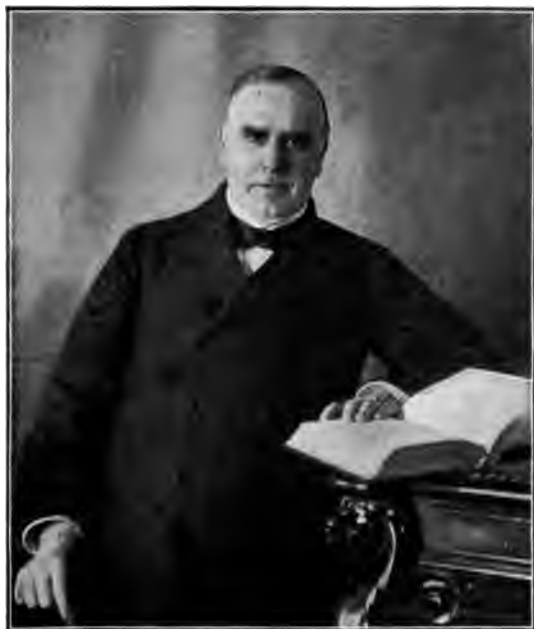
PATRIOTIC.—The National Union Veterans' Encampment, at Chicago, October 15-17; the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Louisville, Ky., October 8; the Medal of Honor Legion, at Buffalo, October 9-10; the Union Veterans' Legion National Encampment, at Gettysburg, Pa., October 7-12; the Ladies' Union Veterans' Legion National Encampment, at the same place, October 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Yale Bicentennial, at New Haven, October 20-23; the Pan-American Congress, City of Mexico, October 22; the National Spiritualists' Association, at Washington, D. C., October 15-18; the American Humane Association, at Buffalo, October 15-17; the Seventh Congress of Teachers in High Schools Without Latin, at Marburg, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, October 7-8; the American Asiatic Association, at Albany, N. Y., October 17; the National Household Economic Association, at Buffalo, October 15-17; and the American Society of Municipal Improvement, at Niagara Falls, October 1-4.

THE LAST DAYS OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

HIS VISIT TO BUFFALO, THE TRAGEDY, AND THE NATION'S MOURNING.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.



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THE PRESIDENT AT HIS DESK.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY arrived in Buffalo September 4. He was in good health and excellent spirits. For a month he had been at his home in Canton, resting, enjoying relief from most of the cares of his office. During this four weeks' holiday he had mingled with his old friends and neighbors. He had walked about the streets of Canton and taken long drives in the country. He had taken especial pleasure in visiting his farm, a few miles from Canton; and whenever he could get some old friend in the carriage by his side he found keen delight in extended excursions and protracted conversations. For this brief season he threw off, as far as possible, the consciousness of being President, and became again the simple American gentleman. I have been told by Judge Day, Senator Hanna, and other friends who visited and rode and talked with the President at this time that it was the happiest period of his life. His wife had re-

covered from an illness which carried her to the very portals of the grave; she was now stronger than she had been for several years. His own health was most excellent; the strain and stress of two Presidential campaigns, and of nearly four years of unrelenting toil in the executive chair—probably the most trying post to be found in all the world—had left no marks upon him. All his family and private affairs were in a most desirable condition. Thanks to economy and good management, he had recovered from the financial disaster which a few years before left him bankrupt, and had now a modest but sufficient competency. He was able to look forward with fond anticipations to his retirement from public life, and could see therein the probability of many years of quiet, dignified happiness.

When the President went to Buffalo he was, as a public man, at the zenith of his fame. He felt that he had had great work to do, and that he had done it well. He knew the estimate the world was placing upon him and his achieve-



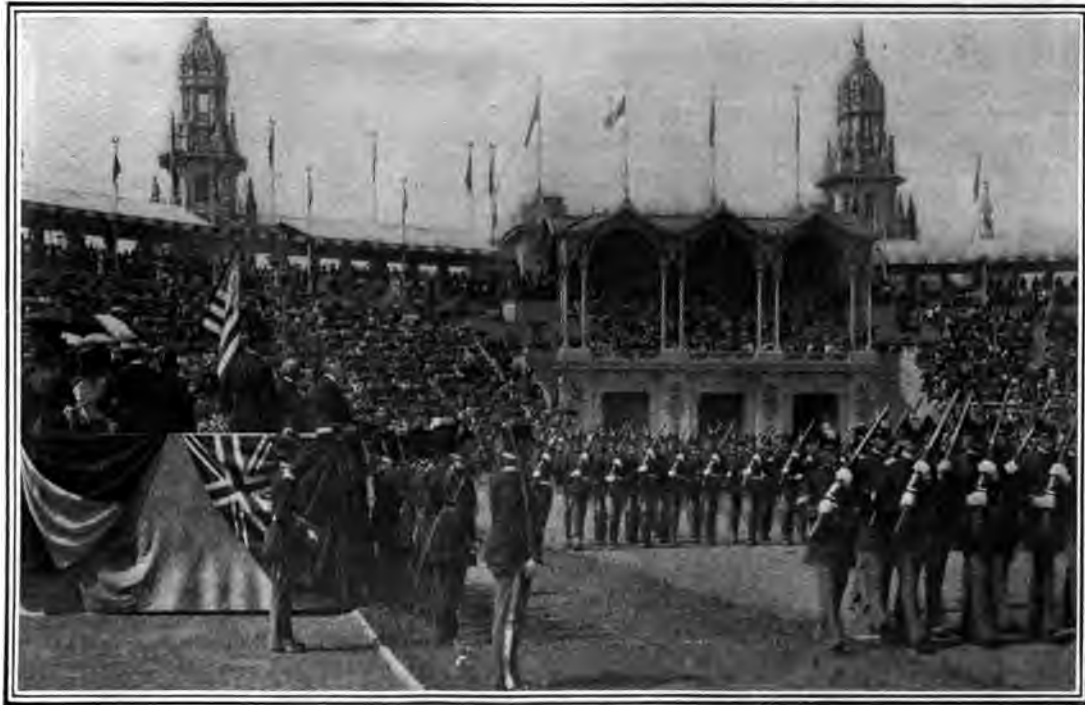
MRS. M'KINLEY.

ments, and he was content therewith. He had grown amazingly since he first took hold of the reins of government, and he was conscious and properly proud of this growth. He knew that he had piloted the country through a stormy period, and had piloted it so well that even his political opponents had little criticism to offer. He was aware that more than any other President since Washington he had softened the rancor of party opposition; that he was liked and trusted by all the people; that the last remnants of sectionalism had disappeared under his gentle ministrations; that the people were more united in spirit, in good-will, in optimistic outlook, than they had ever been before. These things the President often spoke of to his intimate friends; he found keen satisfaction in them,—not in any egotistic or vain spirit, but in the consciousness of having done much for his country, for its material prosperity, for the uplifting of his people to a higher and better view. He was prouder of this than of any of his other achievements.

He knew, too, that the world's estimate of him had changed. He knew that he had grown abroad as well as at home. Though by instinct and training his horizon had in earlier years been virtually bordered by the frontiers of the

United States, though domestic affairs had then engrossed his thoughts, the Presidency had broadened him. Circumstances had made his administration a world activity instead of a purely domestic concern. He had met, and met successfully, all these problems coming from without. He had risen to his opportunities. He had done as well in the international as in the purely national field. He had failed in nothing. He had impressed himself so favorably upon the nations that their respect for him as man and leader, their respect for the Government and the people whose spokesman he was, had visibly heightened. Mr. McKinley found natural and proper satisfaction in the consciousness that he had been able to take this high place in the world's esteem, that the earlier estimate of him as a man of single idea and of wholly insular view had given way to a broader appreciation. He was especially pleased with the knowledge that in one international episode—that of China—he and his Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, had been able to pitch the world's concert in a higher key, and to make the United States the moral leader of the nations.

Thus, Mr. McKinley went to Buffalo in a most happy frame of mind. He was not una-



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY REVIEWING TROOPS AT BUFFALO.

(The day before the tragedy. The President is the figure in the extreme front of the reviewing-stand.)

ware of his phenomenal popularity, and he was human enough to like the incense of that verdict of "well done" expressed in the plaudits of the people without regard to party lines. Exceedingly grateful to him were these evidences that the masses had responded to his teachings and his example, that the gospel of kindness, of faith in America and Americans, of hopefulness and work, of meeting responsibilities in



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PRESIDENT MILBURN, OF THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

(President McKinley was a guest at Mr. Milburn's house.)

whatever quarter of the world they might arise, of a growing nation that must rise to its opportunities as to its duties, had fallen upon fertile soil. So far as his individual outlook was concerned, he felt a new confidence. He had only entered upon his second term. He had a united people behind him. He had voluntarily thrust aside once for all the temptation to stand for a third term. He had so cleared the way that during the three and a half years of the Presidency which remained to him he could enter upon new efforts to promote the prosperity and add to the strength of his country without subjecting himself to the slightest suspicion of self-seeking. At last, as he often remarked to his friends, he was to be President as he wanted to be. He had now no need of fearing foe or of rewarding friends. He was independent, unrestrained, free-handed. Already he was laying plans for the future. This visit to the Pan-

American Exposition at Buffalo he had decided to mark as something more than a holiday, something more than an agreeable season of mingling with the people.

President McKinley and his party were received at Buffalo with ample demonstration of popular affection. But he lost no time in speaking the words which he had come to speak, the words which were to point the way to his future policies. It was characteristic of Mr. McKinley to seize this opportunity. It had ever been a favorite method of his to test public opinion as to any new departure before entering practically upon it. He trusted the people, and believed they had a right to know in advance the intentions of their leaders. It was a part of his creed that without popular approval our statesmen can do nothing; with it, they can do almost anything. So he delivered his now famous Buffalo speech. It was heard around the world. It roused the nations as it roused our own people. Throughout Christendom one expression of his caught the imaginations of men—"God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other." This gospel of commercial amity and of peaceful rivalry, this recog-



MR. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.
(Secretary to the President.)

nition of the golden rule in the relations of nations, coming from the lips of William McKinley, the former apostle of protection, naturally startled the many who did not know how rapidly and how splendidly his philosophy had broad-



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PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND A PARTY OF FRIENDS AT GOAT ISLAND, NIAGARA FALLS, ON THE MORNING OF THE DAY WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT.

ened. But it was no surprise to those who had watched the development of this masterful opportunist, this leader who had shown his power to lift up others in the way he lifted himself. It was no revelation to those who knew that his greatest pride was felt in the unification of his own people, and that now his fondest ambition was to apply the same spirit to world relations, primarily for the good of America, ultimately for the good of all nations.

In view of what happened a few hours later, with its lamentable sequel, the intimate friends of the President look upon that Buffalo address as the farewell of William McKinley. They say it reads like a benediction. They do not pretend that its author had any premonition of his coming fate; on the contrary, they are sure he was full of hope, of confidence, of determination to go on with his great work—that he never for a moment doubted that he should be able during the next three years to secure great results. But some inspiration must have guided him, they think, to make his final utterances an appeal for the universal brotherhood of man, for an end of ungenerous rivalries, an end of wars and strife. How deeply concerned the fated President was for the success of his new world policy of amity and peace may be judged by an incident of a few days later, highly pathetic in light of events. After the wounded President

had to some extent recovered his strength, he asked the surgeons for the morning newspapers.

"It's a little too early for that, Mr. President," said Dr. Mann.

"Oh, I didn't want to read what the papers print about this affair," replied the patient; "I wanted to see how the world is taking my speech."

But the fates were contrary; the end came, the eyes closed in the long sightlessness, and President McKinley never knew how his farewell words stirred and cheered the world.

The day after the delivery of his speech, or Friday, September 6—a dark day in the American calendar—President McKinley visited Niagara Falls. He was accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and the members of the cabinet. Those who were with the President on this occasion say they had never seen him in happier mood. His sun was shining brightly that day. He was at peace with himself and with all the world. The following week he was planning to spend with his old friend, Senator Hanna, at Cleveland. To this visit he was looking forward with fondest anticipation. It is certainly a pleasant thing to know that on this day the President was yearning to be among his oldest and earliest friends. At Mr. Hanna's house he was to meet and sup with a number who had seen little of him in these later, strenuous days. Best of all,

one or two between whom and himself a small cloud of misunderstanding had arisen were now to take his hand again. The clouds were to be rolled away. There was to be complete reconciliation. Thoughts of these things were uppermost in his mind this day; he often spoke of them. His sweet nature was never sweeter than in these last hours of health and strength. His tenderness toward his wife was never better shown than during this holiday excursion. He was not content to view any of the beautiful scenery unless she were by his side. While on the inclined railway, going down into Niagara Gorge, Mr. McKinley turned every moment, with an anxious look upon his face, to learn if Mrs. McKinley was inconvenienced by the novel and somewhat startling descent. When assured that instead of being frightened she was greatly enjoying it, his eyes lighted with satisfaction, and then for the first time did he permit himself to gaze uninterruptedly at the beauties of nature all about him.

This sixth day of September the President was almost as light-hearted as a boy. As man, as husband, as head of the state, as leader of his people, he was more than content. He felt the thrill of his success, of his opportunities, of his power for good. He may not have been conscious of the fact, but at this moment he was without doubt the best-beloved man in all the world. The millions who looked up to him with affection and trust vastly exceeded in number and excelled in devotion the millions who looked up to any other living man. His power for good without doubt surpassed that of any of his contemporaries in the leadership of thought and action among the nations. Yet at this moment there was lurking upon the Exposition grounds at Buffalo a human viper planning to strike down this lofty spirit, to destroy this superb man. Of all the thousands of people upon those grounds, this one was perhaps the most insignificant in physical and mental equipment, in character, in capacity—a mere worm crawling in the dust. Yet he had in his perverted heart the venomous purpose, held in his hand the tiny instrument, which were to set the world a-weeping.

The special train from Niagara Falls arrived at the Exposition grounds about 3:30 o'clock. Mrs. McKinley was sent away in a carriage to the house of Mr. Milburn, president of the Exposition, where the President and his wife were guests. Then the President, accompanied by Mr. Milburn, Secretary Cortelyou, and others, drove to the Temple of Music, where it had been arranged the President was to hold a public reception. Twenty thousand people were gathered in front of the building, and as they saw the well-

known face they set up a mighty shout of welcome. The President bowed to right and left and smiled. Then the great organ in the Temple pealed forth the national air, and the throngs fell back from the entrance, that the President might pass. Inside the building, a space had been cleared for the Presidential party; the people were permitted to enter one door, pass by the President, and emerge at the opposite side of the auditorium. Usually a secret-service agent is stationed by the President's side when he receives the public, but on this occasion President Milburn stood at the President's left. Secretary Cortelyou was at his right, and a little to the rear. Opposite the President was Secret Service Officer Ireland. Eight or ten feet away was Officer Foster. When all was ready, the line of people was permitted to move, each one pausing to shake the hand of the President. He beamed upon them all in his courtly way. When one stranger timidly permitted himself to be pushed along without a greeting, the President called out, smilingly, "Hold on, there; give me your hand." Mr. McKinley would never permit any one to go past him without a handshake. He was particularly gracious to the children and to timid women. Here, as we have often seen him in Washington and elsewhere, he patted little girls or boys on the head or cheek and smiled at them in his sweet way. A woman and a little girl had just passed, and were looking back at the President, proud of the gracious manner in which he had greeted them. Next came a tall, powerful negro—Parker. After Parker, a slight, boyish figure, a face bearing marks of foreign descent, a smooth, youthful face, with nothing sinister to be detected in it. No one had suspected this innocent-looking boy of a murderous purpose. He had his right hand bound up in a handkerchief, and this had been noticed by both of the secret-service men as well as by others. But the appearance in a reception line of men with wounded and bandaged hands is not uncommon. In fact, one had already passed along the line. Many men carried handkerchiefs in their hands, for the day was warm.

So this youth approached. He was met with a smile. The President held out his hand; but it was not grasped. Supporting his bandaged right hand with his left, the assassin fired two bullets at the President. The first passed through the stomach and lodged in the back. The second, it is believed, struck a button on the President's waistcoat and glanced therefrom, making an abrasion upon the sternum. The interval between the two shots was so short as to be scarcely measurable. As the second shot rang out, Detective Foster sprang forward and intercepted the hand

of the assassin, who was endeavoring to fire a third bullet into his victim. The President did not fall. He was at once supported by Mr. Milburn, by Detective Geary, and by Secretary Cortelyou. Before turning, he raised himself on tiptoe and cast upon the miserable wretch before him, who was at that moment in the clutches of a number of men, a look which none who saw it can ever forget. It appeared to say, "You miserable, why should you shoot me? What have I done to you?" It was the indignation of a gentleman, of a great soul, when attacked by a ruffian. A few drops of blood spurted out and fell on the President's waistcoat. At once the wounded man was led to a chair, into which he sank. His collar was removed and his shirt opened at the front. Those about him fanned him with their hats. Secretary Cortelyou bent over his chief, and Mr. McKinley whispered, "Cortelyou, be careful. Tell Mrs. McKinley gently."

A struggle ensued immediately between the assassin and those about him. Detective Foster not only intercepted the arm of the murderer, and prevented the firing of a third shot from the revolver concealed in the handkerchief, but he planted a blow square upon the assassin's face. Even after he fell, Czolgosz endeavored

to twist about and fire again at the President. Mr. Foster threw himself upon the wretch. Parker, the colored man, struck him almost at the same instant that Foster did. Indeed, a half-dozen men were trying to beat and strike the murderer, and they were so thick about him that they struck one another in their excitement. A private of the artillery corps at one moment had a bayonet-sword at the neck of Czolgosz, and would have driven it home had not Detective Ireland held his arm and begged him not to shed blood there before the President. Just then the President raised his eyes, saw what was going on, and with a slight motion of his right hand toward his assailant, exclaimed:

"Let no one hurt him."

While the guards were driving the people out of the building, Secretary Cortelyou asked the President if he felt any pain. Mr. McKinley slipped his hand through his shirt-front and pressed his fingers against his breast. "I feel a sharp pain here," he said. On withdrawing his hand he saw that the ends of his fingers were red with blood. The President closed his lips tightly, but made no outcry. His head sank back upon the arm of his faithful secretary; he appeared drowsy. At this moment Ambassador Aspiroz, of Mexico, forced his way to the wounded man's



THE MILBURN RESIDENCE AT BUFFALO, WHERE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY DIED.



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DR. ROSWELL PARK.

DR. M. D. MANN.

DR. EUGENE WASDIN.

(Physicians in charge of the wounded President.)

side, and in his excitement cried: "Oh, God, my President, are you shot?" The President roused himself and smiled sadly into the face of the ambassador. "Yes, I believe I am," he replied, faintly. His head sank back again, but only for a moment. Suddenly straightening up in his chair, he gripped its arms tightly and thrust his feet straight out before him with a quick, nervous movement. Thus he sat till the ambulance arrived.

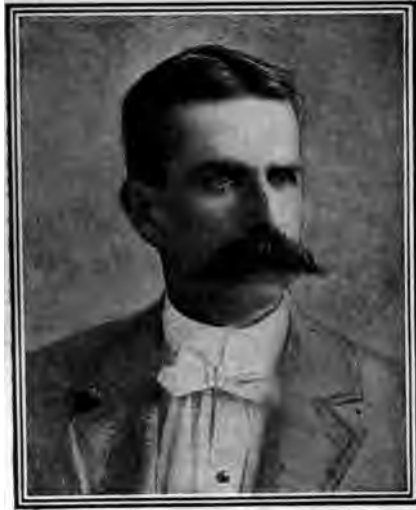
The assassin was quickly taken away by the police and the detectives. By a ruse and quick work, they managed to place him in a cell before the maddened people could rend him in pieces. Mr. McKinley was placed on a stretcher and carried out to the ambulance. When the people saw their President on this bed of pain they wept and sobbed. A deep groan, a wave of pity, grief, horror, anger, swept through the throng. The automobile ambulance quickly carried the wounded President to the Exposition hospital. On the way thither he reached inside his waistcoat, as if feeling for something, found it, and remarked to Detective Foster: "That feels like a bullet. Is it a bullet?" Mr. Foster placed his fingers upon the spot and replied: "It is a bullet, Mr. President." "Well," said the wounded man, "it is only one." When the President's clothing was removed at the hospital this bullet dropped to the floor. Mr. Foster picked it up, and now has it in his possession, a grim reminder of the tragedy.

On the way to the hospital, Mr. McKinley whispered to Secretary Cortelyou: "Be careful

of the doctors. I leave all that to you." The wounded President must have had in mind the professional unpleasantness connected with the Garfield case. He was an intimate friend of Garfield and of Mrs. Garfield. From the lips of the latter he had often heard the sad story of those long, hard weeks in 1881, when the master of the White House lay dying without faith in the treatment which was given him, convinced he was going to die, feeling helpless and fated. Arriving at the hospital, Secretary Cortelyou soon had opportunity to assume the grave responsibility which circumstances and the words of his chief had thrust upon him. It was at 4:12 o'clock that the assassin fired his shots. At 4:35 the President lay upon the operating-table; his clothing had been removed; morphine had been administered hypodermically, relieving nerve strain. All was in readiness for an operation; but who should perform it? Into what hands should this precious life be committed? It was a crucial moment for Secretary Cortelyou. Many surgeons had been telephoned for. Others who chanced to be upon the Exposition grounds at the moment volunteered their services. "You know all these men," said Mr. Cortelyou to President Milburn; "when the right one arrives, tell me." Dr. Herman Mynter was the first to arrive, bringing with him Dr. Eugene Wasdin, of the marine hospital service. Dr. Mynter said an immediate operation was necessary. A few minutes after 5, Dr. Matthew D. Mann, professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo,

reached the hospital. Mr. Milburn whispered to Secretary Cortelyou, "That's the man for the operation."

The question then arose whether the operation should be performed immediately, or whether it



DR. P. M. RIXEY.
(Mr. McKinley's family physician.)

should await the coming of Dr. Roswell Park, president of the American Society of Surgeons and medical director of the Pan-American Exposition. Dr. Park was at Niagara Falls. When

the telegram reached him he was performing an operation. With the knife in his hand, he turned to his assistant and said: "I can finish this alone. Now go and arrange a special train for Buffalo." Two hours must elapse before he could reach the Exposition hospital, and all who stood about the operating-table on which lay the head of the nation turned their eyes upon Mr. Cortelyou. He consulted with Melville Hanna, a brother of Senator Hanna, a student of surgery and himself the subject of three operations; John N. Scatterd, vice-president of the Buffalo Exposition, and one or two others. These gentlemen told Mr. Cortelyou to go ahead; they would share with him the responsibility. Mr. Cortelyou then whispered to the President, and, turning to Dr. Mann, instructed him to begin the operation.

At 5:20 o'clock, one hour and ten minutes after the wound was inflicted, Dr. Wasdin began administering the ether. In ten minutes the President was well under its influence. Dr. Mann then made an incision five inches long perpendicular to the body, through the bullet wound, which was four inches below the left nipple and an inch and a half to the left of the median line. It was found that the ball—of .32 caliber—had passed through both walls of the stomach. One of the physicians present at the operation furnished the following technical data to the *New York Medical Journal*:

A piece of cloth, probably a bit of undershirt, was found in the track of the missile; it looked as if it had been "punched out" by the ball. Upon opening the



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DR. CHARLES M'BURNEY.



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DR. HERMAN MYNTER.

(Physicians in charge of the wounded President.)

peritoneum, a bullet-hole was discovered in the anterior central portion of the stomach. This viscus was drawn up into the operation wound, and the perforation, after examination, was closed with a double row of silk sutures. A little oozing of the stomach-contents had occurred through the opening, all of which was wiped away. On examination of the dorsum of the stomach, another opening was found. This was sutured also. The intestines were examined for wounds, but none were found; these were wrapped in hot moist towels. A further search for the missile failed to find it; but it became apparent that it had done no other vital damage, with the strong probability that it lost itself in the thick lumbar muscles. The abdominal cavity was flushed with normal salt solution, and the closure begun. Seven deep silk worm-gut sutures were employed, and catgut was placed superficially between them. At about 6:50 the anæsthetic was discontinued and the abdominal bandage applied. The President's pulse was now 122; respiration, 22.

Dr. Park arrived before the operation was finished and joined the staff as consultant.

The wounded President was at once taken to the residence of Mr. Milburn. Dr. Rixey undertook the sad task of conveying the news to Mrs. McKinley. "The President has met with an accident—he has been hurt," were his first words. "Tell me all—keep nothing from me!" cried Mrs. McKinley; "I will be brave—yes, I will be brave for his sake!" Dr. Rixey then told her the whole story.

At once a thrill of anguish and horror ran through the world. Cablegrams of inquiry and regret from all governments poured in upon the State Department at Washington. King Edward, Emperor William, and other sovereigns sent personal messages. Vice-President Roosevelt, members of the cabinet, and friends of the President started for Buffalo by special trains. Extra editions of the newspapers were issued that evening in all American cities. The people remained up till late at night, surrounding the bulletin boards, anxious for the latest tidings. Grief was universal and profound. When the people finally went to bed that night it was with heavy hearts. They believed the President was fatally wounded.

The assassin, who first gave his name as Nioman, was quickly discovered to be Leon Czolgosz, a Pole, twenty-eight years of age, whose home had been at Cleveland, Ohio, where his parents were found to be hard-working, well-meaning people. They were horrified at the news that their son had murdered the President. The assassin made no other confession to the police than the simple statement that he was an anarchist, that he had "done his duty," and that he had been inspired by the preachments of Emma Goldman, whom he had once heard lecture. At once the police began a search for

Emma Goldman, and a few days later she was arrested in Chicago. A week afterward she was released on bail, and at this writing there does not appear to be any evidence upon which she can be tried and convicted.

For several days the newspapers were filled with rumors of anarchistic plots. A number of arrests were made in Chicago and other cities. The Government secret service and the chiefs of police threw out a drag-net, and shadowed or arrested every person who was thought likely to have had any connection whatever with a plot against the President. Many suspects were subjected to rigorous examination by the "sweat-box" process, but up to this date, so far as the public is informed, nothing of value has been elicited. Among Government officials and the detectives who have been working on the case there is a strong belief that the assassin had no accomplices; that he was a youthful and zealous recruit in the anarchistic ranks; that his head had been turned by the rhetorical vaporings of the anarchistic speakers and writers, and that he set out, alone, secretly and unaided, to do a deed that would make him infamously famous. The police authorities in Buffalo did their part to induce the assassin to confess. They alternately wheedled and abused him; they set traps for him, they treated him with great severity; but not one word could they draw from the stubborn wretch. September 17, Czolgosz was arraigned in court at Buffalo. Two well-known lawyers, Judges Titus and Lewis, were assigned by the court to defend the accused, and they reluctantly accepted the task as a matter of duty. One of these counsel interviewed the prisoner in his cell, but was compelled to announce to the court that he could get no information whatever from his client. The trial was set for an early day, and it is probable that within two months from the day of the crime the assassin will have been convicted and electrocuted. There appears to be no doubt of his sanity.

There speedily arose throughout the country a great outcry against anarchism. Former Attorney-General Miller suggested that Congress enact a law declaring any attempt upon the life of a President to be treason; but it is agreed that such a law would have to be preceded by an amendment of the Constitution. During the days when the President's recovery seemed probable, the country was ill-content with the prospect that the criminal could be punished only by imprisonment for ten years, that to be computed to seven years for good behavior. Seven years for shooting down the gentle, noble President! It was at once suggested by Attorney-General Knox that the criminal might be tried on three counts, as

been done in the case of the man who attempted to kill Mr. Henry C. Frick in Pittsburg ; was learned that Czolgosz had followed the President to Niagara Falls, intending to shoot there, and had also tried to get near to the President on the Exposition grounds the day before.

Much discussion was started throughout the country as to the best means of dealing with the crime and punishing conspirators ; and it stood that a new law, to be framed by ex-Secretary-General Griggs and present Attorney-General Knox, is likely to be enacted by Congress next winter. In many places men were severely treated for uttering disparaging remarks about the President, and in Iowa, it was reported, a mob had been formed to fight fire with dynamite against an anarchistic assassin.

On Saturday, September 7, great anxiety and excitement prevailed throughout the world. Throughout the day the bulletins had become more encouraging. There was ground for hope that the President might recover. Mrs. McKinley permitted to see her husband, and their interview was of a cheerful nature, considering the circumstances. The President tried to engage her ; she bore herself well, that he should not be distressed on her account. Meanwhile a large number of the President's relatives arrived in Buffalo, as well as the Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished men. The Milburn House had in an instant become the center of the nation's hopes and fears. News-stands and telegraph headquarters were established on the street, and the long vigil had begun. This day, Mr. Hanna and other members of the President's cabinet came to send for Dr. Charles McBurney, of New York. On doing so they consulted physicians and surgeons who were engaged in the case, and these unanimously and firmly urged that Dr. McBurney be summoned at once.

On Sunday the reports became more encouraging. Dr. McBurney arrived, and after a thorough examination of the patient joined the other physicians in an official bulletin of a reassuring character. New York surgeon's

judgment had been anxiously awaited, on account of his great reputation ; and when he privately told members of the family, cabinet officers, and intimate friends who had a right to the truth that the President was almost sure to recover, there was great rejoicing. This verdict, telegraphed throughout the world, brought relief to many millions of heavy hearts. Dr. McBurney warmly praised the treatment of the case up to the hour of his arrival. He said the operation had been perfectly performed, and that the promptness with which it had been undertaken had doubtless saved the life of Mr. McKinley. Comment was made by him and by others upon the fortunate circumstance that the shooting took place at the Exposition, where an ambulance was within call, and where within a few minutes' journey stood a complete hospital, with every appliance known to modern surgery. When asked if the President's age were not against him, and if there were any known cases of recovery from such wounds when the patient had passed his fiftieth year, Dr. McBurney explained that in vitality, in resisting power, in preservation of the tissues from disintegration, Mr. McKinley had led so good and careful a life that he was the equal of the average man of forty-five years of age. This Sunday was a day of prayer for the wounded President throughout the country, and when these cheerful



SECRETARY CORTELYOU GIVING OUT BULLETINS TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS IN FRONT OF THE MILBURN HOUSE.

tidings were published in the newspapers next morning it did seem as if the prayers had been answered and that the President would get well.

Monday, the news was still better. Secretary Cortelyou issued a statement declaring that nothing was being withheld from the public; that the people had a right to the truth, and should have it. This naturally helped to restore public confidence. Announcement was made that the surgeons had decided not to use the X-ray apparatus sent them, at their request, by Thomas A. Edison, and that for the present, at least, no efforts were to be made to locate the missing bullet. The doctors and friends of the President began to talk of taking him back to the White House by the 1st of October. The patient's two sisters, convinced that their brother was on the way to recovery, returned to their home in Ohio. Senator Hanna left for Cleveland. Vice-President Roosevelt, assured by the surgeons that the crisis was passed and the danger now at a minimum, started for the Adirondacks. Secretary Gage and Attorney-General Knox went to Washington. This day the President asked for the newspapers, and Senator Hanna smilingly predicted that he would soon ask for a cigar.

On Tuesday, the President was declared convalescent. For the first time since the shooting, nourishment was given him through the mouth. He was permitted to turn himself in bed and to lie upon his side. The danger of blood-poisoning was said to be over; if it were to appear at all, it would have shown itself ere this. In the evening, some disquiet was caused by the news that the surgeons had found it advisable to reopen the operation wound to remove a bit of foreign material—a fragment of the President's coat—which the bullet had carried a short distance beneath the skin, and which had caused slight irritation. There was reassurance when the official bulletin announced that "this incident cannot give rise to other complications, but it is communicated to the public, as the surgeons in attendance wish to make their bulletins entirely frank." The members of the cabinet were this day promised that on Friday they should be permitted to see and talk with their chief. Twice a day Mrs. McKinley was allowed to enter her husband's chamber for a short time, but a like privilege was extended to no one else save the surgeons and the nurses.

By Wednesday, the whole country was convinced that the President was recovering. Optimism and confidence gave way to the most gloomy forebodings. The last bulletin of the day was the best yet issued. Decided benefit was declared to have followed the dressing of the wound the

night before. The President was able to digest liquid food, and the quantity given him was gradually increased. Microscopic count of the number of red and white corpuscles in a drop of blood taken from the patient's ear indicated no signs of blood-poisoning. The President confirmed Senator Hanna's prediction and asked for a cigar. He was in a cheerful mood, and had no doubt that he should recover. Secretary Hay and Postmaster-General Smith returned to Washington.

Thursday morning, the President was given a little solid food; he relished it, and it appeared to do him good. "He feels better than at any time before," said the forenoon bulletin. Dr. McBurney left for New York, convinced that it would not be necessary for him to return. But the unfavorable turn which a few had feared came at last. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the President was not so well. By 8:30 in the evening he was decidedly worse. The solid food had not agreed with him, said the bulletin. Excretion had not been established, and the pulse was unsatisfactory. Cathartics were administered. Then the heart began to show signs of weakness, and failed to respond to stimulation. In the early hours of Friday morning the scenes about the Milburn house were almost dramatic. Lights burned in all the windows. Carriages and automobiles rushed up at frantic pace every few moments, bringing doctors and members of the family. Across the street, the soldiers paced up and down; newspaper men darted to and fro; in the tents and election booths which had been put up for their use, the correspondents and telegraph operators were making the wires throb with dread tidings.

The American people, who had retired the night before full of hope and confidence, had a rude awakening Friday morning. Their newspapers were filled with big head-lines. The President was sinking. His life was despaired of. At 3 o'clock the surgeons had been compelled to admit that their patient's condition was "very serious and gives rise to the greatest apprehension." Digitalis was being administered to stimulate the heart. Even while the people read, their President might be dying.

That was a Black Friday for the people. Their hearts were sore. Many of them gave over all thought of work, and did nothing but watch the bulletin boards and buy extra newspapers. During the day, there were faint flickers of hope. At 9 o'clock in the morning the bulletin said the President was conscious, free from pain; his condition had somewhat improved; there was a better response to stimulation. At 2:30 in the afternoon, hope was a little stronger, for the

said their patient had more than held his. They looked for further improvement. But an hour and a half later even this meager effort ceased. By 5:35, the surgeons could not disguise the fact that the President was

He was suffering extreme prostration. A report was given, but it did not produce the desired effect. A little after 6 o'clock a report that the President was dead was circulated.

It was premature. The President still lived. Most of the time he was unconscious. Finally he opened his eyes and tried to

At this time he knew he was fated; for as the surgeons were administering the anæsthetic, he looked up and whispered: "What's that?" About 7 o'clock he summoned enough strength to ask for Mrs. McKinley. They led her to his bedside; then all retired from the room.

The dying husband's face lighted up as his life-companion bending over him. She kissed and caressed him; she stroked his hair and crooned over him like a mother over a sick child. Each tried to be brave for the sake of the other. Those who stood watch just within the adjoining room heard whispers pass between the watchers; they heard sobs and cries; then they heard Mrs. McKinley away.

In his last period of consciousness, which began about 8 o'clock, the President's lips were constantly moving. The surgeons bent down to hear his words. He chanted the first lines of his favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." After he spoke again; Dr. Mann wrote the words down at the bedside,—and the last utterance of William McKinley was: "Good-bye, all; good-bye. It is God's way. I am done."

The President soon afterward lapsed into unconsciousness, and did not rally again. His breaths came more and more faintly. His limbs chilled. It was only a question of a few minutes. One by one, members of the family came to his side, kissed his pallid brow, spoke his loved name, and drew away in anguish. Then the members of the cabinet came to say good-bye. Each took the moist, limp hand—the hand that had so well guided the helm of the state—and held it for a moment in a clasp. Senator Hanna, ashen-faced, came to the bedside of his great friend, and

"Mr. President! Mr. President!" got no response, he cried, in choking tones, "I am here! William!" But it was in vain.

The hours passed. The President's life slipped away. At times it was difficult to feel the heart were still beating. Now and then a sufferer reached out his hand as if he grasped something; Dr. Rixey gave him

his forefinger, and the President clutched it like a child with a toy. The end came at 2:15 A.M., Saturday, September 14. In all his hours of suffering, no word of petulance or complaint escaped his lips. His sweet nature showed itself sweeter than ever in the last hours. He met his fate bravely, forgiving his murderer, resigned, at peace with his God and himself.

Grief overwhelmed the nation. The people never lost one whom they had loved better.

Theodore Roosevelt, now the constitutional President, was at a hunting camp in the Adirondacks when the tidings reached him. He at once started for Buffalo by special train, arriving there before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. But he did not take the oath of office *en route*, and once in Buffalo, he dismissed the escort of cavalry and mounted police which had met him at the station and drove straight to the Milburn house. It was as a private citizen that he called to pay homage to the remains of the dead President and to offer his condolence to the representatives of the widow and the family. This done, he went to the house of his friend and host, Ansley Wilcox; and there, in the presence of the members of the cabinet, a few friends, and a score or more of newspaper men, he prepared to qualify as the head of the state. Beautifully simple as was the ceremony, it was



THE BUFFALO RESIDENCE OF ANSLEY G. WILCOX, WHERE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE.

nevertheless exceedingly impressive. Requested by Secretary of War Root, speaking for the cabinet, to take the oath, he replied:

"I am ready to take the oath. And I wish to say that it shall be my aim to continue, absolutely unbroken, the policies of President McKinley for the peace, the prosperity, and the honor of our beloved country."

Mr. Roosevelt's voice was choked with emotion when he began to speak. Then he recovered his self-possession. The vista of toil and responsibility opening before him appeared to rouse his energies and his courage; for now his tones rang out clear and strong, and there was the emphasis of deep sincerity and great purposefulness in the way he spoke the closing words.

"Theodore Roosevelt," exclaimed District Judge Hazel, "hold up your right hand."

Mr. Roosevelt's right hand shot up into the air with nervous energy. He held it there without a tremor, his left hand clutching the lapel of his coat. Erect, self-possessed, vigor and alertness showing in every line of his figure, and nothing but the blinking of fine eyes behind his thick glasses telling of the emotions that stirred within him, he repeated after Judge Hazel, in clear, firm tones, the memorable words:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. And thus I swear."

As simple as this was the coronation of this

new leader of the mightiest of nations. No pomp, no blare of trumpet or roll of drum, no robes or music, no march of armed men or thunder of cannon. Only a few men, hats in hand, standing in the parlor of an American gentleman's modest home; servants peering in from the hall; outside, two or three policemen; a crowd of silent men and women across the street needing no restraint. It was all over in a few moments; and yet in these few moments this young man, not yet forty-three years old, had taken within his hand a greater power and upon his shoulders a greater burden than any king or emperor or czar knows.

A mile away lay the dead President. Here stood the living. And thus was the supreme executive power in the republic transferred from the one to the other. William McKinley's eloquent lips were closed in the eternal silence; but Theodore Roosevelt had just spoken words which gave hope and confidence to the nation and to the world. The effect of his announcement that it was his aim to continue the policies of his predecessor reassured foreign powers, brought a feeling of security to the financial and business



CARRYING THE CASKET INTO THE BUFFALO CITY HALL.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CARRIAGE FOLLOWING THE
HEARSE AT BUFFALO.

world, inspired and comforted the people. A new man and a young man and a strenuous man had taken the reins of government, but there was to be no experimentation. Tried and approved policies were to be continued absolutely unbroken. The response to this declaration was swift and hearty. Press and people applauded; and before he had reached the national capital President Roosevelt had the world's verdict upon his fitness and his prudence in higher values upon the exchanges on both sides of the Atlantic.

Within forty-eight hours after taking the oath of office, President Roosevelt had laid the foundations of a successful administration. Before reaching Washington he had invited all the members of the McKinley cabinet to remain at their posts, not simply for the time being, but indefinitely, as if he had been elected President and had chosen them to be his counselors. All have accepted. In this way the new President has not only paid his martyred predecessor the highest possible tribute in announcing to the world that the McKinley policies are to be his policies, and that the McKinley men are to be his men—that what Mr. McKinley built is to stand as a monument to his wisdom—but in four days he has attached to himself all the strength and ability which Mr. McKinley had been four years in gathering about him. Almost poetic, as well as prac-

tically promising, is the pledge of the new President to regard the Buffalo speech as expressive of the creed of Mr. McKinley, which is to live on in the new administration and bear good fruits.

The day Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of office in Buffalo the surgeons held an autopsy upon the remains of Mr. McKinley. Death had resulted from gangrene affecting the stomach around the bullet wounds, as well as the tissues around the farther course of the ball. There was no evidence that nature had made any progress with the work of repair. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment. Consensus of opinion among surgeons suggests the conclusion of the practitioners engaged in the case and in the autopsy report (1) that the President never had the slightest chance to recover, and (2) that the surgical steps taken immediately after the shooting were such as might have saved his life under favorable conditions. But in order to have these favorable conditions, the wound must be in the body of a man of youthful vigor and of such strenuous vitality that nature may enter at once upon the work of reconstruction and healing. Some professional controversy has naturally been started in the press, but the family and intimate friends of the late President, and most of the eminent physicians and surgeons who have expressed an opinion, are thoroughly satisfied that



THE CASKET LYING IN STATE AT THE BUFFALO CITY HALL.



THE HEARSE AND THE GUARD OF HONOR, COMPOSED OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, IN WASHINGTON.



From the N. Y. Tribune.

CROWDS GREETING THE FUNERAL TRAIN ON ITS WAY TO CANTON.



THE M'KINLEY RESIDENCE AT CANTON.

there was no fault in the treatment, and that all that science could do to save the precious life was done. Nor was it possible, it appears in the sequel, for the surgeons to know that nature was not engaged in the work of repair and that gangrene was slowly sapping the patient's strength and sending poison to the heart. They could know of this condition only by the manifestations which it was sure to produce; and these did not appear till Thursday, or the sixth day after the operation. The only reasonable criticism so far passed upon the surgeons is that the continued high pulse of their patient should have led them to exercise greater caution in their bulletins.

All day Sunday the remains of the President lay in state in the city hall at Buffalo, after simple and beautiful services at the Milburn house. Monday morning a special train bore the body to Washington, and all along the way there was a pathetic demonstration of the sorrow of the people. Bells were tolled, hymns sung by choral societies, flowers strewn upon the track. For four hundred and fifty miles the train ran between two parallel lines of citizens standing with bared heads. Not a few of them were in tears. The schools

were dismissed, and the pupils stood by the side of the track with flowers or tiny furled flags in their hands.

At the national capital the remains of President McKinley slept for the night in the White House, scene of his labors and his triumphs. Mrs. McKinley occupied her old room, full of bitter-sweet associations. President Roosevelt went to the house of his sister. Next day a solemn procession swept up historic Pennsylvania Avenue, and impressive funeral services were held in the rotunda of the Capitol. The catafalque which bore the body of President McKinley had carried also the remains of President Lincoln and President Garfield. President Roosevelt and all the officials of the Government, army and navy officers, Supreme Court judges, many Senators and Representatives, and members of the diplomatic corps attended the obsequies. The only living ex-President, Mr. Cleveland, was present.

Tuesday night a special train bore the funeral cortege to Canton, and the next day the remains of the President lay in state among his neighbors and townsmen. Deep was the grief, innumerable were the pathetic incidents, as the men and women who had so well known and loved the dead statesman pressed forward to look upon



THE VAULT IN WESTLAWN CEMETERY, CANTON, IN WHICH RESTS THE BODY OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

his face. On Thursday, services were held in the Methodist church of which Mr. McKinley had long been a member, and that afternoon the body was deposited in the public receiving-vault at Westlawn Cemetery, near to the graves of

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley's two children. Just two weeks had elapsed since the President, in full health and happiness, and with the star of his fame shining brighter than ever before, had left Canton for his visit to Buffalo.

THE CHARACTER OF WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

BY HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND.

(President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.)

DEATH in its most dramatic form has suddenly removed President McKinley as though to a century's distance in historical perspective. But yesterday he was a man like other men; to-day, he is numbered among the immortals. One of the consolations and compensations to his friends is that he has, as in the twinkling of an eye, been placed beside Washington and Lincoln, the greatest of his predecessors. The assassin has done for him what all his friends could not do in bringing out clearly his greatness and in placing him beyond the power of enmity or accident. The arduous greatness of things done is now admitted to have been his, and the greater greatness of noble living. He has been canonized by the united love of all the people, the very thing which he in a high sense coveted most, so that in his death he realized his greatest ambition, which was to break down all sectional barriers and bring all his countrymen into sympathy. In the apparently universal chorus of praise and sorrow it seems difficult to recall the misrepresentations of the late President which have disgraced some newspapers and some public men. But it is perhaps more striking than it would otherwise be that the very newspapers and men who did these things are now joining in that chorus or keeping a respectful silence. Perhaps they feel remorse over what may have been, in some degree, incitement to his murder; perhaps they realize that moral assassination may lead to physical assassination, and is at least to be ranked with it. Perhaps their eyes have been opened to see the man as he really was, and they understand that they mistook gentleness for weakness and courtesy for artfulness. But McKinley forgave these enemies as he forgave all others who wronged him, and we need not cherish resentment against them. It is better to dwell gratefully upon the general appreciation of his virtues and graces, which testifies in itself to the soundness of the country's thought, and is echoed by all the nations of earth in their unprecedented tributes to his memory.

Now that he is gone, and in such a way that we can almost take the historian's view of him, we can see the consistency of McKinley's life through all its extraordinary experiences. He was as much a typical American as Lincoln, although born to better conditions. He came of that Scotch-Irish stock which has done so much for this country, and he had the inestimable advantage of a father and mother, who gave him a Christian home and a training and example that made him in early life a follower in their steps. It was as a true Christian that McKinley achieved his greatest success, and this is the key to all his history. He had a remarkable mind, which constantly grew in strength; he made the most of all his opportunities, and they came to him, one after another, as they did not come to other men. He rose steadily, sometimes halting, but never retreating, from the place of private in the ranks of the army of the Union until he became President of the United States and commander-in-chief of its armies and navies, its leader in the war which he tried to prevent, which he quickly ended and then turned to the best uses, and its dominant representative at the council-table of the world. He had all the kinds of success that men of ambition covet, except that of money-making, for which he had neither taste nor time. He had not only personal success, but he had official success. He showed greatness not only in domestic, but in foreign, affairs. He not only conducted the United States, as it passed from the old century into the new, into an entirely untrodden field of endeavor in the islands of the sea, but he made its greatness recognized by the nations of Europe and the peoples of Asia in his management of the affair of China. He had finished this last task in the signing of the protocol in Peking the day he was shot. His work was done when the hour struck.

Yet throughout his career, so exceptional in its progressive success, as he rose, first to that rank of major which was his title ever after with his wife and closest friends, and then on the

ler of politics up to the leadership of the House of Representatives, the governorship of his State, the Presidency of the United States, he was more than all he did, his best success was seen in his character. All the world sees in the light of his beautiful last days that the strength, the tenderness, the integrity, and the kindness of that character were remarkable. Those who have known him well, especially in late years, have felt the power of his character. They have known the absurdity of the assertions that he was pliable, and even that he could be controlled by this or that, simply because he was given to brag or bluster, and referred the kind to the unkind way of dealing with men. They knew that while he would do everything in his power to conciliate and to gratify until he came to the point where he could not properly yield further, his will-power was immovable, and he could say "No" as positively as he could say it pleasantly. No one was able to make him do what he did not want to do, or what he did not think it was right to do, and his was the deciding mind in the very cases where he was said to have yielded most to others. The members of his cabinet and all others who came close to him knew that, in all his courtesy and consideration for them, he was the leader and commander. It was not so easy for outsiders to see this, because he never intimated it in any way, but, on the contrary, was always desirous to give others more than their share of the credit for whatever they had a part in doing with him. He never needed to assert himself or to advertise himself in any way. But although it must now be apparent to everybody that President McKinley was the great man of his administrations, and that he showed exceptional intellectual and moral power in the management of the new problems of the new and larger place into which he was led, with his fellow-countrymen, by the providence of God, his most distinguishing characteristic was his loving spirit and his willingness to serve. It was a heart of love for all men, a Christian heart of love, measured up to the ideal set forth by St. Paul in writing to the Corinthians, since it took in all men, in his enemies, that made it possible for him to



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PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

treat all men as he did. Nothing is more interesting now that he is gone than to see how many men believe that each in his own case he had especial and distinguishing kindness from him. No public man, not Clay, nor Blaine, ever had so many friends, each of whom felt there was something special in his friendship. McKinley, like Lincoln, loved the common people, to whom they both belonged; but McKinley loved everybody else in some degree. It was this that made it possible for him to make friends of all kinds, regardless of political or other enmities. Even his enemies became his friends, not being able to withstand his forgiving spirit. It gave him great facility in dealing with men, and therefore in managing affairs of great or little importance. It would not have served him thus, had it not been sincere and as disinterested as human affections ever are. Nor could it have been effective if it had not been supported by the sterner virtues and great mental powers.

McKinley's greatness in its highest form was that of him who is the servant of all. In filial duty, in the devotion of the husband and the father, in the faithfulness of friendship, he showed how a man can serve. As a soldier and as a public man he showed how a patriot can serve. He literally poured out his life for others, and gave up everything to serve the republic. In the forty years of his career, from his enlistment in 1861 to his departure in 1901, he was always serving in the spirit of Him who came, not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life for many. He was a true martyr, testifying

to the law of loving sacrifice. He was human and had faults and made mistakes, but they were not serious to those who loved him, and even those who differed with him would admit that they were not intentional. Few lives have been more worthy of emulation, and there is no other man in our history of whom we can so confidently say that his greatest gift to us was an example, and that those who follow in his steps will surely enrich themselves and their country. What man of us has not already felt the uplifting influence of that example? And what greater tribute could be paid to one who has gone forward?

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S ADDRESS AT BUFFALO, SEPTEMBER 5, 1901.

PRESIDENT MILBURN, DIRECTOR - GENERAL BUCHANAN, COMMISSIONERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am glad to be again in the city of Buffalo and exchange greetings with her people, to whose generous hospitality I am not a stranger, and with whose good-will I have been repeatedly and signally honored. To-day, I have additional satisfaction in meeting and giving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here, whose presence and participation in this exposition have contributed in so marked a degree to its interest and success. To the commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British colonies, the French colonies, the republics of Mexico and of Central and South America, and the commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this undertaking, we give the hand of fellowship and felicitate with them upon the triumphs of art, science, education, and manufacture which the old has bequeathed to the new century.

Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise, and intellect of the people, and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational, and as such instructs the brain and hand of man. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It exacts a study of

the wants, comforts, and even the whims of the people, and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and new prices to win their favor. The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve, and economize in the cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other people, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated processes of farming and manufacture and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be.

The Pan-American Exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits evidences of the highest skill, and illustrating the progress of the human family in the western hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything; far from it. It has simply done its best; and without vanity or boastfulness, and recognizing the manifold achievements of others, it invites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce, and will coöperate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry, and invention is an international asset, and a common glory.

After all, how near one to the other is every

part of the world! Modern inventions have brought into close relation widely separated peoples and made them better acquainted. Geographic and political divisions will continue to exist, but distances have been effaced. Swift ships and fast trains are becoming cosmopolitan. They invade fields which a few years ago were impenetrable. The world's products are exchanged as never before, and with increasing transportation facilities come increasing knowledge and larger trade. Prices are fixed with mathematical precision by supply and demand. The world's selling prices are regulated by market and crop reports. We travel greater distances in a shorter space of time and with more ease than was ever dreamed of by the fathers. Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. The same important news is read, though in different languages, the same day in all Christendom. The telegraph keeps us advised of what is occurring everywhere, and the press foreshadows, with more or less accuracy, the plans and purposes of the nations. Market prices of products and of securities are hourly known in every commercial mart, and the investments of the people extend beyond their own national boundaries into the remotest parts of the earth. Vast transactions are conducted, and international exchanges are made, by the tick of the cable. Every event of interest is immediately bulletined. The quick gathering and transmission of news, like rapid transit, are of recent origin, and are only made possible by the genius of the inventor and the courage of the investor. It took a special messenger of the Government, with every facility known at the time for rapid travel, nineteen days to go from the city of Washington to New Orleans with a message to General Jackson that the war with England had ceased and a treaty of peace had been signed. How different now!

We reached General Miles in Porto Rico by cable, and he was able, through the military telegraph, to stop his army on the firing line with the message that the United States and Spain had signed a protocol suspending hostilities. We knew almost instantly of the first shots fired at Santiago, and the subsequent surrender of the Spanish forces was known at Washington within less than an hour of its consummation. The first ship of Cervera's fleet had hardly emerged from that historic harbor when the fact was flashed to our capital, and the swift destruction that followed was announced immediately through the wonderful medium of telegraphy. So accustomed are we to safe and easy communication with distant lands that its temporary interruption, even in ordinary times, results in loss and inconvenience. We shall never forget the days of

anxious waiting and awful suspense when no information was permitted to be sent from Peking, and the diplomatic representatives of the nations in China, cut off from all communication, inside and outside of the walled capital, were surrounded by an angry and misguided mob that threatened their lives; nor the joy that thrilled the world when a single message from the Government of the United States brought, through our minister, the first news of the safety of the besieged diplomats.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a mile of steam railroad on the globe; now there are enough miles to make its circuit many times. Then there was not a line of electric telegraph; now we have a vast mileage traversing all lands and all seas. God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other, the less occasion is there for misunderstandings, and the stronger the disposition, when we have differences, to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes.

My fellow-citizens: Trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines, and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes, and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability. That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community, and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings-banks. Our duty is the care and security of these deposits, and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings.

We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subserve it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it. Our industrial enterprises, which have grown to such great proportions, affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously, and our products have so multiplied, that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy

will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad? Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific coast ports of the United States and those on the western coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched.

Next in advantage to having the thing to sell

is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense,—they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go. We must build the isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed.

In the furtherance of these objects of national interest and concern you are performing an important part. This exposition would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was ever alert and thought ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fraternity of the republics of the New World. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assemblage of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement which finds its practical and substantial expression, and which we all hope will be firmly advanced, by the Pan-American Congress that assembles this autumn in the capital of Mexico. The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear, this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to

"Make it live beyond its too short living,
With praises and thanksgiving."

Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired, and the high achievements that will be wrought through this exposition? Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict; and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come, not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but, more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence, and friendship which will deepen and endure.

Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT has only one fault," said a well-known New York politician less than two years ago,—“he does not know how to tell a lie.” This was an expert’s judgment, uttered with every assurance of settled conviction. It was as true as it was naïve. Theodore Roosevelt has never learned to tell or act a lie.

The character of the twenty-sixth President of the United States,—of him who enters upon his great office, not amid pæans of victory and with the joyful acclaim of happy partisans, but bowed with the nation’s woe and stricken with its grief,—is not complex; it is extremely simple. It may be summed up in a word: Theodore Roosevelt is genuine. That means that he is natural, not affected; frank, not deceptive; true, not false. All his other traits and characteristics follow naturally from his genuineness. His private life, his public activities, his modes of thought, of speech, and of action, are those of a genuine man. They are not to be understood or explained by involved processes of reasoning, or by search for hidden causes and concealed ambitions. The simplest and most natural interpretation of Theodore Roosevelt’s words and deeds is always the truest.

Theodore Roosevelt is President of the United States because his fellow-citizens wished him to be President. He is not a political accident. It is no disparagement of the powers and abilities of John Tyler, of Millard Fillmore, of Andrew Johnson, or of Chester A. Arthur to say that those who named them for the Vice-Presidency never dreamed of the possibility of their succession to the post of chief magistrate of the nation. Each in time succeeded to the Presidency under the operation of the constitutional provision, and each acquitted himself in his own way—President Arthur, at least, with distinction. But Theodore Roosevelt, whose title to the Presidency rests legally upon the same basis as that of Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur, was chosen to the Vice-Presidency because his party and a majority of the people wanted him for the Presidency. No one who saw the currents of feeling which flowed backward and forward during the sessions of the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, in June, 1900, doubts this for an instant. In the eyes of that great representative body, there was but one figure, one personality, of dominant and immediate interest,—Theodore Roosevelt. President McKinley’s name and fame were already secure.

The convention regarded him as in a class by himself, and joyfully and unanimously accorded him the renomination and indorsement that he had so richly earned. But all this was so much a matter of course that it seemed more like a matured historical judgment than an event in contemporary politics. From this viewpoint the convention and the Republican party looked toward the future, and the future seemed to them all to take its form from Theodore Roosevelt. Others were highly respected and cordially liked, others seemed better suited by temperament than he to the routine duties of the Vice-Presidential office; but a great and dignified office was to be filled, and Theodore Roosevelt, the man of the future, must fill it! His own eager preferences, the earnest wishes and hopes of his closest friends, all had to give way before the irresistible desire to put Theodore Roosevelt in the highest possible position of dignity and of honor. There can be no doubt that the happy cry of the great party leader who exclaimed, as Mr. Roosevelt finished his remarkably incisive and powerful speech in seconding President McKinley’s renomination, “It will be you in 1904, just as unanimously,” voiced exactly what the convention felt. Therefore, Theodore Roosevelt went into the Vice-Presidency because it was the highest office open to him at the moment, because he was wanted for President, and because at the proper time it was intended to nominate and to elect him President. So, I repeat, he is not a political accident, but succeeds, unhappily too soon and under too terrible conditions, to what was marked out for him more than a year ago. That some of his political enemies labored zealously for his nomination and were greatly pleased by it because of the opportunities it afforded them elsewhere, was provoking, but events have proved that it was unimportant.

Through Theodore Roosevelt the original provision, afterward modified by the twelfth amendment, by which the second choice electors for president became, *ipso facto*, Vice-President. In this respect, he stood in the relation to President McKinley that John Adams stood in to President Washington. He was nominated to satisfy or to placate, but to succeed. The unspeakably cruel and cowardly assassin has anticipated the slow and orderly cesses of law.

It should not escape attention that of all the long line of illustrious Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt is the first to be born and brought up in a great city. Other Presidents have passed over to cities, and so have become more or less identified with city conditions and city life, notably Presidents Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison; but Mr. Roosevelt is the first President to represent and to reflect in his very fiber the cosmopolitanism of the great modern city, and that city—New York. He is also the youngest man to take the constitutional oath required of the President. Mr. Roosevelt's forty-third birthday will come on the twenty-seventh day of the present month. Of all his predecessors, only three came to the Presidency before they were fifty years of age. Grant took the oath at forty-seven, Cleveland at forty-eight, and Pierce at forty-nine.

Moreover, Theodore Roosevelt was born too late to have any other than a child's or a student's memories of the war between the States. He is the first President of whom this can be said, and it means much. His great predecessor has as truly united the nation in sentiment as Lincoln kept it united in fact. Mr. Roosevelt starts with the presumption that it is united, and for him the several so-called sections of the country are merely geographical or historical, not political, terms. He has worn his country's uniform side by side with those who once fought against it. The fortunate coöperation of 1898 is for him the normal fact; the unhappy conflict of 1861–65 is history.

Mr. Roosevelt is not only city-born and city-bred, but for over two hundred years his family has been intimately connected with the commercial and the political development of New York, whose historian he himself has been. His father, whose name he bears and whose sturdy good-citizenship he justly reveres, was prominent in the city's life. What this city experience has meant for him is not as well known as it should be, but Mr. Roosevelt has himself expressed it with emphasis in the preface to his volume on New York in the "Historic Towns Series." He says:

In speaking to my own countrymen, there is one point upon which I wish to lay especial stress; that is, the necessity for a feeling of broad, radical, and intense Americanism, if good work is to be done in any direction. Above all, the one essential for success in any political movement which is to do lasting good, is that our citizens should act as Americans; not as Americans with a prefix and qualification,—not as Irish-Americans, German-Americans, native Americans,—but as Americans pure and simple. It is an outrage for a man to drag foreign politics into our contests, and vote as an Irishman or German or other foreigner, as

the case may be; and there is no worse citizen than the professional Irish dynamiter or German anarchist, because of his attitude toward our social and political life, not to mention his efforts to embroil us with foreign powers. But it is no less an outrage to discriminate against one who has become an American in good faith merely because of his creed or birthplace. Every man who has gone into practical politics knows well enough that if he joins good men and fights those who are evil he can pay no heed to lines of division drawn according to race and religion. . . . The most important lesson taught by the history of New York City is the lesson of Americanism,—the lesson that he among us who wishes to win honor in our life, and to play his part honestly and manfully, must be indeed an American in spirit and purpose, in heart and thought and deed.

The writer of these inspiring words, themselves a lofty political creed, is now President of the United States of America.

Mr. Roosevelt's city cosmopolitanism long since became national. Educated at Harvard University; plunging into the study of the law; serving a city district for three terms in the lower house of the State Legislature; delegate-at-large to his party's national convention at twenty-five; living an out-of-door life on a ranch on the Little Missouri; traveling, hunting, and climbing in his vacations; studying and writing works of history and books on sport, on politics, and on literature; serving as civil-service commissioner at Washington, president of the police commission in New York, and returning to Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Navy; volunteering for service in the Spanish War, and serving brilliantly; taking up the arduous and responsible duties of the governorship of the great commonwealth of New York for two years, and finding time while discharging them well to write a critical interpretation of Cromwell's career and a history of his regiment organized for the Spanish War; and finally presiding for a few days over the Senate of the United States as Vice-President—surely here is a training such as America alone can give to "one of Plutarch's men."

What other statesman or what other man of letters could have written, or would have been asked to write, sympathetic studies of two such typical but widely different Americans as bluff old Tom Benton, of Missouri, and the polished Gouverneur Morris, of New York? Theodore Roosevelt alone, of all living Americans, could penetrate to the common secret of the greatness of these contrasting types, and could reveal it. His life in New York and his college training at Harvard had brought him in touch with the characteristics and the environment of Morris, while his travels in the West, his life on the plains, and his insight into frontier standards and conditions revealed to him those of Benton.

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He could not override the constitution and the
laws, nor could he invent facts, in order to punish
those charged with defrauding the State by
means of the canal service; but he could and did
appoint a commissioner of public works who



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MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND DAUGHTER ETHEL.

Mr. Roosevelt is one of the very few scholarly politicians. There are many men who are scholars and politicians, but in Theodore Roosevelt the two are completely fused. His character is enriched but not complicated by the presence of the two elements. Each element lights up the other; as, for instance, where in his "Life of Cromwell" he is able to interpret some events in the great Protector's career with a precision which the more erudite historians have missed, and where in his political papers and addresses a helpful historical parallel or a happy quotation lends force and concreteness to his argument. He is more of the type of Jefferson, Madison, and John Quincy Adams, in this respect, than any of our later statesmen. One evening at Philadelphia, in June, 1900, when his rooms were crowded with powerful men discussing whether or not his impending nomination for the Vice-Presidency was wise, and while an immense body of cheering paraders crowded the street below, Theodore Roosevelt sat in an inner room, alone, absorbed in reading Thucydides. He was resting.

As Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, is associated forever with his policy of "Thorough," so Theodore Roosevelt has made his own the "Strenuous Life." This is almost universally misunderstood. For him, the "strenuous life" is the contradiction of a life of selfish indulgence, of unproductive dreaming and mind-wandering, and of careless neglect of personal and civic duties. The "strenuous life" of Theodore Roosevelt is not an active military life, much less a life of contention, bustle, and noise. Theodore Roosevelt is primarily a man of peace. He has long supported the cause of arbitration as the best means of settling differences between nations. He detests war, unless it be that conditions make peace for the moment dishonorable. He went to war himself against the urgent appeals of his family and of every intimate friend he had, not from love of fighting or of glory, and not from ambition, but from the sternest sense of duty. Great thinkers, great poets and artists, great men of affairs, are as much his heroes as are the world's greatest military and naval captains. It is the fact that they did, and not the particular thing which they did, that claims his attention and his admiration. For him, the philosopher Kant, who never left his native province, and whose eighty years of long life were given over wholly to abstruse thinking and to teaching the results of his thought, led a strenuous life as truly as did Cromwell, Napoleon, or Lincoln. A life which finds no expression, which contributes nothing to humanity, which aims persistently at no lofty ideal, is the life that is not strenuous, as he uses the word.

Theodore Roosevelt's activity is not impetuous. Few public men weigh courses of action more carefully than he, and few are so well equipped to weigh them quickly and accurately. A sluggish nature is not necessarily a wise one. Mr. Roosevelt's actions are prompt, firm, and decisive, not because he does not reason and weigh, but because he reasons and weighs while others are searching for something to put upon the scales. He acts often upon his instinctive feelings and judgments, but this is an unsafe course only for him whose instincts are bad. The man of clear intellectual vision and of right feeling must act quickly if he is to act effectively. Theodore Roosevelt has discovered the secret of freedom as Emerson saw it.

Freedom's secret wilt thou know?—
Counsel not with flesh and blood;
Loiter not for cloak or food;
Right thou feelest, rush to do.

It was just this sort of "impetuosity" which led to the words, to be hereafter memorable in American history, that Mr. Roosevelt spoke on taking the oath of office as President:

In this hour of deep sorrow and terrible national bereavement, I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity, and honor of our beloved country.

Theodore Roosevelt believes that the world is a good world, that it is ruled by a divine Providence whose eternal purposes are just, and he relies with absolute confidence upon the results of a direct and clear appeal to the sense of right and of honor in his fellow-man. Mr. Riis has told the story of his burning words to a large body of labor-union delegates before whom Mr. Roosevelt appeared while president of the New York City police commission, in order to discuss some cases of friction that had arisen between the police and the "pickets" of a union which was on strike. Mr. Roosevelt felt that the trouble was due to the fact that neither party, the police or the pickets, fully understood the claims and the position of the others; so, as is his nature, he sent word to the labor organization that he would like to meet them and talk the matter over. The labor men, it appears, thought that they were confronted by the usual politician seeking personal advantage, and did not hesitate to threaten trouble unless their demands were acceded to by the police authorities. Mr. Roosevelt wasted no time in parley. With that terrible earnestness which his friends know so well, he said:

I asked to meet you, hoping that we might come to understand one another. Remember, please, before we

her, that the worst injury any one of you can do cause of labor is to counsel violence. It will also be for himself. Understand distinctly that order is kept. The police will keep it. Now we can

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agency. The people had made the laws in proper fashion, and could unmake them, if they chose, in similar fashion. The oath of the police commissioner was to enforce laws, not to amend or to repeal them. So they were enforced. The "ruin" which followed for Mr. Roosevelt was overwhelming and final. The timid good joined with the reckless bad in denouncing him as a tyrant and a monster. He has since been governor of the State of New York and is now President of the United States.



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MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND DAUGHTER ETHEL.

Every ambitious young man in America should study carefully this pathway to success through ruin, and see what it is that has really been ruined.

Mr. Roosevelt's administration as governor of New York was original in methods, lofty in standards, and almost unprecedentedly rich in results. He never made an unfit appointment, and he succeeded in inducing scores of capable and worthy men to enter the service of the State, some of them at great sacrifice. He found the State administration thoroughly political; he left it businesslike and efficient. He kept thrice over every promise that he made to the people in his canvass. He could not override the constitution and the laws, nor could he invent facts, in order to punish those charged with defrauding the State by means of the canal service; but he could and did appoint a commissioner of public works who

"hews to the line" in every detail of his work. He helped to frame, supported, and caused to be enacted the best and most far-reaching civil-service law in the country, and he saw to it that it was lived up to throughout the State. He faced the whole power of his party "machine" in defeating the project to put the New York City police under partisan control at Albany, and again in compelling the passage of a bill providing for the proper taxation of the franchises of the great public-service corporations. He performed wonders for the dwellers in tenements and the workers in sweat-shops. He made it possible to secure a revision of the charter of New York City, and appointed the best possible men to prepare the revision, which, with a few very unimportant changes, will take effect on January 1, 1902. In fact, it is simple justice to say that, as governor, Mr. Roosevelt so elevated and improved the whole tone of the State administration, and so effectively educated his party and public opinion generally, that future governors will find easy what was, before his incumbency of the office, almost impossible. Those two years of strict, businesslike administration of the governorship of a great State were an invaluable preparation for the Presidential office.

Theodore Roosevelt's tenderness and gentleness, his devotion to home and to family, his love of children and of animals, his delight in sports and in out-of-door games of every kind, his generous desire to help whenever a load is to be lifted, are traits which make him preeminently lovable. He has in high degree the subtle personal charm, known sometimes as "personal magnetism," which so largely influenced



Theodore, Jr. Ethel. Alice. Quentin. Kermit. Archibald.

THE CHILDREN OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

American politics through Henry Clay, James G. Blaine, and William McKinley.

Nothing about Mr. Roosevelt is more touching than the fact, related by Mr. Riis, that shortly after the appearance of his book "How the Other Half Lives" he found on his desk in the newspaper office the card of Theodore Roosevelt, and written on it: "I have read your book and have come to help." This strong, honest, experienced, lovable man has "come to help" our great nation and his,—a nation confident in its truth and its power, humble in its great grief for him who has gone. May God guide and guard Theodore Roosevelt in his mighty office, and forever!



ADDRESS BY VICE-PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR, MINNEAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1901.

[This address was the last important public utterance by Mr. Roosevelt before he succeeded to the Presidency. Its incisiveness, its homely and direct eloquence, and its energetic force are thoroughly characteristic of the man. Its high ethical spirit and its concrete political recommendations will attract deserved attention. Among the most important of the latter are those regarding governmental oversight and, if necessary, control of great business corporations or trusts; frankness and honesty in international intercourse as aids to "that self-respecting peace the attainment of which is and must ever be the prime aim of a self-governing people;" the Monroe Doctrine; and the Philippine Islands, where "we are not trying to subjugate a people,—we are trying to develop them and make them a law-abiding, industrious, and educated people, and, we hope, ultimately, a self-governing people." This address by Mr. Roosevelt admirably supplements the masterly speech of President McKinley at Buffalo on September 5.]

IN his admirable series of studies of twentieth-century problems, Dr. Lyman Abbott has pointed out that we are a nation of pioneers; that the first colonists to our shores were pioneers, and that pioneers selected out from among the descendants of these early pioneers, mingled with others selected afresh from the Old World, pushed westward into the wilderness, and laid the foundations for new commonwealths. They were men of hope and expectation, of enterprise and energy; for the men of dull content, or more, dull despair, had no part in the great movement into and across the New World. Our country has been populated by pioneers, and therefore it has in it more energy, more enterprise, more expansive power, than any other in the wide world.

You whom I am now addressing stand, for the most part, but one generation removed from these pioneers. You are typical Americans, for you have done the great, the characteristic, the typical, work of our American life. In making homes and carving out careers for yourselves and your children, you have built up this State; throughout our history the success of the homemaker has been but another name for the upbuilding of the nation. The men who with axe in the forest and pick in the mountains and plow on the prairies pushed to completion the domination of our people over the American wilderness have given the definite shape to our nation. They have shown the qualities of daring, endurance, and farsightedness, of eager desire for victory and stubborn refusal to accept defeat, which go to make up the essential manliness of the American character. Above all, they have recognized in practical form the fundamental law of success in American life—the law of worthy work, the law of high, resolute endeavor. We have but little room among our people for the

timid, the irresolute, and the idle, and it is no less true that there is scant room in the world at large for the nation with mighty thews that dares not to be great.

THE LIFE OF EFFORT.

Surely, in speaking to the sons of men who actually did the rough and hard and infinitely glorious work of making the great Northwest what it now is, I need hardly insist upon the righteousness of this doctrine. In your own vigorous lives you show by every act how scant is your patience with those who do not see in the life of effort the life supremely worth living. Sometimes we hear those who do not work spoken of with envy. Surely the willfully idle need arouse in the breast of a healthy man no emotion stronger than that of contempt—at the outside, no emotion stronger than angry contempt.

The feeling of envy would have in it an admission of inferiority on our part, to which the men who know not the sterner joys of life are not entitled. Poverty is a bitter thing, but it is not as bitter as the existence of restless vacuity and physical, moral, and intellectual flabbiness to which those doom themselves who elect to spend all their years in that vainest of all vain pursuits—the pursuit of mere pleasure as a sufficient end in itself. The willfully idle man, like the willfully barren woman, has no place in a sane, healthy, and vigorous community. Moreover, the gross and hideous selfishness for which each stands defeats even its own miserable aims. Exactly as infinitely the happiest woman is she who has borne and brought up many healthy children, so infinitely the happiest man is he who has toiled hard and successfully in his life-work. The work may be done in a thousand

different ways,—with the brain or the hands, in the study, the field, or the workshop; if it is honest work, honestly done and well worth doing, that is all we have a right to ask. Every father and mother here, if they are wise, will bring up their children, not to shirk difficulties, but to meet them and overcome them; not to strive after a life of ignoble ease, but to strive to do their duty, first to themselves and their families, and then to the whole State; and this duty must inevitably take the shape of work in some form or other. You, the sons of pioneers, if you are true to your ancestry, must make your lives as worthy as they made theirs. They sought for true success, and therefore they did not seek ease. They knew that success comes only to those who lead the life of endeavor.

GETTING A RIGHT START.

It seems to me that the simple acceptance of this fundamental fact of American life, this acknowledgment that the law of work is the fundamental law of our being, will help us to start aright in facing not a few of the problems that confront us from without and from within. As regards internal affairs, it should teach us the prime need of remembering that, after all has been said and done, the chief factor in any man's success or failure must be his own character; that is, the sum of his common sense, his courage, his virile energy and capacity. Nothing can take the place of this individual factor.

I do not for a moment mean that much cannot be done to supplement it. Besides each of us working individually, all of us have got to work together. We cannot possibly do our best work as a nation unless all of us know how to act in combination as well as how to act each individually for himself. The acting in combination can take many forms, but of course its most effective form must be when it comes in the shape of law; that is, of action by the community as a whole through the lawmaking body.

LAW AND PROSPERITY.

But it is not possible ever to insure prosperity merely by law. Something for good can be done by law, and a bad law can do an infinity of mischief; but, after all, the best law can only prevent wrong and injustice, and give to the thrifty, the farseeing, and the hard-working a chance to exercise to the best advantage their special and peculiar abilities. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to where our legislation shall stop in interfering between man and man, between interest and interest. All that can be said is that it is highly undesirable, on the one hand, to weaken individual initiative, and on

the other hand, that in a constantly increasing number of cases we shall find it necessary in the future to shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force.

It is not only highly desirable, but necessary, that there should be legislation which shall carefully shield the interests of wage-workers, and which shall discriminate in favor of the honest and humane employer by removing the disadvantages under which he stands when compared with unscrupulous competitors who have no conscience and will do right only under fear of punishment.

Nor can legislation stop only with what are termed labor questions. The vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital, which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions, and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the State and the nation toward property.

AMASSING FORTUNES.

It is probably true that the large majority of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by injuring our people, but as an incident to the conferring of great benefits upon the community; and this no matter what may have been the conscious purpose of those amassing them. There is but the scantiest justification for most of the outcry against the men of wealth as such, and it ought to be unnecessary to state that any appeal which directly or indirectly leads to suspicion and hatred among ourselves, which tends to limit opportunity and therefore to shut the door of success against poor men of talent, and finally, which entails the possibility of lawlessness and violence, is an attack upon the fundamental properties of American citizenship. Our interests are at bottom common; in the long run, we go up or go down together. Yet more and more it is evident that the State, and if necessary the nation, has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations, which are its creatures; particularly as regards the great business combinations, which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency. The right should be exercised with caution and self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it may be invoked if the need arise.

WORLD DUTIES OF THIS COUNTRY.

So much for our duties, each to himself and each to his neighbor, within the limits of our own country. But our country, as it strides forward with ever-increasing rapidity to a foremost place among the world powers, must necessarily find,

more and more, that it has world duties also. There are excellent people who believe that we can shirk these duties and yet retain our self-respect; but these good people are in error. Other good people seek to deter us from treading the path of hard but lofty duty by bidding us remember that all nations that have achieved greatness, that have expanded and played their part as world powers, have in the end passed away. So they have, and so have all others.

The weak and the stationary have vanished as surely as, and more rapidly than, those whose citizens felt within them the life that impels generous souls to great and noble effort. This is another way of stating the universal law of death, which is itself part of the universal law of life. The man who works, the man who does great deeds, in the end dies as surely as the veriest idler who cumpers the earth's surface; but he leaves behind him the great fact that he has done his work well. So it is with nations. While the nation that has dared to be great, that has had the will and the power to change the destiny of the ages, in the end must die, yet no less surely the nation that has played the part of the weakling must also die; and whereas the nation that has done nothing leaves nothing behind it, the nation that has done a great work really continues, though in changed form, for evermore. The Roman has passed away, exactly as all nations of antiquity which did not expand when he expanded have passed away; but their very memory has vanished, while he himself is still a living force throughout the wide world in our entire civilization of to-day, and will so continue through countless generations, through untold ages.

EAGER FOR OPPORTUNITIES.

It is because we believe with all our heart and soul in the greatness of this country, because we feel the thrill of hardy life in our veins, and are confident that to us is given the privilege of playing a leading part in the century that has just opened, that we hail with eager delight the opportunity to do whatever task Providence may allot us. We admit with all sincerity that our first duty is within our own household; that we must not merely talk, but act, in favor of cleanliness and decency and righteousness, in all political, social, and civic matters. No prosperity and no glory can save a nation that is rotten at heart. We must ever keep the core of our national being sound, and see to it that not only our citizens in private life, but above all, our statesmen in public life, practise the old commonplace virtues which from time immemorial have lain at the root of all true national well-being.

Yet, while this is our first duty, it is not our whole duty. Exactly as each man, while doing first his duty to his wife and the children within his home, must yet, if he hopes to amount to much, strive mightily in the world outside his home, so our nation, while first of all seeing to its own domestic well-being, must not shrink from playing its part among the great nations without.

Our duty may take many forms in the future, as it has taken many forms in the past. Nor is it possible to lay down a hard-and-fast rule for all cases. We must ever face the fact of our shifting national needs, of the always changing opportunities that present themselves. But we may be certain of one thing: whether we wish it or not, we cannot avoid hereafter having duties to do in the face of other nations. All that we can do is to settle whether we shall perform these duties well or ill.

SAY WHAT YOU MEAN.

Right here let me make as vigorous a plea as I know how in favor of saying nothing that we do not mean, and of acting without hesitation up to whatever we say. A good many of you are probably acquainted with the old proverb, "Speak softly and carry a big stick—you will go far." If a man continually blusters, if he lacks civility, a big stick will not save him from trouble; and neither will speaking softly avail, if back of the softness there does not lie strength, power. In private life there are few beings more obnoxious than the man who is always loudly boasting; and if the boaster is not prepared to back up his words, his position becomes absolutely contemptible. So it is with the nation. It is both foolish and undignified to indulge in undue self-glorification, and, above all, in loose-tongued denunciation of other peoples. Whenever on any point we come in contact with a foreign power, I hope that we shall always strive to speak courteously and respectfully of that foreign power. Let us make it evident that we intend to do justice. Then let us make it equally evident that we will not tolerate injustice being done us in return. Let us further make it evident that we use no words which we are not prepared to back up with deeds, and that while our speech is always moderate, we are ready and willing to make it good. Such an attitude will be the surest possible guarantee of that self-
ing peace the attainment of which is and must ever be the prime aim of a self-governing people.

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ment at the expense of any other American state. But, most emphatically, we must make it evident that we intend on this point ever to maintain the old American position. Indeed, it is hard to understand how any man can take any other position now that we are all looking forward to the building of the isthmian canal. The Monroe Doctrine is not international law, but there is no necessity that it should be.

All that is needful is that it should continue to be a cardinal feature of American policy on this continent; and the Spanish-American states should, in their own interests, champion it as strongly as we do. We do not by this doctrine intend to sanction any policy of aggression by one American commonwealth at the expense of any other, nor any policy of commercial discrimination against any foreign power whatsoever. Commercially, as far as this doctrine is concerned, all we wish is a fair field and no favor; but if we are wise we shall strenuously insist that under no pretext whatsoever shall there be any territorial aggrandizement on American soil by any European power, and this no matter what form the territorial aggrandizement may take.

CHANCE OF HOSTILITIES.

We most earnestly hope and believe that the chance of our having any hostile military complication with any foreign power is very small. But that there will come a strain, a jar here and there, from commercial and agricultural—that is, from industrial—competition, is almost inevitable. Here again we have got to remember that our first duty is to our own people; and yet that we can best get justice by doing justice. We must continue the policy that has been so brilliantly successful in the past, and so shape our economic system as to give every advantage to the skill, energy, and intelligence of our farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and wage-workers; and yet we must also remember, in dealing with other nations, that benefits must be given where benefits are sought. It is not possible to dogmatize as to the exact way of attaining this end, for the exact conditions cannot be foretold. In the long run, one of our prime needs is stability and continuity of economic policy; and yet, through treaty or by direct legislation, it may, at least in certain cases, become advantageous to supplement our present policy by a system of reciprocal benefit and obligation.

Throughout a large part of our national career our history has been one of expansion, the expansion being of different kinds at different times. This explanation is not a matter of regret, but of price. It is vain to tell a people as masterful as ours that the spirit of enterprise is not safe. The

true American has never feared to run risks when the prize to be won was of sufficient value. No nation capable of self-government, and of developing by its own efforts a sane and orderly civilization, no matter how small it may be, has anything to fear from us.

DEALINGS WITH CUBA.

Our dealings with Cuba illustrate this, and should be forever a subject of just national pride. We speak in no spirit of arrogance when we state as a simple historic fact that never in recent times has any great nation acted with such disinterestedness as we have shown in Cuba. We freed the island from the Spanish yoke. We then earnestly did our best to help the Cubans in the establishment of free education, of law and order, of material prosperity, of the cleanliness necessary to sanitary well-being in their great cities. We did all this at great expense of treasure, at some expense of life, and now we are establishing them in a free and independent commonwealth, and have asked in return nothing whatever save that at no time shall their independence be prostituted to the advantage of some foreign rival of ours, or so as to menace our well-being. To have failed to ask this would have amounted to national stultification on our part.

In the Philippines we have brought peace, and we are at this moment giving them such freedom and self-government as they could never under any conceivable conditions have obtained had we turned them loose to sink into a welter of blood and confusion, or to become the prey of some strong tyranny without or within. The bare recital of the facts is sufficient to show that we did our duty,—and what prouder title to honor can a nation have than to have done its duty? We have done our duty to ourselves, and we have done the higher duty of promoting the civilization of mankind.

ESSENTIAL OF CIVILIZATION.

The first essential of civilization is law. Anarchy is simply the handmaiden and forerunner of tyranny and despotism. Law and order enforced by justice and by strength lie at the foundation of civilization. Law must be based upon justice, else it cannot stand, and it must be enforced with resolute firmness, because weakness in enforcing it means in the end that there is no justice and no law—nothing but the rule of disorderly and unscrupulous strength. Without the habit of orderly obedience to the law, without the stern enforcement of the laws at the expense of those who defiantly resist them, there can be no possible progress, moral or material, in civilization. There can be no weakening of the law.

abiding spirit at home if we are permanently to succeed, and just as little can we afford to show weakness abroad. Lawlessness and anarchy were put down in the Philippines as a prerequisite to inducing the reign of justice.

Barbarism has and can have no place in a civilized world. It is our duty toward the people living in barbarism to see that they are freed from their chains, and we can only free them by destroying barbarism itself. The missionary, the merchant, and the soldier may each have to play a part in this destruction, and in the consequent uplifting of the people. Exactly as it is the duty of a civilized power scrupulously to respect the rights of all weaker civilized powers and gladly to help those who are struggling toward civilization, so it is its duty to put down savagery and barbarism. As in such a work human instruments must be used, and as human instruments are imperfect, this means that at times there will be injustices—that at times merchant, or soldier, or even missionary, may do wrong.

WHERE THE SHAME IS.

Let us instantly condemn and rectify such wrong when it occurs, and, if possible, punish the wrongdoer. But, shame, thrice shame, to us if we are so foolish as to make such occasional wrongdoing an excuse for failing to perform a great and righteous task. Not only in our own land, but throughout the world, throughout all history, the advance of civilization has been of incalculable benefit to mankind, and those through whom it has advanced deserve the higher honor. All honor to the missionary, all honor to the soldier, all honor to the merchant, who now in our own day have done so much to bring light into the world's dark places.

Let me insist again, for fear of possible misconception, upon the fact that our duty is twofold, and that we must raise others while we are benefiting ourselves. In bringing order to the Philippines, our soldiers added a new page to the honor-roll of American history, and they incalculably benefited the islanders themselves. Under the wise administration of Governor Taft, the islands now enjoy a peace and liberty of which they have hitherto never even dreamed. But this peace and liberty under the law must be supplemented by material, by industrial, development. Every encouragement should be given to their commercial development, to the introduction of American industries and products; not merely because this will be a good thing for our

people, but infinitely more because it will be of incalculable benefit to the people of the Philippines.

DO NOT BE WEAKLINGS.

We shall make mistakes; and if we let these mistakes frighten us from work, we shall show ourselves weaklings. Half a century ago, Minnesota and the two Dakotas were Indian hunting-grounds. We committed plenty of blunders, and now and then worse than blunders, in our dealings with the Indians. But who does not admit at the present day that we were right in wresting from barbarism and adding to civilization the territory out of which we have made these beautiful States? And now we are civilizing the Indian and putting him on a level to which he could never have attained under the old conditions.

In the Philippines, let us remember that the spirit and not the mere form of government is the essential matter. The Tagals have a hundredfold the freedom under us that they would have if we had abandoned the islands. We are not trying to subjugate a people,—we are trying to develop them and make them a law-abiding, industrious, and educated people, and, we hope, ultimately, a self-governing people. In short, in the work we have done, we are but carrying out the true principles of our democracy. We work in a spirit of self-respect for ourselves and of good-will toward others; in a spirit of love for and of infinite faith in mankind. We do not blindly refuse to face the evils that exist or the shortcomings inherent in humanity; but across blunderings and shirking, across selfishness and meanness of motive, across shortsightedness and cowardice, we gaze steadfastly toward the far horizon of golden triumph.

If you will study our past history as a nation, you will see we have made many blunders and have been guilty of many shortcomings, and yet that we have always in the end come out victorious because we have refused to be daunted by blunders and defeats—have recognized them, but have persevered in spite of them. So it must be in the future. We gird up our loins as a nation with the stern purpose to play our part manfully in winning the ultimate triumph; and therefore we turn scornfully aside from the paths of mere ease and idleness, and with unfaltering steps tread the rough road of endeavor, smiting down the wrong and battling for the right as Greatheart smote and battled in Bunyan's immortal story.



WESLEY'S CHAPEL, CITY ROAD, LONDON, WHERE THE CONFERENCE MET.

THE METHODIST ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

BY REV. J. WESLEY JOHNSTON, D.D.

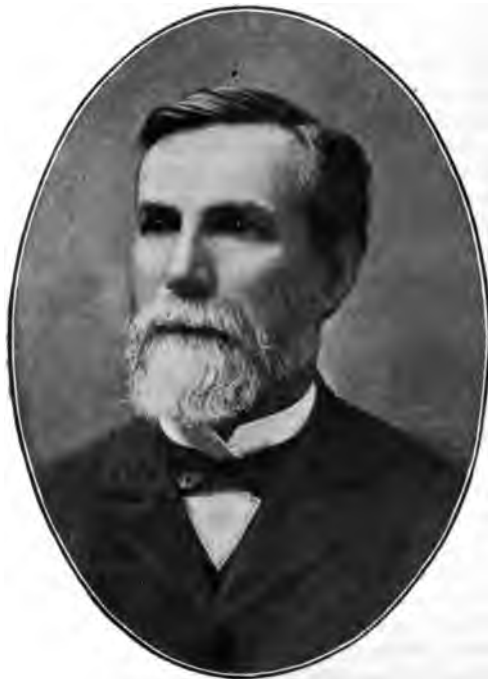
THE Ecumenical Conference, which has just closed its meeting in City Road Chapel, London,—the historic center of English Methodism,—was a notable gathering. The delegates, five hundred in all, represented every branch in Methodism, distinguished ministers and honored laymen coming from all parts of the world. But though a delegated body, and having a membership distinctly official, it was in no sense either a legislative or executive assembly, its functions being strictly limited to those of a conference for friendly and religious intercourse. This is the third conference of this nature, the first meeting in the same place as the present one in 1881, the second in Washington, D. C., ten years later, and the one now just closed, which opened its session September 4, and held its final meeting September 18. The Methodist family is a large one, larger than many people imagine, its adherents numbering, according to reliable statistics, close upon thirty millions. But, like every other large family, there are divisions and separations; not, however, of blood and sympathy, but of name and manner of work. At the recent Ecumenical Conference, so far as possible, every branch of

Methodism had place on the programme, and while differences of organization were cheerfully recognized, common unity and inherent kinship were accepted without question. The value of such a gathering cannot be overestimated. Not only does it promote Christian unity among those who are favored with a place in its membership, but, as a sequence, organic union will eventually follow. This may not be immediate—better so, perhaps—but that there shall be ultimately one great world-wide Methodism seems almost inevitable, and anything that leads up to such a possibility is just so much gained. When the separations are of the nature of cleavages, such as those between rocks where the one part has no relation whatever to the other, once the division has taken place, then only a forced unity is possible, involving mortar or cement. But in the case of Methodism there has never been a cleavage,—it is simply a tree with branches of different names. Ecumenical conferences, therefore, while not administrative in the legal sense, prepare the way for the larger results which in the end are bound to come.

It was most appropriate that Dr. W. T. Davi-

son, president of the British Wesleyan Conference, should preside at the opening session. Chaste in speech, dignified in bearing, a man of rare gifts as a preacher and administrator, he at once favorably impressed the conference and gave immediate tone to its proceedings. And it was also most appropriate that the preacher of the opening sermon was Bishop Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for Bishop Galloway's reputation as a preacher is known throughout Methodism. The theme chosen for discourse was a happy one—"Christian Experience: Its Supreme Value and Crowning Evidence." No subject could have been more in harmony with the spirit of the hour, or with the genius of Methodism. Perhaps more than any other denomination in Protestantism, the Methodist Church puts emphasis upon experience, and the narration of that experience as an element of Christian life. Bishop Galloway's sermon, delivered with much earnestness and unction, elicited many devout responses.

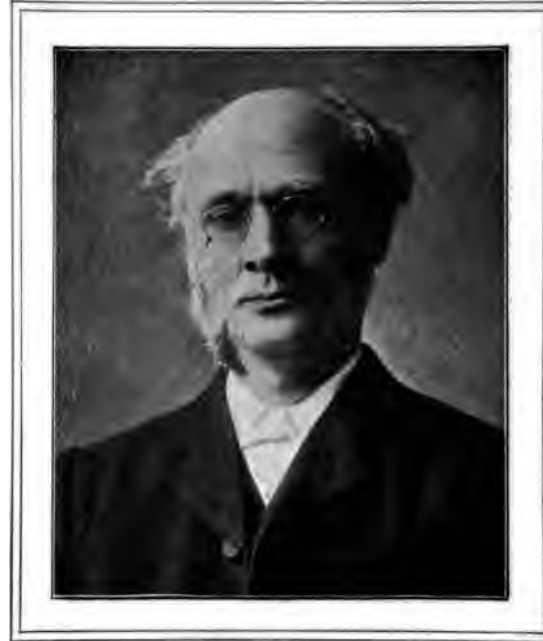
At the afternoon session, formal addresses of welcome were made, Dr. Davison representing the British Conference in a speech of rare eloquence and beauty, and Rev. Joseph Odell, president of the Primitive Methodist Church, most fittingly speaking on behalf of his branch of Methodism.



BISHOP CHARLES B. GALLOWAY.
(Of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.)

To these addresses responses were made by Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. John Potts, of the Methodist Church of Canada, and Bishop Walters, of the African Methodist Church.

The following day the programme arranged by the committee was taken up, when papers touching almost every phase of Methodist life



REV. W. T. DAVISON, D.D.
(President of the British Wesleyan Conference.)

were presented, many of these papers creating deep interest, judging by the discussions which followed. Though questions of Church polity and discipline, regarding which there were recognized differences, were carefully excluded from the list of topics, yet at times the debates approached well-nigh the border-land of controversy. When the topic "The Influence of Methodism in the Promotion of International Peace" was being discussed, matters of politics interjected themselves with some warmth into the session, though not to any serious extent. "Biblical Criticism" had a session given to it, in which the papers and addresses were of high order.

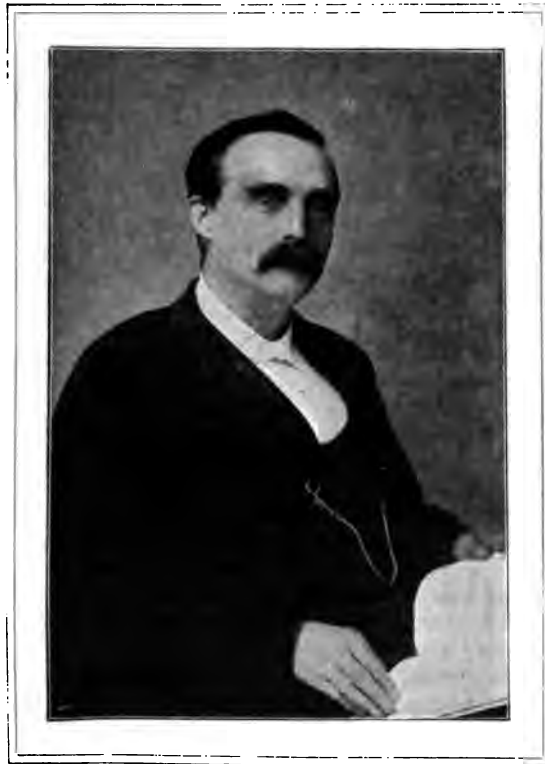
"Methodism and Modern Unbelief" called out several distinguished speakers, who gave the subject honest and judicious treatment.

"Methodist Literature" involved a discussion of authorship and journalism, matters in which Methodism is much concerned.

Other topics bearing possibly with more directness on actual Church life, as, for instance, "The Elements of Pulpit Effectiveness," "How to Mobilize the Whole Church," "The Perversion of Wealth," etc., were given a careful hearing, and were just as carefully discussed by other speakers besides those on the programme.

The temperance question had a prominent place; so, also, had the general subject of "Missions," the brethren assigned to these topics being so related to them as to make the discussions of peculiar interest. As a whole, the conference was one of great profit to all who were favored in being present. Three hundred of its delegates were from this side of the Atlantic, many of them the picked men of their denomination; and their keen, alert, vigorous habits of thought and speech were soon felt in the conference. The Canadian Methodist delegation, though not large

a gathering of representative men, freely giving their views on the vital issues of the day, must exert a great influence for good. The programme was doubtless overcrowded; the time limit was too rigorous to admit of as full discussion as some of the subjects demanded; several topics



REV. GEORGE T. CANDLIN.
(President of the Methodist New Connection.)

in numbers, was particularly strong, being composed of the leading men of Canadian Methodism. And this is also true of the representatives from Australia.

Apart from everything else, the interchange of views was both healthy and stimulating. Such



BISHOP JOHN F. HURST.
(Of the Methodist Episcopal Church.)

were not treated with the generosity they deserved; there was not much room for what might be called impromptu debate; yet, conceding all this, the conference was a memorable one, and its influence upon Methodism will be deep and abiding.

Deep interest was manifested in the conference, not only by Londoners, but throughout all Great Britain. Had City Road Chapel been more than twice as large, it would have been crowded at every session. The evening meetings held in public halls were enthusiastic gatherings, and the fervor of old-time Methodism seemed to renew itself. Every prominent newspaper in the kingdom gave reports from the conference, some devoting to it more space than is usually given to religious conventions. Methodism, with its abounding life, its marvelous history, its astonishing growth, its adaptability to all races and conditions, its harmony of doctrine and essential unity of spirit, and the clear-eyed fearlessness with which it enters upon the new century, had such manifestation at this Ecumenical Conference that Englishmen felt in it a force which must needs be reckoned with when considering the problems of a nation and the world.



W. R. HUNTINGTON, D.D.
(Grace Church, New York.)

BISHOP WM. CROSWELL DOANE,
OF ALBANY.

Photo by Anderson.

BISHOP W. F. NICHOLS, OF CALI-
FORNIA.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION AND ITS WORK.

BY FLORENCE E. WINSLOW.

WHEN the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church opens in San Francisco, on the 22nd, its delegates will find themselves in surroundings, for this great legislative body has never before met west of Chicago and Minneapolis. Eastern men are looking for a new and instructive experience, while those of the far West expect encouragement and inspiration from the presence of the chief assembly of the Church. Mission boards hope that the domestic missions may seem more real and tangible to those who have recently passed over the prairies and mountains which separate the Mississippi from the Pacific, while the appeal from foreign missions may come with more force when the givers cross a new ocean toward lands recently opened to missionary effort. The convention will be most distinctively missionary in tone.

The General Convention is made up of two parts, one, the other being composed of elected laymen, clerical and lay, who represent the dioceses of the country in the proportion of four in each diocese, and having, including representatives of missionary jurisdictions, about a hundred members. Some of the ablest men of the land,—men elected to represent parishes rich in social experience,—will be there,

and such seek always to affiliate the Church closely, through its convention, with the social needs and issues of the day. Of this type is the Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., whose leadership in the House of Deputies brought to a successful issue the revision of the Prayer Book and the revival of the ancient order of deaconesses, besides advancing, as has no other voice, the cause of Church unity. It has been customary to speak of schools of thought in the Church,—it would be truer to the truth of to-day to mention only the school of action. To this belong all the leaders in the convention, among them such bishops as Henry C. Potter, whose effective work in the purification of the springs which directly feed the social life of the community needs no mention; William C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, who is leader in the cause of the family against divorce and disintegration; John Fulton, whose legislative ability brings light out of darkness, and George C. Thomas, whose financial management contributes to the success of the Missionary Board. "Nothing human is alien to me," is the broad message by which these men, and many like them, interpret the ancient creeds which the Church had from early saint and council to the modern world.

No subject of deeper interest to the general

public could come before any religious gathering than that indicated by the schedules as the prominent subject for debate, during the coming weeks, in Trinity Church, San Francisco. In view of the fact that the foundations of society are threatened, and in many communities the sanctities of the family openly violated, the proposed new canons on marriage and divorce, the most severe and drastic that have ever been suggested by any Protestant church, are of absorbing interest. The Episcopal Church has always taken high ground in this matter, its clergy being forbidden to perform the marriage ceremony for any divorced person, save in the case of an innocent party in a suit for adultery. In the canons now to be considered, a distinct advance in stringent legislation is made. The question will come before the House of Bishops in the shape of the report of a joint committee of the two houses. In the House of Deputies, this report will be supplemented by a special one from a separate committee of its own appointment. The proposed canons, after premising that marriage must not be solemnized without witnesses, nor, in the case of minors, without adequate consent of parent or guardian, say that "No minister of this Church may solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless, nor until, by inquiry, he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or wife of any other person still living, unless the former marriage was annulled by a decree of some civil court of competent jurisdiction, for cause existing before such former marriage."

It is interesting to note that there has been a marked and rapid change in the opinion of influential men in this communion since the convention of the last triennium, when these canons failed to pass. Men of all schools of thought have been expressing their change of conviction in this matter, giving the reasons therefor. They retain their belief that a new marriage after divorce is allowable under sanction of the words of Christ in St. Matthew xix., 9 and 10, and acknowledge that innocent persons may suffer if the proposed prohibitory canon becomes law; and yet they conclude that for the general good the sacrifice of the few must be made. Bishop Potter's changed attitude may perhaps be taken as significant of the progress of opinion in regard to these canons. The opponent in the Washington convention of the proposed legislation, he within a year expressed openly his altered conviction. "The whole subject," he says, "has gained a new aspect from recent events, which have undoubtedly awakened in all sober-minded Christian people a profound sense of alarm; and the consensus of opinion among them, as to the necessity of legis-

lation which shall prohibit the remarriage of divorced persons under any circumstances whatever, has greatly widened and deepened. Such a conclusion may be the wisest we can reach at present. In the face of such a danger as threatens us, the only safe course may be to prohibit absolutely that which, while it might be permissible if we could be always sure that it had a scriptural justification for it, is only wrong and evil when that justification, existing in fact, exists, *e.g.*, only because it has been fraudulently obtained." "It may be that our only safe canon is one in which the Church refuses remarriage to persons divorced for any cause arising after marriage, absolutely and universally."

Another prominent churchman says that in nine cases out of ten no innocent party will, especially if there be children, emblazon on the public records the worst of charges, every instinct of propriety suggesting the substitution of desertion or other allowable excuse. If the fact that eminent jurists and publicists of the communion are said to declare all but unanimously in favor of the stricter canon be considered, the conclusion that this central section of the new canon on marriage will in time be passed is unavoidable. There is, however, a section on discipline which will not find ready acceptance. Persons married after divorce are not to be admitted to the sacraments, except in the case of the innocent party to a divorce for the cause of adultery. This provision would throw an appalling responsibility on the parish clergy, who are made sole judges of the facts in individual instances. Appeal, however, is allowed to the bishop, who, after inquiry, may deliver final judgment.

A third section of the canon presented by the committee of the House of Deputies repeats the Levitical table of degrees of consanguinity within which, as it states, the laws of God do not permit marriage. The report of the committee of the two houses substitutes for this the English table of prohibited degrees. The clause in this which forbids marriage with a deceased wife's sister has never found acceptance in this country. It may have been good law in the time of St. Basil, but, as a clergyman has said, St. Basil is a dead issue in America to-day, and it is impossible to convince a man that his wife's sister is really his own. Bishop Doane, of Albany, has been among the most strenuous advisers of advanced divorce legislation in the Episcopal Church. With him have stood all those who maintain that marriage is sacramental in character and therefore indissoluble. This party will now be joined by many who have been heretofore opposed to its conclusions, and the result of their combined

THE EPISCOPAL CC

action will be eagerly looked for by churchmen everywhere.

Besides these important canons on divorce, there are 21 concerning the ministry, 17 on discipline, and 19 on general subjects. There are, besides, a report, prepared by two eminent jurists, the Hon. Charles Andrews and the Hon. Robert Earl, on the establishment of a Court of Appeals, and a proposition to introduce into the Church a provincial system. The province in its simplest form is an association of adjacent dioceses grouped together for the management of local matters of common interest. It is proposed that the Church be divided into provinces, with synods composed of bishops, who will choose their own primate, together with five clergymen and five laymen from each diocese of the province, the synod to have a power of separate legislation, subject to the authority of the General Convention, whose overcrowded calendars would thus find needed relief. This system need not be weighted with foreign titles such as "archbishop" and "metropolitan," whose very sound proved unpleasing to democratic ears when they were suggested in the convention of 1898, in order to prove entirely feasible and effective. In addition to all these canons, the amendments to the constitution, of which there are eleven, must come for final action before the present convention. One of these continues the present custom of the Church, which makes the senior bishop in the order of consecration presiding bishop. The health of the incumbent rarely permits him to attend the conventions, and his presidential duties must, as a rule, be delegated to others. It seems an unwise provision, and it is said that the bishops of the House are hoping to change this order. The Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane is chairman of the House of Bishops at its present sitting, the presiding bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, being too infirm to attend. The House will miss another of its ablest orators, as Frederick Dan. Huntington, the beloved Bishop of Central New York, whose voice has always been raised in the cause of social and labor reforms, will be absent. The Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., the elected president of the House of Deputies, has also declined to be present, and a new man must be chosen in his place.

While it is believed that the majority of the dioceses are still unalterably opposed to any change of name of the Church, the proposition to strike out the terms "Protestant Episcopal" from the title-page of the Prayer Book will probably

be again made in 1901. The first attempt to a "Protestant Episcopal" was made in 1868 at Chicago, some fifty years ago. It had carried, the idea was not adopted. "The Church in the United States" would, in the opinion of some, be a better affiliate the communion in the same usage, the titles employed for the church in early days being always geographical. The attempt which failed in 1868 was more successful to-day, but if the discussion upon the subject the usual brilliant and brilliant speeches in defense of the old may be expected.

Among the most important of the subjects to be taken up at this convention is an extended report on suggested marginal readings in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. Over seven thousand of these alternatives, taken from the margins of the authorized version, from both texts and margins of the revised, and from the preferred readings of the American Company of Revisers of 1881, with additions personally made by the present committee, amount, in fact, to a new translation of the Bible. Such translations are usually considered by experts in periods of long leisure. Whether the sacred text can be otherwise than maltreated by a convention of reverent but inexpert delegates in the fleeting intervals which can be secured in crowded legislative session is matter of doubt.

The General Convention has never previously given so much thought to missions. Seven of its regular sessions will be filled by the Board of Missions, who have arranged addresses representing its work in China, Japan, Haiti, Porto Rico, Brazil, Africa, Alaska, and all the domestic fields of service. There will be, in addition, a missionary mass meeting, over which the venerable Bishop Whipple, the "Apostle to the Indians," will preside. It will be held in the great Mechanics' Pavilion, and addresses will be made by Bishop Potter, of New York; the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, the Bishop of Kyoto, and Mr. Burton Mansfield. The importance of the work in the mission fields will be still further accentuated by missionary sermons in all the churches on Sundays during the sessions, by children's mass meetings, at which bishops Kip, Hare, and Edsall will be the speakers, and by the triennial sermon, to be preached before the Board of Missions by the Rt. Rev. Frederick R. Graves, D.D., Missionary Bishop of Shanghai.



THE LIBERAL VICTORY IN DENMARK.

BY A DANISH CORRESPONDENT.

THE political victory of the Liberal party in Denmark that ended the bitter fight of more than thirty years between the old Denmark—that rooted in landlordism—and “the new Denmark”—that loving nature—is the crowning historical event of an evolution of a hundred years which has modernized the Danish people in a higher degree than most of the other peoples.

THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION OF 1788.

In 1788, the state of Denmark was very much like that of Ireland to-day. Great landlords owned the whole country, and the peasants were considered silly, lazy, and so forth.

In 1788, a series of great land reforms began, with the result that Denmark almost realized the “three acres and a cow” ideal; and, indeed, the great landlords now own only 8 per cent. of the country, while all the farmers are freehold proprietors of farms from fifty to one hundred acres in extent, and three-fourths of the workmen in the villages are likewise freehold owners of their houses and some few acres of land.

These reforms soon brought great prosperity to the peasantry, and with the prosperity came interest in public affairs and a demand for political influence and power.

In 1831, Denmark obtained a degree of representative government—political bodies in each province—but only with consultative power. But the political activity of the peasantry had already begun, and we find “Bønder” peasants among the active agitators and great national orators. Ten years later, the powerful “League of the Peasants’ Friends” was formed, and the question of the rights of the peasantry naturally dominated all others.

THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION OF 1848.

In 1848, the people of Copenhagen went *en masse* in a great procession, headed by the Council of Copenhagen, to the King’s palace, and claimed a constitution under threat of taking to “the self-help of despair.” The King gave way, and a Liberal ministry entered office. While the small nation, of only 1,400,000, sent 60,000 men and a large fleet to the three years’ war with northern Germany, which ended with the bloody victories of Fredericia and Ested, in which latter 40,000 Danes won a two days’ fight with a loss of nearly 4,000 killed and wounded,

the constitutional parliament was giving the country a new constitution, with full power for the people and universal suffrage. The constitution dates from June 5, 1849. In the new parliament the left wing was formed by the “Bondevenner” (Friends of the Peasants), most of them farmers or agricultural laborers, the party numbering about one-third of the lower house, the other two-thirds being the “National Liberale,” or men of constitutional views, but of a more academic and bureaucratic character.

The war of 1864 brought about the failure of the foreign policy of the “National Liberale” party, which, presaging the coming to power of the democratic peasantry, patched up a hurried alliance with the great landlords and other relics of the *ancien régime*.

THE TRIUMPH OF REACTION—1866.

In August, 1864, before the conclusion of peace, they began a strong agitation for a revision of the constitution, which, after a two years’ struggle, ended in the law of 1866, which altered the character of the upper house so much that



PROFESSOR DEUNTJER.
(Prime Minister.)

the conservative elements of the nation now have vast influence.

At the eleventh hour, the Conservatives struck this treacherous blow at the people whose sons they by a foolish policy had led to war against desperate odds with Germany and Austria at once.

As soon as the war was over, the people's energy, stung by the disasters of the war, rose as never before. The motto of the hour was, "What has been lost without must be won within." A succession of popular progressive movements was begun—for instance, that for the cultivation of the heaths in Jutland, where in the last thirty-five years an area of land equal to one-tenth of the whole of Denmark has been won for agriculture or planted with trees. The peasants rose in a body against those responsible for the policy of 1864, and in 1872 the left wing, or Democratic party, was returned with a small majority in the lower house.

A free constitution already existed on paper, but freedom in practice means power for the people in all public matters, and of that freedom there was but little in Denmark. There were but few Democratic papers then in Denmark, and none in Copenhagen, which, like almost all the towns, was either simply Conservative or politically asleep. In nearly all municipal and other bodies the Conservative element preponderated. Conservatives owned all banks and insurance companies; all trade was in their hands,—in fact, all power belonged to them, except that the Democrats had a majority of two votes in the lower house.

A THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

The Conservatives actually violated their own principles so far as to refuse to hand over the government to the majority, and a bitter political struggle began between the old and the new Denmark. This struggle lasted nearly thirty years. Its causes were fourfold. The Democratic party had to rouse the entire peasantry in order to win the cities and the upper classes to their side. The Danes had to complete their right of self-government by enforcing its principles in all departments of social life. Open rebellion, which might have brought about an armed insurrection from the south, was precluded by the nearness of Germany. Also, the less stalwart members of the Democratic party could not be depended upon at first, and faced about at the critical moment.

That the Democratic party has been able to hold fast to the same policy and force it through by dint of thirty years' bitter struggle and many reverses is due to the peculiar character of the



MR. ENEVOLD SØRENSEN.
(Home Affairs.)

Danish people—to their stubbornness and persistence, that know no giving in.

The Danish press has, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, almost twice as large a circulation as that of any other country. Four-fifths of the newspapers are Democratic and entirely under the influence of the Liberal element in the community.

Of the sixteen seats in the capital, the Conservatives only hold one, with a majority of twenty-three votes; and nearly all the cities are won for the Democrats. Almost all the students are Liberals. How the peasantry vote is shown by the fact that many constituencies have brought 98 per cent. of the electors in an area of from twenty to thirty miles around to the polling-place.

HOW THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT OUT.

The Conservatives have been shut out of every municipal body or important committee over the country when the Democrats could bring a majority to the poll. They have organized hundreds of banks, which cost their own money. When, during an economic crisis, the Conservatives proposed to raise the price of grain by calling up the peasantry by calling up the price on farms,

their clients a guarantee for new mortgages ; and the Conservatives were completely foiled. Farmers and workingmen have formed large co-operative and trade-union associations, which have made the Danes more independent of capital than any other nation. They are now a self-governing people in every sense of the word.

The main features of the struggle are as follows : The Conservatives, who had lost their majority of two at the elections of 1872-73, tried to win it back by raising the standard of militarism and proposing heavy expenditure on fortifications. The Democrats won a great victory in 1876 against these laws, reducing the Conservatives to some thirty-five members out of 102 in the lower house.

THE COUP D'ÉTAT OF 1885.

In 1877, the Conservative ministry (Estrup ministry), which came into power in 1875, got into difficulties over the budget, and at the critical moment some "pseudo-Democrats," under the lead of Mr. Bojesen, gave way, and made a compromise with the government. The Radicals, reduced to about thirty-five, were up in arms against the Moderates. At the elections of 1879 and the two elections of 1881 they reduced the recreant minority to submission, and formed a new Radical majority, which in 1884 rose to 83. Mr. Estrup, a remarkably strong man, but unprincipled, now took the most extravagant measures. In the spring of 1885 he exceeded the budget ("burst the budget," he said), and called for provisional budgets, which had not been voted by Parliament. The government maintained that when the two houses did not agree about the budget, and in consequence no budget was voted, the constitution gave the government a right to give provisional budgets, or, as they are called in Denmark, "provisional financial laws." Several university professors of law supported this theory, which, however, found one strong opponent.

PREPARING FOR CIVIL WAR.

The people considered this a *coup d'état*, and the crisis became acute. The government meanwhile took strong military measures. A supply of Maxims and other guns, to last for six months or more, was got in. These were manned by officers only, as they dared not trust the conscript soldiers, and were ready for use at any moment, while hundreds of young Conservatives enrolled and armed in order to fight the Democrats. The Democrats, however, were careful to avoid giving any pretext for the use of the guns. But the agitation was very serious. Many peasants refused to pay taxes ; they cheered

for the republic as lustily as did the workingmen in the towns, and furious demonstrations against the government took place, and even against the King when he appeared in the country districts. The present King has always been unpopular among the Democrats. Of this, most striking proofs could be given from speeches in Parliament, the complete indifference of the people, as a whole, to any royal festivities, and from the speeches of peasants who formed deputations to the King which were frequently the occasion for much plain speaking. The government, on their side, tried to arouse their adherents by a strong agitation for more fortifications. The army of officers actually held as many as 1,100 public meetings about the country ; and a League of National Defense was formed, which raised by private subscriptions enough money to build two forts outside Copenhagen.

THE REIGN OF THE MODERATES.

After five years, when the government was almost tired out, a split came in the Democratic party. It was again Mr. Bojesen who formed a new "Moderate party" of forty Democrats. He would never, he said, make a compromise with the government, but only try to carry out some



COL. V. H. O. MADSEN.
(Minister of War.)

reforms. But the Radicals knew better, and again appealed to the people to force a new majority. Mr. Bojesen, however, managed fairly well at the elections of 1892, and in 1894 he made a sort of compromise with the Conservatives, in consequence of which Mr. Estrup resigned and a more moderate Conservative government came into power. But the people, who would have none of a compromise with a government that had, as they thought, broken the constitution, mistrusted Mr. Bojesen, and the entry to power of the Radicals was assured.

At the election of 1895, the allied Moderates and Conservatives were thoroughly defeated, and the Radicals rose to 73 votes out of 114 in the lower house. In 1897, the new government resigned, and a "business government" was formed of Conservatives. But the 1898 election was still more crushing for the Conservatives, and in the spring of 1900 they resigned. The Conservatives made a last effort with the Selsted ministry, a government which was hailed with derision on all sides and has been nothing but a farce.

THE VICTORY OF LAST APRIL.

The crown prince made two public speeches in its favor, but without avail, and at the elections of April, 1901, out of 114 members in the lower house only 5 were won by the Conservatives, with small majorities, and even the strong Conservative majority in the upper house was reduced to one vote through the rebellion of the Conservatives.

The Danes are now a thoroughly radical and democratic people, with a more perfect system of self-government in politics and business than perhaps any other nation. The population has increased so much that it is now as large as the whole population of the kingdom and duchies before 1864. After England, it is also the richest country in the world per head of the population, and the excellence of its educational system is matter of common knowledge.

Denmark, therefore, enters the new century steaming full speed ahead, and with the best hopes for the future.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The victory of April 3 last was as complete over the Moderates as over the government. Before the poll the Moderates were twenty-two strong, but Mr. Bojesen, the evil genius of the democracy, withdrew his candidature and retired into private life, while several of his supposed adherents declared during the campaign that, if reflected, they would join the Radicals. Mr. Bojesen's constituency, which he had represented



VICE-ADMIRAL JOHNKE.

(Marine.)

since 1869, was taken by the Radicals, and the Moderates, now reduced to twelve or thirteen—of whom about half will join the Radicals if allowed—have lost all their former importance. The premier and minister of justice is M. Deuntzer, professor of law at the university, an old Radical who in 1885 publicly opposed the government.

The minister of agriculture is Mons. Ole Hansen. He is a common farmer from a village in Seeland, owner of a farm of about one hundred acres; M.P. since 1890. In 1885, he was a member of several municipal councils which refused to publish the government laws or follow its orders, and were consequently several times imprisoned, but without any result. He also refused to pay taxes after the "provisional laws."

The law officer of the crown is Mons. Alberti, who is a leader of many coöperative undertakings of the peasantry; M.P. since 1892.

Mr. Christensen is the most important member of the new cabinet. He was born in West Jutland, in 1856, the son of a farmer, and earned his living when a boy as a shepherd. He passed the examination for village schoolmaster in Jutland, and taught till recently in the little village of Stadil, in West Jutland. In 1890 he

was returned for Parliament, and in 1895 became leader of the opposition. Of late years, the Conservative government being so utterly weak, he practically ruled the country in his capacity of president of the finance committee of the *Folkething*. A few months ago he resigned his post as schoolmaster, succeeded in being elected a "revisor of the state," and is now minister of religion and education.

After Mr. Christensen, Mr. Horup is considered the greatest triumph for the Democrats. Born in 1841, the son of a schoolmaster in an Iceland village, he became a law student, taking his degree in 1867 at the university. In his youth, he wrote a great deal of poetry, but never had any of it printed. From poetry he turned to journalism, and worked on the staff of a new Democratic paper in Copenhagen, the *Morgen Bladet*. He is one of the most brilliant and best known of Danish journalists—the most brilliant, according to George Brandes. In 1876, he was returned for Parliament, and it was he and two others who, between 1877 and 1891,



MR. V. HORUP.
(Minister for Public Works.)

broke down the Moderates and brought the Radical majority to power. In 1884, he founded the *Politiken*, now the most important paper in Scandinavia. He is now minister of public works and communications.



MR. J. C. CHRISTENSEN.
(Minister of Instruction.)

Mr. Sorensen was born in 1850, the son of a small ship's captain. He passed his examination as a village schoolmaster, and when Berg, "the Danish O'Connell," the great agitator and organizer of the Democracy in 1870, began his agitation and founded papers in many towns, Sorensen became editor of the principal paper in his own district. He was first returned for Parliament in 1887. He is now president of the Liberal Press Union of Denmark.

In the new ministry all sides of the former opposition are so equally and evenly represented that the ministry can hardly fail to be very strong. The appointments are highly popular all over the country.

All the ministers, except Mr. Hage, are sons of the people in every sense. For the first time since 1866, there is a Danish ministry in which not a single large landowner has a portfolio. It is also the first in which a simple farmer has a portfolio. The personnel of the cabinet, indeed, affords the most striking demonstration of the way in which the Danish masses have defeated the Danish classes. Several members of the new cabinet, especially Mr. Christensen, hold prominent positions in the Danish peace societies.

CRISPI: ITALY'S FOREMOST STATESMAN.

BY GIOVANNI DELLA VECCHIA.

THE nature of Francesco Crispi was so complex that it would be equally possible to call him an angel of him, as the late Mr. Stillman did, or a devil, as the late Signor Cavallotti did, both presentations would be untrue. Crispi was neither the one nor the other. He had the best and good qualities of a powerful man. His enemies never denied, though at the same time they disagreed with the man made of it. He had a very high conception of his own importance and power; many of his countrymen held him in very high estimation, but one can safely say that he thought himself to be above the average appraisal possible.

He was not a man to play second fiddle to anyone, and he asserted his own individuality, even with Garibaldi and even with King Humbert. His historic answer, "I am Crispi," fully delineated the man. He was not to be a leader of the people only; he was born

to lead a generation which had in its leaders Cavour, Garibaldi, and Mazzini, and he was born too early to lead the present generation. As a parliamentary hand, he was a very strong and determined leader, but very reluctant to follow another man's guidance. His standard of conduct was not so pure and untarnished as one might have desired, yet compared with that of some of his opponents who enjoyed a better reputation, it was, after all, the better life. Cavallotti, who was lately arraigned the aged premier before the nation as an immoral and dishonest man, was not so pure, so moral, and so honest as his fierce denunciation of Crispi seemed to suggest. I knew personally one Italian editor who could not write a single line of fifty lines on Crispi without calling him a bigamist a dozen times; and yet this very man, by his denunciation of Crispi's im-

morality, appeared to be a man living in a moral atmosphere, had deserted his wife and children and had another woman for wife. I just mention this to show that at least some of the accusers

of Crispi were men who had no right to indict him for a moral offense.

Crispi has been the best loved and the most hated statesman of modern Italy. He has had moments of great popularity, during which no one, from the King downward, was greater than he; and he has had moments of strong unpopularity, during which the worst scoundrel appeared to be the better man of the two. There were periods in which Crispi seemed to be the pivot of the national life, and there were also periods in which no one knew or cared to know where Crispi was and what he was doing. Crispi was often compared with Bismarck,—a most fantastical comparison indeed. Were it possible to compare one statesman with



THE LATE SIGNOR FRANCESCO CRISPI.

another, the statesman who most nearly approaches Crispi's character is Mr. Chamberlain. In the life of these two statesmen there are many points of a striking similarity. Both went from one extreme wing to the other, both had their mind fixed on the African continent, both had many admirers, many haters, but very few personal friends. Crispi did not care for such, and he was of too superior a nature to make it possible for any one to feel his equal. He was truly loved by many, but their relationship to him was that of admirers toward the object of their admiration. Many of his deadly opponents would have been reckoned among his admirers had he not offended them by his abruptness, or had he petted them when they approached him. He did not fear foes, nor did he flatter friends, as his haughti-

ness did not allow him to do so, and consequently he had a troublous life.

The name of Crispi has been written in golden letters in the history of Italian independence, and though two opinions are possible both as to his personal character and his ministerial life, as to his patriotism there is but one opinion. He deeply loved his country, though one may say, with Shakespeare, "He loved not wisely, but too well." Before he was twenty he was foremost among the members of the *Giovine Italia*, Mazzini's organization for the redemption of Italy. The house of Bourbon has never had in Sicily a more determined opponent than this young Albanian; because Crispi, though a Sicilian by birth, was an Albanian by race, and in his patriotic aspirations often included the deliverance of Albania from the Turkish yoke. He was a born conspirator, and conspiracy was his natural element. So long as there was a Bourbon to conspire against, all his energies were turned in that direction; then he conspired against the Italian Moderate party and the Italian Republican party, and when in the fullness of time he reached the highest place in the government of the country, he seemed to see everywhere conspirators against him. Events wrought his fortune, but he worked out his own ruin. At the time of the crisis of 1891, a friend of his regretfully stated that Crispi's greatest enemy was Crispi himself; and there was much truth in it, as will be seen later on.

When the revolution of 1848 broke out, Crispi took a prominent part in the overthrowing of the Bourbon sway in Sicily. Reactionary Europe helped the restoration of the house of Bourbon, whose government, however, was soon afterward denounced by Gladstone as "the negation of God."

Crispi had to flee the country, and he went successively to France, to England, to Malta, and lastly to Turin, then called the Mecca of the Italian National party. The ancient capital of Piedmont was then overcrowded with patriots from every part of the country. Crispi, being still under the influence of Mazzini, was precluded from approaching the Cavourian party. Private means he had none, and as a lawyer he could not find work, as there were a multitude of briefless barristers at the time in Turin; and therefore he found that place anything but comfortable. In a moment of despair he applied for the post of town clerk of a village district, to which was annexed the handsome salary of \$140 per annum. His application was not accepted, and well it was for the nation that it was not.

Crispi then turned his attention to his native Sicily. He paid a flying and secret visit to the island, and afterward informed Garibaldi that

the ground was fully prepared for an early insurrection; and Garibaldi, induced by Crispi and Bixio, started, on May 5, 1860, for his immortal campaign. Crispi on that occasion performed a magnificent service. He was Garibaldi's right hand from Genoa to Palermo, where Garibaldi appointed him head of the temporary government under the pro-dictatorate of Depretis. Crispi asserted his power too strongly against the Moderate party, and in a manner to render the constitutional party hostile to him, and this greatly hindered his political career. If he had acted otherwise, most probably he would have had a much earlier ministerial career; and I have no doubt whatever that if Crispi had been a member of the Rattazzi administration, Aspromonte and Mentana would have had a different beginning, or a different result.

In 1860, Cavour was at the highest point of his career, Crispi was but beginning his, yet I am almost sure that if Crispi could have been brought under the influence of Cavour, Crispi's future work would have been much more useful. As a matter of fact, only three years after Cavour's death, Crispi made his historic declaration, "The Monarchy unites us, the Republic would divide us," and thereby he entered the monarchical party. Mazzini did not spare him his thunders, and the friendship between these two old conspirators came to an end.

From 1866 to 1876, Crispi took an active part in the parliamentary discussions as one of the leaders of the opposition. He was then much inclined to personal attacks, and for a better display of the same he started, in 1867, his newspaper, *La Riforma*, in which he accused several members of the ministerial party of corruption. A parliamentary commission was appointed to inquire into Crispi's indictment, and the verdict went, on the whole, against the accuser. Crispi then gave the nation a bad example, which was followed, twenty years afterward, by Cavallotti, and against Crispi and his friends. Another parliamentary commission was appointed, and the accused this time were censured. Therefore, Crispi was struck by the same weapon he himself had wielded against his own opponents.

On March 18, 1876, the Moderate party, which had ruled Italy for sixteen years, was defeated in the House, and the King sent for Depretis, the leader of the opposition. Crispi was left out of the ministerial combination, but Depretis appointed him president of the Chamber, an office of great importance, but with no emolument attached to it. Crispi, poor or rich, always loved a life of great splendor, and as soon as he became president of the Chamber of Deputies he assumed a more princely air. During the parliamentary

holiday of 1877, he traveled in state through Europe, visiting, among others, Bismarck and Gambetta. This presidential journey—unprecedented and never to be followed—attracted, for the first time, the attention of Europe to Italy's rising statesman. He had only just returned to Italy when Giovanni Nicotera, the home secretary, was defeated in the House. Depretis offered that office to Crispi, who accepted on the 23d of December, and two days after, being Christmas Day, he committed, in Naples, the greatest blunder of all his life. On that day he married secretly the lady who ever since has been known as Signora Crispi. Crispi had another wife, known to all Crispi's friends. Morally, it was a bigamous marriage, and an ungrateful act toward the previous wife. It has often been stated that it was Queen Margherita who first discovered that Crispi had suddenly changed his wife, and that she spoke about it to Nicotera, who was a favorite of the court and a rival of Crispi. Nicotera inquired into the matter, and a few days after he published in his paper, *Il Bersagliere*, the full story of Crispi's secret marriage. Crispi had too many enemies to escape punishment, and was compelled to resign in disgrace. No one arose to defend Crispi; the only plea of justification put forward was that Crispi married the new wife in order to legitimize a girl she bore him fifteen years before. The moral sentence was very severe, and it was not lessened by the fact that the legal sentence was in favor of Crispi. He was acquitted by the court on the following reasoning: "When Crispi married for the third time, his first wife was dead; the second marriage was not legal, because contracted during the lifetime of the first wife, and therefore the third marriage was legal." I am now talking of a matter which twenty-three years ago produced in Italy the greatest commotion possible. Crispi's best friends heartily deplored this marriage, because by it he repudiated a woman who had been his only comfort, help, and support during the long years of his exile, and because she had been his companion during the campaign of 1860, for which she received the medal of the Thousand.

Lina Crispi soon became a power in the state. She knew how to order her husband about. In the winter of 1887, she was at Syracuse; the principal lady there was then the Duchess of Torlonia, wife of the Mayor of Rome. The duchess entirely ignored the wife of the premier, and Donna Lina wired to Crispi asking, so to say, the head of the Duke of Torlonia. Crispi dismissed him under the pretext that he had paid a complimentary visit to the Cardinal-Vicar-General of Rome. Bismarck's wife, Gladstone's wife, Harrison's wife, have been true helpmeets

to their husbands, but Crispi's wife has been his ruin, morally and politically. It is very hard to have to accuse a woman in order to render the aspect of a man's life less ugly, yet there is no other way out of this. The late Mr. Stillman had been a great admirer of Crispi—undoubtedly the most disinterested and enthusiastic of all his admirers—and what he said in his autobiography can be quoted here as the personal testimony of one who has had many opportunities of forming a judgment of the whole situation:

At the reception of the Queen (wrote Mr. Stillman), Signora Crispi, who was really an antipathetic person, had her seat in the royal circle, where she sat as completely ignored by all present as if she were a statue of Aversion. I am convinced that the larger part of animosity shown for Crispi by the better classes in Rome was due to her. On one occasion I heard General—(one of the Thousand) saying to another person, "Poor Crispi, he has not a friend in the world." "Nonsense, he has thousands of friends," replied the other. "No," returned the general; "if Crispi had one friend, he would kill that woman. . . ."

I shall not be surprised to hear that Crispi has died relatively poor. No one ever expected he would die a rich man, as he always had the reputation of spending much more than his income allowed him to do. Under this aspect, Crispi has given his countrymen a very bad example; but the Italians may easily forgive him for this, as in the Italian political world the two feelings which prevail over any other are: forgiveness and forgetfulness. However, the consequences of Crispi's bad example are still noticeable. Crispi's motto could have been the following one—"Money no object," as both in his private life and as a minister he acted upon this principle. Somebody has given to the Italian the following paradoxical axiom: "The more one spends, the more one gets;" and Crispi believed in it. The financial situation of Italy—not always flourishing—has never given Crispi a moment's trouble. His ideal of Italy was a great and powerful country—a country second to none—and by stating this he became popular and was much praised; but I beg leave to say that if the duty of a statesman is to limit the aspirations of the nation to its means and to what is practicable, certainly in the performance of this duty Crispi utterly failed. Again, if the principal characteristic of a statesman is foresight, Crispi has shown himself to be a poor one. He never inquired into the future, he never took counsel from the experience of others, and he attempted things which no other statesman would ever have dreamed of doing; and he failed to achieve ends which statesmen of much less intellectual caliber and vigor

prolong his lease of office. Both Crispi's immediate predecessors and successors when in difficulty did not hesitate to throw overboard the minister who happened to have incurred the displeasure of the opposition, and appointed in his stead a minister selected from the opposition bench. Of this mean trick, Crispi remained guiltless.

Crispi continued in power for over three years. His majority was chiefly composed of the Moderate party, but on one occasion he forgot it, and, being attacked by a member of the same party, insulted the lot; and by losing his temper he lost his premiership, as the majority turned against him and he was left in a minority. Four years afterward, Crispi formed his second and last administration. It has been stated that his recall was due to Bismarck—that the King was against it. Nonsense! Giolitti, Crispi's predecessor, who is, by the way, now again in power, had brought the affairs of the country to such a pitch that it seemed as if a general revolt was near at hand. It was the nation which called Crispi back to power as the only man who could save the situation. In fact, the Italian monarchy has never had, since 1876, a stronger man than Crispi in the defense of public order, and King Humbert always listened to the voice of the nation in choosing a premier. Crispi's second administration came to an abrupt end in consequence of the Italian defeat in East Africa. Crispi, who was morally, if not materially, responsible for this, resigned without waiting for a vote of Parliament, and ever since—March, 1896—he has lived a lonely life, speaking in the House very seldom and on very special occasions, and without taking any part whatever in the political combinations of the day.

Crispi identified himself with the two principal features of King Humbert's reign,—to wit, the Triple Alliance and the Italian colony in Africa. The Triple Alliance was formed long before Crispi was a premier, and did not die with him, yet for a long period of years the Triple Alliance and Crispi seemed to be synonymous. This was because Crispi most unwisely gave to the alliance the character of hostility to France. I happened to be in Rome the day on which Crispi started for his first visit to Bismarck. This visit can be considered as the fundamental mistake of Crispi's foreign policy. Count Robilant told me in London that Bismarck, in 1886, wrote to him expressing the desire of a visit, and that he answered back, "No, thank you." Robilant was a diplomat, and he could see what an effect a visit would have had in France. Count Robilant's successor could not see this, and hence his journey to Friedrichsruhe. I am not judging of this with a posthumous wis-

dom. On the very evening of Crispi's departure from Rome, I wrote for an Italian paper my impressions thereupon, in the course of which I said: "If Crispi does not come back from his visit to Bismarck with the commercial treaty with France signed, Italy will have to pay very dearly for that visit." Before Crispi returned from Germany, the ominous news reached Rome that the French Parliament had refused the treaty with Italy. Undoubtedly, Crispi did not expect this; but surely, if he had wished for such a commercial rupture, he could not have done better than visit France's most hated enemy. In this way Crispi became France's second-best-hated man, and, be it said to Crispi's justification, the more France hated Crispi the greater was his popularity in Italy; and if popular favor may atone for the blunder of the statesman, Crispi's sins have been entirely blotted out by the approval of the nation. Italy was not wiser than her premier, though for years afterward she ruefully deplored Crispi's visit, especially when she perceived the relations with France becoming every day more strained, and in both countries the press was talking of a war as if it were not only possible, but inevitable. In fact, only after Crispi's final retirement did a better feeling begin to prevail in both countries, and ultimately a new Franco-Italian commercial treaty was signed, and the political relations became once more friendly.

The military disaster at Adowah happened when Crispi was premier and in favor of the war against Abyssinia. It has been stated in the Italian Parliament that Barattieri was compelled to give battle unprepared because Crispi had wired him that a victory was wanted to save the government. Anyhow, it has not been put in the records that Crispi ever did anything to prevent Barattieri's folly, and, rightly or wrongly, the nation as a whole charged Crispi with the responsibility of that disaster. On another point Crispi was popular in Italy,—to wit, in his uncompromising attitude toward the Vatican, though if ever the dream of a reconciliation approached the possibility of realization, it was in 1887, under Crispi's first ministry.

Now I must bring this paper to a close. Crispi resigned, in 1896, hardly a week after he was heard in his defense; but the public opinion of his disappearance from the world has been a great loss to the country and reminded her that she had lost a man who had taken part in the Italian Revolution of 1848, who was one of the intimates of Garibaldi, and a faithful friend of the Italian people.

A NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE.

BY A SOMETIME VILLAGER.

IN one of the valleys of New England there is a village of possibly two hundred people with the fortunes of which I have been intimately acquainted for nearly half a century. My ancestors were among the very first to settle in that part of the State, and that township; and my family has been closely connected with the community for nearly a century and a half. My nearest living relatives, outside my own personal family, still reside in this village; and I know, and for forty years I have known, nearly every person in the community by face and by name, although it is thirty years since my own home has been elsewhere.

On a recent visit to this rural spot, it occurred to me to walk the entire length of the village street, noting familiar landmarks and the changes which have taken place in the occupancy of the various residences, and recalling these as I first knew them nearly a half-century ago. The results of that morning's walk are given here without comment, simply as a statement of facts and conditions.

At the farther end of the village stands what now remains of a story-and-a-half cottage. In the earlier days, its roof covered a family of six daughters and one son. They were of New England parentage, the blood of the purest strain. One of these daughters went South, became a teacher of note and a woman of extraordinary influence, and is represented to-day by her son—a brilliant graduate of West Point and an army officer of high standing and clean record. A sister followed her outgoing, and, marrying in Pennsylvania, was the mother of a family of unusual attainments, her eldest son being to-day the general manager of one of the great railroad corporations in this country. To another daughter were born two daughters, one of whom was the manager and promoter of the first great department store of Boston; and the other is still a teacher of wide reputation, whose pupils enter Princeton with the best possible preparation in the studies in which she has been their instructor. The son removed to Kentucky, where he became one of the leading business men of the State, always connected with large interests, and always engaged in energetic effort to develop the best resources of the commonwealth. The other children died in early youth. This old home is now a poultry-house, and the old flower garden and kitchen garden are part of the poultry-yard.

As owners and occupants of the next house, I remember a New England bachelor with his maiden sister. They were people of unusual intelligence, very influential in church and civic and social affairs, generous and large-hearted, living helpful lives. The brother died first, leaving his property to his sister; and the sister gave most that she possessed for the endowment of the village church. This house has been modernized, and is occupied by a young American and his wife,—no children,—who owns and controls the mill and wood-working shops on the river near by.

Next, on the left, stands one of the oldest houses in the village and one of the oldest in the State, though still in good repair. When I first came to the village, it was occupied by a gentleman and his wife, with three children, bearing a family name then favorably and widely known. The father recently died in the insane asylum of the State; the mother is certainly on her way there, even if it would not be a kindness to place her there at once. Two of the children died in early youth; and the third led a wild, lawless, reckless life, and is rarely seen about the old town. The house is closed and deserted.

Across the river, and beyond the mill to which reference was just made, stands the home of another of this last family—a cousin. I remember him as a genial, quick-witted, shrewd philosopher.—a typical New Englander in every respect,—wise even beyond his times, and helpful in many ways. His wife, though more quiet, was his full equal. Two sons are still living, and are leading business men in a Western State. The father and mother have died. This house is now occupied by an Irishman and his family. They can read and write—possibly—and are industrious people, and “good enough” citizens—in their way.

The mill fairly holds its own in work and in reputation, though for long years this property lay dormant, if not idle. It has recently revived, however, and may become as important a factor in the life of the community as it once was. But the mill hands are nearly all foreigners; I think there are but two native-born.

Walking eastward, again on the main street, one reaches a somewhat modern cottage, built on the site of a house which I well remember, and which now serves as an ice-house. Out from under the old roof more than one representative

has gone forth to do credit to the family name, and to render good service to the country at large. One became an assistant secretary of the treasury of the United States, most successfully negotiated some of the most important loans ever made by this Government, and in a Western city is proving himself a financier of high standing. This property is now occupied by an Irishman, the foreman of the local railway section; no children.

Across the way stands an old residence, with a colonial porch and doorway, still sound and even inviting. Fifty years ago, this was the residence of a family each one of which was of more than ordinary ability and won more than ordinary success. One went to California in the early days and became one of the leading attorneys of that State, having much to do with laying the foundations of its constitutional and statutory law. This house now shelters the family of a day-laborer who works on the railway section over which his neighbor opposite is the "boss."

When I first knew the next building, on the left, it was occupied by a young New England couple, the husband then working in the old mill. Since that time, tired of the narrowness of the village life and fretting under the changed conditions of that life, this family has removed to a Western State, where both father and (now) sons and sons-in-law are important, influential men. This house, now in a dilapidated condition, is occupied by an Irish family.

The next dwelling is still quite imposing. It is two full stories, with an unusually large half-story above, and the ground plan is ample in the extreme. It is in good repair, and there is even an air of prosperity about it. A leading physician and surgeon of a Western State comes back occasionally to look at this as his mother's old home. One of the merchant princes of the metropolis brings his wife here at times to recall the days of her childhood. And an influential member of the Legislature of New York counts these as brother and sister. The property is at present occupied by those of New England stock; but I hesitate to chronicle the change that has taken place in the quality of the strain. It is enough to say that there is no possible prospect of any such future for this family and its descendants as there was for the old.

Just beyond, on the right, is the old home of a man who perhaps made as deep and lasting an impression upon the State and upon its fortunes as any other one man in all its history. This house is occupied to-day by the wife of the last of his kin—herself on the verge of insanity, living alone, a most pitiful object, exciting both the anxiety and the sympathy of the neighborhood.

On the left, again, is a small story-and-a-half cottage the history of which and of its people I know all too well. One son went into the West, where he is now high in official position on one of the great railways, holding the confidence of the entire corporation. A grandson, a university man and specially prepared for his work, is a draughtsman and designer in one of the great shipyards of this country. The second son is an expert workman and successful building contractor. This house is now occupied by a feeble girl, caring for an invalid mother, the father having recently died of softening of the brain; and a younger son—a grandson of the old stock—has just been placed in the State insane asylum.

In the midst of a beautiful lawn, sheltered by magnificent trees, stands one of the most attractive cottages in the village. The owner, in an earlier day, was the senior warden of the parish; a large-brained, earnest, thoughtful, generous man. He died some years ago. His wife survived him but a few months. Their only child is an honest, upright, unsuccessful, helpless sort of fellow, largely dependent upon his wife's exertions for his own maintenance. This house is closed, except as it is rented during the summer to people from an adjoining city.

The next house tells the same story of a large family, now scattered to the four winds; the residence unoccupied, except during the three summer months.

At the next corner, near what the villagers still call "the fork of the roads," is a large residence, once occupied by the village squire and his family. The squire was one of those rare men who only lack opportunity to be truly great and renowned. He was the patron saint of the village,—though not much of a saint after all,—the trusted counselor of all who needed advice, the one man of large financial resources, and the one man of the community who was undertaking various enterprises on a somewhat large scale. Had he lived in the days of the telegraph and the telephone and of electricity, he would have been a capitalist of success and power, and in all probability a statesman of note and influence. None of this family now remains except the aged widow of one of the sons and the widow of a grandson, who occasionally comes up from the city for a short stay during the summer. In place of the old squire and his family is the young widow of a member of one of the lesser families of the village, who maintains herself and her daughters by opening this house during the summer to people from adjoining cities.

Across the village street stands one of the largest and finest residences—again deserted, except during the summer months.

On the right, next to the old-time graveyard, is the village church. I well remember when both floor and galleries were always at least reasonably well filled, and sometimes were crowded. Possibly thirty or thirty-five people gather there for worship, from Sunday to Sunday, at present. Of the one leading family to which reference has already been made, there was a time when thirteen distinct households were represented in these pews. Now there are just two persons of this name who are known upon the parish rolls.

Opposite the church stands the one-time residence of a distinguished lawyer. In later years it has been owned and occupied by a family the members of which have acquired no mean distinction. One of the sons was for years the manager of a water-transportation company, with his office in one of our largest cities. Another, for thirty years held a most prominent place in the pulpit of a great denomination. It is hardly too much to say that for a quarter of a century at least a third dictated the policies of his State, making and unmaking men of national reputation, and more than once touching very closely and decisively great national movements. One grandson is at present a distinguished member of the faculty of one of the largest Western universities. Another grandson has made an enviable reputation in the educational world and in civil life. The sole occupants of this house to-day are two women: one of them past seventy, and the other in middle life, lovingly and unselfishly caring for the latter days of her next of kin.

I remember when the old town hall, adjoining this property, was built. It became at once the center of the common life of the village. On the ground floor was located the village library, the doors of which have been closed for at least twenty years. In the large hall above were given, winter after winter, lectures by some of the best talent of this country. Now, the Young Men's Club of the local Roman Catholic Church gives an occasional exhibition of amateur theatricals; or a wandering "Uncle Tom's" show, with its hounds and *Topsies*, delights the villagers. In the front room of the ground floor, which was once the office of the town clerk and of the justice of the peace, stands a heavy steel cage under the care of the sheriff of the county, who is also a resident of the town,—itself both a symptom and a disease.

The house opposite the little old country inn, once filled to overflowing with children, is now vacant and deserted except during a few summer months.

Passing beyond "the tavern," there still stands

a house, the roof of which once covered a family of more than usual note. One of the sons became a civil engineer, and rose to the very top of his profession. Another removed to a Western State, where he climbed rapidly upward in the practice of the law to a most enviable position in its judiciary. A grandson of unusual brilliancy was for some years the acknowledged leader of his party in the lower house of Congress. This property is now owned by an Irish Catholic and occupied by the families of Irish day-laborers.

On the corner beyond is the old-time residence of one of the leading attorneys of the State, whose word was law before nearly every judiciary of his day, and whose integrity was as unquestioned as his influence was widespread and wholesome. His son became attorney-general of one of the leading Western States, and recently died in full possession of both reputation and power. Not a trace of this family remains. The house is occupied by one who at the expiration of twenty years' residence is still regarded as an alien and a foreigner,—the keeper of a small store in the village.

Still farther on stands the house out of which went an editor of one of the most influential papers of Connecticut. This property is closed and abandoned.

On the right live two maiden sisters, both past middle life, and an old and decrepit aunt, sole remnants of a family once numerous and influential, one brother of which has the honor of having conceived and projected the plans for the first bridge across the Mississippi River.

Next to them lives the village physician, a worthy man of middle age, but not to be mentioned in the same breath with his predecessor, one of the most ingenious and successful practitioners of his day, combining rare surgical skill with remarkable powers of diagnosis and prescription.

In the old frame building just beyond were held all the early town meetings, the first diocesan convention of the Episcopal Church, and many other notable gatherings of notable people. This is occupied by an Irish section-hand.

Out of this village and parish and township have gone men and women who made large contributions to the welfare of the communities of which they became a part. If I did not hesitate to speak more plainly, fearing to make too easy the identification of this once-favored spot, I could write of men who have been at the very fore of every profession and in every walk of life; men without whom the continent might not have known its steel bands, the law would have missed much of its higher interpretation and suc-

cessful enforcement, the ministry would have lost no little of its eloquence and administrative power, education would have been deprived of great uplifting forces, great business enterprises would have fallen short of their most successful management, the army would have lost some of its official luster, and the public service would not have known some of its brightest names.

There are a few new houses and some new people, most of them temporary sojourners through only a portion of the year. The population of the village has not increased, and the population of the township has even decreased, during the last half-century.

The village was bitterly Tory during the Revolution, being loyal to the Established Church; was intensely Federal, after; then as ardently Whig; then Republican to the core. To-day, with a large Irish Catholic vote, the issue of an election is at least doubtful. I can recall the time when the *New York Tribune*—"Greeley's *Tribune*"—was the only paper received at the

village post-office. Now the "yellow journals" hold the palm for circulation and influence.

Then the village was connected with the outer world by stage line only; now not less than ten passenger trains pass it every twenty-four hours, and the telegraph and long-distance telephone master time and space. Then there were no shops nor factories; now it has both. Then there was not a barber shop nor a livery stable in the "street;" now there are two stables and one barber shop. Then not a drop of intoxicating liquor was sold in the village; now there is a bar at the tavern, doing a "good business." Then there was an excellent public school, crowded with pupils, and a good private school besides; now there is an inferior public school only, and that with a scanty attendance.

This is a statement of conditions, not of conclusions; of facts, not of theories. Each may draw his own inference, and read between the lines whatever his own observation or experience elsewhere may incline him to read.

THE MINNESOTA PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

EXPERIENCE UNDER IT UP TO DATE.

BY A. L. MEARKLE.

IN September, 1900, there was tried in Minneapolis an important experiment in politics. The Minnesota primary election law, passed by the State Legislature during the session of 1899, and called by Senator Washburn "the greatest political proposition ever introduced into American politics," was so worded that its first trial should take place in the largest city of the State, and there alone, with the purpose of bringing to light the merits and defects of the system before it should be applied to the entire State. The general outcome was such that the law, in an amended form, was extended by the last Legislature so as to make the nominations of candidates for all except State offices matters of direct popular choice.

The author of the Minnesota primary election plan, Mr. Oscar F. G. Day, of Minneapolis, claims originality for it in the following particulars:

"1. Concurrent primaries for all parties on one day, under compulsion.

"2. Primary election held on registration day for general election.

"3. Registration machinery used for the election, thus saving expense.

"4. Alternating of positions of names of candidates on ballots, so that every other ticket has names in different locations.

"Add to these features the Australian ballot, almost the same as voted at the general election, and you have the Minnesota primary election plan in a nutshell."

These fundamental features of the law made it an instrument of popular government combining great force with great flexibility. What may be done with it will appear in the future, when it shall be further tried. It is a sincere attempt to reform elections. It is the despair of the "machine" politician. It enables the citizen to express his individual choice in public affairs with a freedom never before known in large political States.

In 1899, two or more rival bills were before the Legislature. Each encountered violent opposition from enemies of reform, besides having the others to fight. Finally, a "compromise bill," preserving the best features of the most radical of them, was drawn up, and this, after being changed so as to apply to one county only, was pushed through on the last day of the session. It was passed as an experiment.

The public at once became deeply interested in the new power placed in their hands, and ample information was given, through the newspapers and otherwise, regarding the provisions of the law and the way to comply with them. The law itself embodied all the details involved, even to the form in which the ballots were to be printed, the space to be allowed each name, the shape and size of the spaces left for the X of the voter. The tickets were to be made up of names previously approved by a certain number of voters, upon petitions circulated on behalf of the candidates and placed in the county auditor's hands not later than twelve days before the date fixed for the primary election, the interval allowing time for the printing and distribution of the ballots. The entire ballot, including margins, was only eighteen inches long.

The primary election took place on the first of the three registration days required by law to precede the general election, the date being, in 1900, September 18. After duly registering as a qualified elector in his precinct, the voter received the Republican and Democratic ballots, pinned together; he was told that he could vote but one of the two (no other parties presented candidates for nomination on this occasion), and the ballots themselves showed the number of candidates to be nominated for each office. He stepped into a booth such as are furnished for voting at the general elections. A few seconds only were needed to select from the list the names he desired to vote for, and the X made, his task was done. Stepping from the booth, he handed the two ballots, still pinned together and folded, to one of the election judges, who deposited them in a ballot-box.

Instead of the concurrent primary, with its 125 candidates, proving cumbersome and impracticable, it was most simple and expeditious. The voting proceeded even more rapidly than at a general election. Nearly the entire vote of the city turned out to take part in the primary, and yet the first district to make its return did so only two hours after the poll closed. The fact that made this rapid voting possible is one it would be hard to rejoice over too much. The voter was intelligent. He knew before seeing the tickets which one he was going to vote, and what names on his ticket he should select; because, having been aware that he could take part in the nomination, he had seen and heard the candidates or knew their record, and had formed decided preferences. And it was to the candidate's interest that the voter should cast an intelligent, as well as a free and secret, ballot.

The immediate results of the primary were unforeseen. There had been an idea that, at all

events, a popular vote would keep to party lines, and would establish beyond a doubt who were the "favorite sons" of each political family. The outcome was different from that anticipated; but it left no doubt as to one thing, at least,—namely, that under the new law people can and will nominate whom they choose. This fact was forced home upon the politicians. They recognized it as a menace to their interests. They raved of amendments and maundered of repeal. Mr. Washburn said: "I have heard many complaints about the new law, but if you will notice, they have a general source in the professional political manipulator, to whom its provisions are not advantageous."

An instance where the people broke over the lines laid down by party managers was in their choice for judge of probate, an important office that ought to be safe from the machinations of party. Two years is the probate judge's term of office. A good judge might hope for a second term; but, under the old system, he might on no account be allowed to aspire to three. Judge Harvey was nominated by the people for a third term. A number of similar cases might be cited. In general, where former incumbents were renominated, they were good men for the office; where they were displaced, their opponents were, as a rule, better men.

The fostering of the Scandinavian vote has long been a feature of party politics in Minnesota. Scandinavians form a numerous element in Minneapolis, and they usually receive their full share of representation on the Republican ticket—the one that counts on their support. Swedish and Norwegian candidates for nomination at the primary of 1900 were plentiful on both tickets, and the majority of Republican votes for one of the best-paying offices were carried by a Norwegian, the former incumbent; but many more failed of nomination. The Republican ticket, as finally made up for the general election, showed fewer names of that nationality than would have been thought necessary under the old system. This fact indicates that the Scandinavians did not vote as a unit at the primary and are less clanish than was supposed; also, that the new law tends to do away with the fostering by parties of race or class feeling—a tendency to be commended. Popular nomination will keep good officers in their places and dispense with bad ones, as a rule, regardless of the principle of rotation in office and others equally dear to politicians.

The election was admitted to be a fair one, and to express the people's choice. The tickets, as finally made up, were not what they would have been if the nominations had been made in the old

way. In general, those candidates favored by the machine were not chosen by the people. In particular, the Republican nominee for mayor "would never have been nominated by a convention." He was afterward elected, and he has not justified the expectations of those Republicans who voted for him—reluctantly—as not unlikely to make a pretty good mayor after all. And those who opposed the primary law all along point triumphantly to the fact that this man was able to get the nomination under it as proving the law a bad one.

Probably no conceivable political situation could better have brought out the salient features of the law than did the candidacy of Dr. Albert A. Ames for nomination for the mayoralty. Dr. Ames has for many years carried with him a certain devoted following into whatever political camp he chose to enter. Twenty-five years ago he was elected mayor of Minneapolis as an independent Republican. In 1882, having joined the Democrats, he was elected to the same office. His administration was characterized by serious faults; but still it was said, when he came up for renomination two years later, that he "had hosts of friends among the Republicans." He was nominated, but lost the election through disaffection in the Democratic ranks. The next term of two years he served as mayor for the third time. In 1898, he ran again as an independent candidate on the merits of his former administrations, obtaining about 5,000 votes; and previous to the primary election of 1900 he formally declared his intention to return to his first love, and said, "I will bring those 5,000 people with me into the Republican party." His personal popularity got him the required number of names for his petition, and the direct concurrent primary—with its distinctive feature, the secret ballot—enabled him to secure the nomination, though out of favor with both parties as such. His majority at the primary election over the candidate favored by recognized Republican leaders was about 20 per cent. The general opinion was that "the Democrats did it;" and great was the blame heaped upon the primary law, which, it was said, made it possible for one party to nominate the candidates of the other.

At that time the mayor was a Democrat. His renomination was considered certain, but a clique of his party desired his defeat. The theory was that just enough Democrats voted for him to insure his nomination, while the rest, in two battalions, invaded the Republican lines,—one bent on putting up Ames because Gray could beat him, the other because he could beat Gray. The former counted on the animosity toward Dr. Ames of old-line Republicans; the latter, on his

popularity with Gray Democrats. No more humorous situation was ever devised by dramatic genius. In Minneapolis, the above explanation was regarded as the sober truth, but Republicans through the State discredited it. However, the Republican party leaders were forced to accept Ames, nominated by Democrats or not, as the people's choice. This showed most unequivocally how powerful an instrument of popular government was the new primary law.

The Ames affair has been very damaging to the law in the minds of persons who cannot distinguish between a necessary and an incidental consequence. In connection with the grand jury's recent arraignment of the administration, the matter has been fully aired, and has been misconstrued, where the Minnesota primary plan is under consideration, as arguing gravely against the law, or at least against the concurrent primary and the secret ballot. But these are the very features of the law which, by placing the power of free choice in the voter's hands, most damage the "machine." Politicians have fought these from the first, and the present embarrassing state of things in the mayor's office is not the cause of their opposition. When the Legislature, at its last session, so amended the law as to make it apply to all cities having over fifty thousand population, it did not neglect this important point, but further amended it by abolishing the peculiarity of the law which made possible a popular choice unhampered by party surveillance. The voter being now required to declare his affiliation with some one party, and his intention to support its candidates at the next general election, and being allowed to vote the primary ticket of that party and no other, the law has unfortunately become an instrument adaptable to the necessities of party politics, and it is difficult to see on what its success as an election reform now depends. A popular nomination may not be a wise one in a particular instance, but certainly one bad administration does not prove democracy a failure. To change such a fundamental feature of the law is to change the law itself from the admirable instrument of popular expression it was originally into a more or less rigid party weapon. Its faults were the faults of popular government, and no imaginable plan of popular government could prevent occasional mistakes.

A concurrent primary is a primary of all parties, at the same time and place, with but one ballot-box for receiving all the votes, the same judges, and the same machinery altogether. Voters of all parties step into the same booths, provided with the primary tickets of all the parties, and when they have voted, all are returned to the judge and deposited in the box without being

opened. There is no possible way of distinguishing between "Democrats" and "Republicans" at a concurrent primary. And such being the case, the compulsory concurrent primary election is almost as radical a reform as the Australian balloting system, and it is almost as violently opposed by party managers. It should be a feature of every primary law aiming at reform.

Another advantage peculiar to the Minnesota plan is economy of time and expense, the machinery of the usual registration being used for the primary election. Under the old caucus system, the voter who attended a nominating convention must spend two or three hours; but the direct primary takes only ten or fifteen minutes of his time. The minimum expense is secured by having the election take place on a regular registration day.

The impartial arrangement of the candidates' names on the ballot—a third peculiarity of the Minnesota plan—gives each a just share of the advantage gained by being first on the list for any office. The order is changed, by a simple device in the process of printing, as many times as there are names of candidates for any office. On the Republican ticket, last September, there were nine names for register of deeds. The top name went to the bottom eight times, this being done without taking the forms from the press; and after the required number of tickets were printed, and previous to being blocked and cut, they were arranged so that the names should alternate as the judges tore them off the blocks. Thus no candidate had an undue advantage.

Would it be an improvement to have but one ticket? At first sight it seems so. An ideal popular primary would do away with parties altogether. One day, one place, one vast gathering of the clans, one ticket or none at all, every man free to name the candidate of his choice. This is logical democracy,—government by the people, the whole people, no one but the people! But none except the wildest dreamer could contemplate such a primary election without seeing how it would immediately fall a victim to its own vastness. The cumbrousness of it, the immense waste of time both in casting and in counting the ballots, the chances it would give to "bosses," traders, and bribers, would cause it to degenerate at once into just such a caucus as those with which we are now too familiar. There must be a certain degree of order, a certain amount of organization. Party, too, stands for principles dear to the average voter. Parties are a result of evolution, and the time to do without them is not yet. If ostensibly excluded from the primary, they would still be present in spirit.

Party division, however, is the only arbitrary

feature of the Minnesota primary law. If the alleged evil results of the recent election are to be laid to the law, it is this feature, and not the secret ballot, that should be blamed. You can't vote for the best men on both tickets, said the law; you need not tell which ticket you vote, but you must vote only one. Without such restrictions a popular choice would at once have been recognized as such, and no trickery, such as the Democrats are credited with in the case of Ames, would have been suspected, because there would have been room for none. To try to remedy the defects of the law by replacing a minimum of restriction by a maximum, by substituting for the concurrent secret ballot "direct primaries under partisan auspices," is manifestly absurd.

The law ought to have had another trial before being touched. If capable of base uses, it is certainly less so than the old caucus system. It might have been productive of regeneration in politics. If adopted in other States in its original form, its working should be watched with the above-indicated tendencies in view,—namely, to bring about true popular government and abrogate machine politics, to do away with frequent and mechanical rotation in office, to break up the rigidity of parties. As amended,—that is, minus the feature of secret balloting unrestricted by declared party affiliation,—it will receive a trial in the spring of 1902 in St. Paul, a city nearly as large as Minneapolis and hitherto notoriously under the control of a political ring. It will be most interesting to see whether the same tendencies are again manifested, and whether the law as it now stands is equal, as a means for reforming municipal politics, to the original plan as tried in Minneapolis.

Who oppose such a law, and why, is clear. Wherever one is introduced, party manipulators and politicians of every degree will oppose it, because their chance at the spoils depends on conditions which it is the tendency of the direct primary to revolutionize. Previous to the passage of the act in Minnesota, it was extremely difficult to interest the people of the State in it. Now that it has been once tried, the people of the entire country are interested. Many districts in other States are returning to their legislatures representatives pledged to support such a law. Some radical election reform is an imperative need of the time. The selection of candidates by popular vote instead of by a party machine will at least abate the power of the machine, and with it the worst evils of city politics. If it should be generally adopted in this country, our form of government, from being imperfectly representative, would become truly popular throughout.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE GREAT FINANCIER, J. P. MORGAN.

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN is a figure not very open to the public eye, and, considering the immense amount of interest in the personality of the powerful man of affairs, it is rather extraordinary that the periodicals have failed to present any sketch of him which bore the mark of authenticity and which included the details of his career comprehensively. The best effort we have seen to describe this figure, so mighty in the world of industry and finance, is that contributed to the October *McClure's* by Mr. Ray Stannard Baker. Mr. Baker gives an idea of the almost unprecedented power wielded by this one financier, whose life is so precious to investors that English brokers have been insuring themselves at Lloyd's against his death, paying premiums of thirty pounds on the thousand for three months. Mr. Morgan has organized the most powerful industrial and financial institution the world has ever known. "It matters not whether he was a large owner in the United States Steel Corporation; as its recognized and actual dictator, he controlled a yearly income and expenditure nearly as great as that of imperial Germany, paid taxes on a debt greater than that of many of the lesser nations of Europe, and by employing 250,000 men, supported a population of over 1,000,000 souls—almost a nation in itself."

OF OLD NEW ENGLAND STOCK.

Mr. Baker calls attention to the fact that very much of our wealth belongs to men sprung from the oldest American families. Miles Morgan, the first of that name, landed in New England in 1636. Mr. Joseph Morgan, grandfather of J. Pierpont Morgan, was a farmer and tavern-keeper in Hartford, Conn., with a Revolutionary War record. Joseph Morgan left his son, Julius Spencer, a good property on Asylum Hill, Hartford, and Julius Spencer rose from a bank clerk to a partner in the dry goods business of Levi P. Morton, was later an associate of the millionaire philanthropist, George Peabody, and finally established a successful banking house in London, with branches in America and Australia. He married Juliet Pierpont, the daughter of the Rev. John Pierpont, poet and preacher. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was born April 17, 1837, in Hartford, Conn. In 1851, his father moved to Boston, and the son graduated from the Boston High School at eighteen, and studied thereafter for two years in Germany. His school life was not par-

ticularly brilliant. At the age of twenty-one he embarked on his career as a banker, learned the complicated mechanism of foreign exchange in his father's house, and then was sent to London.

HIS CAREER AS A BANKER.

In 1860, at the age of twenty-three, young Morgan became the American agent for George Peabody & Co. At twenty-seven he helped organize the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co. In 1871, he formed a combination with the wealthy



MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Drexels, of Philadelphia, the firm being known as Drexel, Morgan & Co. In 1895, Drexel, Morgan & Co. became J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Morgan's father having died in 1890, the New York, London, and Paris houses all came under the dictatorship of J. P. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan is of necessity an absolute dictator in any concern he actively works with. His firm is a private bank, owned by partners. There are eleven partners besides Mr. Morgan, most of them men of the first rank, though all are under the influence of their chief.

Mr. Morgan is not a railroad man, an iron-

master, nor is he a speculator or railroad-wrecker. He is primarily a banker—a worker in money. Great holders of capital trust him to invest their funds, and with this financial power he is enabled to buy out steamship lines, reorganize railroads, or obtain an influence in their management. It is of the first necessity that Mr. Morgan should have unexampled good judgment, and it is also of the first necessity that he should be absolutely honest. Wall Street generally attributes his prominence in the world of finance to the fact that he keeps his word and is a gentleman in business dealings.

SOME "MORGAN COMPANIES."

"Besides his own private banking house here and its branches abroad, Mr. Morgan largely controls a powerful national bank in New York City—the National Bank of Commerce, of which he is the vice-president. It is known in Wall Street as 'Morgan's Bank.' He is a dominating influence in other banks and financial institutions, and a director never without much influence in twenty-one railroad companies, great and small, including the New York Central and Lake Shore systems. He is a director in the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, the General Electric Company—the greatest electric company in the world—and in other less important corporations. And through his partners, who are directors in other railroad and steel corporations, his influence reaches far and wide. He is a potent, and in times of trouble the controlling, factor in several of what are known as the 'coal roads' of Pennsylvania—the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Central of New Jersey, and the Reading, together with their tributary coal fields. He is the predominating influence in the Southern Railway and in three of its connections, the foremost railroad system of the Southern States, with over eight thousand miles of track, a system which he has created, and of which an associate and friend is president. He is also a power in many other railroads, as witness his recent appointment of the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad and his evident influence through J. J. Hill in the Burlington and Great Northern management. And, as I have already said, he is at present practically dictator of the vast steel interests of the country, through the United States Steel Corporation, and he controls at least one Atlantic steamship line.

HIS PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

"Mr. Morgan impresses one as a large man, thick of chest, with a big head set close down on burly shoulders, features large, an extraordi-

narily prominent nose, keen gray eyes, deep-set under heavy brows, a high, fine forehead, a square, bull-dog chin. His hair is iron-gray and thin, and his mustache is close-cropped. For a man of his age and size, he seems unusually active, moving about with almost nervous alertness. He is a man of few words, always sharply and shortly spoken. When a man comes to him, Mr. Morgan looks at him keenly, waiting for him to speak first, and his decision follows quickly.

MR. MORGAN'S HOBBIES AND CHARITIES.

"Business by no means absorbs all of Mr. Morgan's energy. Perhaps his first interest outside of his work is his enthusiasm as a collector of works of art. He is the possessor of many famous paintings, and is interested in rare china, Limoges ware particularly. As evidences of his taste he has gathered and presented a collection of fabrics to Cooper Union, of rare gems to the American Museum of Natural History, of Greek ornaments to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Yachting is his diversion, and he superintended the building of his steam-yacht *Corsair* in every detail. For a long time he was commodore of the New York Yacht Club, to which he recently presented the land for a new clubhouse. After a hard siege at business, Mr. Morgan goes for a cruise, and it is related that he often takes with him a mass of papers, and that when his friends look for him he is to be found below deck buried deep in figures, utterly oblivious to his surroundings. Fond of a fine dinner, a connoisseur in wines, and a judge of cigars, he is temperate in all these. Caring little for society, he occasionally enjoys a quiet party, and may warm into talkativeness, though never on business subjects. Any one who has seen him at the dinners of the New England Society knows that he enjoys them. There he will sometimes join in the singing, but it is very rarely that he makes a speech. None of his few intimate friends are among his business associates. The outward mark of esteem which Mr. Morgan bestows upon a man is to present him with a collie dog from the kennels of his country home. A member of many clubs, he is too busy to be much of a club man, but he has always been a church-goer, and what is more, a church worker, being a vestryman of St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, and the unfailing friend and helper of its rector, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. He has taken especial interest in the boys of the church, has helped devise means to keep them off the street and to teach them trades, and sometimes he attends the evening sessions of their club and talks to them. Two of his known philanthropies have been the establishment, at a cost of over five hundred thousand

dollars, of the now well-known New York Trade School in the upper east side of New York, and the founding of a smaller trade school in connection with St. George's Church.

"Mr. Morgan has also given to Harvard University for the Medical School \$1,000,000; for a great lying-in hospital near St. George's Church, \$1,350,000; for St. John's Cathedral, \$500,000; for help toward paying the debts of the Young Men's Christian Association, \$100,000; for the Loomis Hospital for Consumptives, some five hundred thousand dollars; for a library in Holyoke, Mass. (his father's birthplace), \$100,000; for preserving the Palisades along the Hudson River, \$125,000; for a new parish house and rectory for St. George's Church, \$300,000. He also contributed largely to the Queen Victoria memorial fund and to the Galveston relief fund; he presented St. Paul's Cathedral in London with a complete electric plant, and built a hospital at Aix-les-Bains, France."

THE PIRACY OF A FRANCHISE CORPORATION.

IN the October *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. R. R. Bowker gives with remarkable detail and undoubted authenticity the history of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and the extraordinary manipulation of stocks and bonds and securities which finally brought the property into the hands of the single group of men who now control two great corporations commanding all the surface railway facilities in New York, and its entire supply of gas and electricity. Mr. Bowker, who was vice-president and active executive of the Edison company from 1890 to 1899, says these two great corporations represent an actual outlay well within \$125,000,000; the systems could be replaced to-day, probably, for less than \$100,000,000, while their nominal capitalization, share and loan, excluding securities of consolidated companies held in the treasury of the controlling company, is over \$300,000,000, and the market value of their securities above \$400,000,000. The enormous difference between cost and market value represents roughly, though not actually, the value of the franchises "promoted" out of the people's possession into private pockets,—the larger part not of those whose foresight, investment, and skill have developed the present facilities, but of those who, with the double leverage of politics and financing, have become possessed, in recent years, of these franchise privileges. Mr. Bowker proceeds to tell the story of how the leading electric corporation was captured by the gas interests, and finally how, in the year passed, both of these enterprises, together with the entire street railway

systems of New York, have come under the same control.

TAXING THE FRANCHISE VALUE.

"It should be fully conceded that pioneers in industrial progress, who take large risks in the service of the public, are entitled to large profits, and that good service is entitled to good returns. But the pioneer work and the great risks of electric railways, in city or country, of gas and electric lighting, and of other public utilities, are matters of the past, and there is no longer semblance of justification for a condition of things through which promoters can, by manipulation of the market, put into their private pockets within a few months the great part of the value of a public franchise. Nothing, in fact, is so evident an example of the 'unearned increment' as a franchise value, and the recognition of this has led to such legislation as the franchise-tax act, the Ford bill, passed by the New York Legislature in 1899, which classes franchise privileges with real estate and subjects public-utility corporations to the same tax rate upon their franchises as upon their physical property. For 1901, the New York State Board of Tax Commissioners have valued the Metropolitan Street Railway franchise at \$50,890,112, and that of the Third Avenue line at \$16,370,285,—together, \$67,260,397; and the Manhattan Elevated franchise at \$44,407,500. The gas franchise of the Consolidated company proper is valued at \$13,990,000, the Mutual franchise at \$2,300,000, the Standard at \$3,075,520, and the New Amsterdam at \$4,127,500,—together, \$23,493,020; the original Edison franchise at \$6,202,250, and those of the power company otherwise at \$1,883,330,—together, \$8,085,580; giving, for the gas and electric franchises in Manhattan, \$31,578,600, not including the two subway franchises, valued together at \$6,395,200. Here is a total of \$105,000,000 valuation of the Metropolitan-Consolidated franchises, on which a tax of 2½ per cent. is levied, as against a capitalization, share and loan, exceeding \$300,000,000, for which an earning power of 4 to 8 per cent. is claimed, giving a market value much above \$400,000,000, and of which scarcely more than a third of the capitalization or a quarter of the market value is investment in physical properties.

CHARTER VIOLATIONS IN NEW YORK.

"These figures suggest that a large part of the 'unearned increment' is yet to be reached by taxation or otherwise recovered for the people. The exercise, in behalf of the superior interest of the people, as represented by the municipality, which is the agent of the sovereign State, against

corporations occupying the streets of the right of eminent domain, with just but not inflated compensation, the right which has been used to condemn private property for corporate use, though it may prove useful as a last resort, seems scarcely necessary. In New York City, the subway companies and several of the railway lines are under specific obligations to surrender their properties to the city on a valuation, or for a reasonable advance upon cost; and in many cases corporation managers have so far exceeded their charters, even to the extent of violating their provisions by engaging in business which they have no right to do, or seizing upon street privileges to which they have no legal claim, as to render themselves amenable to such serious penalties as would make an arrangement with the city the preferable course. The hint of the Chicago commission, that every extension of franchise privileges should be made a means of reacquiring proper control of the franchises already granted, should have effective application in New York under an honest and enlightened municipal government.

STOCK-MANIPULATION IN NEW YORK.

"The New York corporation laws forbid overcapitalization, by requiring that stock shall be issued at par for cash or for property only, and that bonds shall not be issued in excess of the amount of stock; that is, that the mortgage on corporation property shall not exceed the amount paid for the property. But the valuation of the directors cannot be questioned, nor can they be held responsible for it, except in case of evident fraud. It has become a common practice to reverse this theory of the law by issuing stock for property really purchased with an equivalent amount of bonds. This stock, issued to the full extent of the earning power, as is justified by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Western Union Telegraph case, and paid by the promoters to themselves, gives them control of the property for which the bondholders have really paid, and becomes, less the organization tax and like necessary charges, the fee or profit of the promoters. A public schedule of the properties for which stock is issued, perhaps with specific valuations by sworn official experts, seems necessary to make the present corporation laws effective; and this should be supplemented by yearly reports of the acquisition of properties, and by full publicity of the accounts of public-utility corporations. The fact that the stock of the Consolidated Gas Company ranged, in 1897, between 241 and 136, and that of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, in 1899, between 269 and 147, shows how uncertain to investors

and how dangerous in the market are securities of this class when the real facts of the situation can be concealed, and when capitalization, bond issues, and dividends are at the beck of speculative promoters, whose interests may be at one time on the 'bear' and at another time on the 'bull' side of the properties which they are supposed to direct in the interests of the stockholders. In the railway development of the last generation, the capitalization of new railways by issuing bonds for the money actually paid, and preferred stock and common stock in equal amounts in expectancy of adequate earning power, has proved a sowing of the wind from which this generation—especially the small investor and the proverbial widow and orphan—has reaped the whirlwind harvest of railway reorganization, profiting only, in enormous fees, the bankers who, with the scalpel of the financial surgeon, cut down the inflated securities to a basis of real value. The speculative promoter who has turned from the general railway field to that of municipal utilities has found his opportunity in procuring franchises without compensation, or in buying up, under compulsion, franchise properties already developed, in capitalizing these to their potential earning power, and from this increase of capitalization realizing his profit."

THE TREND TOWARD ANARCHY.

THE current number of the *Presbyterian Quarterly* (Charlotte, N. C.) contains a discussion of present anarchistic tendencies in this country from the pen of the Rev. E. C. Gordon, D.D. This article is interesting as giving a representative Southerner's views on the dangers now confronting the American people. Dr. Gordon says, in part:

"The trouble is not so much that flagrant, horrid, outbreaking crimes are committed by bad men in ever-increasing numbers. This is to be expected. The portentous facts are that good men, honorable men, men highly esteemed by their neighbors, disregard the law when they are, or when they think they are, sustained by public opinion; that the officers of the law, men paid to execute the law, men who have sworn to do this, in many circumstances are indifferent to its execution; nay, more, they connive at its persistent violation, and boldly declare that they have no intention of seeing to the execution of the law unless public opinion forces them to perform their duty. Here may be mentioned the growing practice of lynching, which unless speedily checked will become a very serious menace to the welfare of the country. A rare case of lynching,

under exceptional and peculiarly trying circumstances, however much it might be deplored, would not excite alarm. But when it becomes common for mobs to execute criminals, real or supposed, without any legal process, the practice must be regarded as a symptom of a lawless temper, marking a most ominous trend toward anarchy. In no other way can the facts be accounted for. Neither race prejudice, potent as it is, nor the desire to shield women from the witness-stand in cases of rape, nor both combined, account for the increase of lynching. The practice now extends to every species of crime, to criminals real or alleged of every race. It is fast becoming an orgy of lawlessness, a fierce expression of the passions of men who regard themselves as sovereigns, responsible for their beliefs and doings only to themselves. These manifestations of lawlessness are all the more ominous because the masses of the people remain indifferent to them, whether made by individuals, or by officials or by mobs, except as some event or series of events, more than commonly shocking, arouses them temporarily from their habitual unconcern."

CAUSES OF POPULAR INDIFFERENCE.

Regarding this attitude of indifference to lawlessness on the part of a people who as a race are law-abiding, Dr. Gordon says:

"Unquestionably, this attitude is partly due to the absorption of the people of this country in creating wealth and in enjoying the comforts and luxuries of a splendid material civilization. As long as any one can make money and enjoy spending it in safety, he is willing for the world to wag on its way, for officials to disregard their oaths, for mobs to execute criminals, for men to cheat the law if they can. He is not altogether unwilling to do this last himself, if he can at the same time avoid losing his social position and the esteem of his fellows.

"Undoubtedly, this temper so tolerant of lawlessness is partly due to an optimistic spirit born of an inordinate national self-esteem. As a people we have infinite confidence in our ability to manage ourselves and all the world besides. We are so sure that whenever we get ready we shall be able to suppress mobs, to reform municipal corruption, to make everybody law-abiding, that we fail to see how serious the situation is, and to appreciate the truth that the time may come when a strict enforcement of law will not be so easy as it now appears to be,—when we shall be face to face with the dread alternatives, Anarchy or Despotism."

The cure for all this is to be found in a return to the principle of obedience—in family, church, and State.

THE PRICE OF POLICE PROTECTION IN NEW YORK.

IN the October number of *McClure's* appears another chapter of Josiah Flynt's revelations of Tammany customs and manners, in "The Tammany Commandment,"—a record of actual conversations with keepers of "dives" in New York City, most of whom were once notorious criminals. The chapter as a whole gives a pretty full exposition of the system of police protection of vice and crime existing in New York, as understood by those protected. Josiah Flynt's guide, philosopher, and friend assured him that the town was worse than it was in Tweed's time. Mr. Flynt gives some figures, presumably authoritative, bearing on the details of the protection given to gamblers and saloon-keepers so much discussed of late in New York. As to the profits of the professional gamblers, Josiah Flynt says that every gambler he found, except one, seemed to be in comfortable circumstances, although the daily expense for the most modest pool-room was eighty dollars. One of the proprietors said he got very distinct orders when to close his place.

"In the upper part of the city there is a man who is rated 'right,' and yet does not pay a cent of protection money for the privilege of keeping his 'hotel' open after hours. Jim unearthed him, and thinks that he knows the secret of the man's immunity from the police tax.

"'He's what you call a good fellow,' he explained. 'He spends his money freely, hobnobs with the police, and is a big lush. He's also a bit strong about election time.'

"'Hobnobbing with the police, if it costs money, is merely another way of 'giving up' to them,' I replied.

"'If you want to look at it in that way, perhaps it's so, but the idea is that the man don't hand out any envelope; he ain't taxed—see?'

"The bulkiest envelope that I know about is reported to contain \$125. It is said to come from a place licensed as an hotel. Doubtless there are larger contributions than this one, but \$25 and \$50 envelopes seem to be in the majority. The envelopes go almost invariably to the police, and I consequently place them first in the list of those who 'win out' obeying the Tammany Commandment. There are a few very successful politicians who have arrived at greater prominence and taken in more financial 'scale' than any individual member of the police department; but, numerically speaking, the police seem to me to take first honors in the race for the money which belongs to those who understand how to be 'right.' Take, for example, a certain detective who receives \$1,300 salary a year.

Some friends of mine spent several nights in his company a year or so ago, and he insisted on paying practically all the expenses of the 'outing.' His reason for doing this, if I am correctly informed, was that he desired to show my friends, who were from the provinces, that his 'graft' was so immense that he could afford to settle all bills that were presented. Indeed, he made a point of assuring my friends that they had no such 'graft' as his, and, consequently, why should they spend their money? The time comes in the life of such a man when his 'graftings,' or rather discreet advertising of their size, please him as much as the hard earnings of honest toil delight the struggling laborer; and he loses no opportunity to notify fellow-'grafters,' or what he takes to be such, how well he is doing.

"The gamblers come next to the police, I think, in making money out of being 'right.' Until comparatively recently, they have been very numerous in New York, and there is no doubt that their 'graft' has been large. Just at present they are keeping rather quiet, but the probability is that they will show their hand again in no unmistakable manner before many weeks are passed. They not only make a great deal of money themselves, but they help the police to make money also, and companions of this character are hard to keep down.

"Next to the gamblers comes the army of dive-keepers. As in the case of the gamblers, these people are not doing as well now as they did before the reformers got after them, but they are natural winners at all times when the Commandment can be openly obeyed. I have heard a number of them complain recently about the bad business that was being done, and some have articulately wondered whether it was not an opportune moment to get out of 'the trade;' but the majority mean to hang on until 'right' times return again."

THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. E. B. IWAN-MÜLLER contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an article on the settlement of South Africa which is interesting on many grounds. Mr. Iwan-Müller, who is writing a "Life of Lord Milner," with whom he appears to have lived in considerable intimacy in Cape Town, pleads in favor of an early federation. He is all for federation first and local government afterward. He says:

"My firm belief is, that unless a scheme of federation precedes the reestablishment of local parliaments in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, we shall never get a satisfactory scheme of federation at all."

He would begin with federation, which, he points out, would have many practical advantages not possessed by the crown-colony system which Mr. Chamberlain favors:

"One great advantage of establishing a strong and loyal federal parliament is that it will secure uniformity of policy throughout the whole of South Africa. Such a consummation can hardly be effected by a system of crown-colony government, however intelligently administered. Still less can it be accomplished by a maintenance of a principle of coequal and coördinate governments, which in regard to the greater proportion of important questions would be independent of the imperial executive."

In his scheme of federation he would make the senate the governing body, apparently for what seems to him the good and sufficient reason that if you cut Cape Colony into two, and give each colony the same number of members, it would be possible to secure a permanent anti-Dutch majority in the senate. The analogy of the American constitution is invoked, in order to justify giving each colony equal representation in the senate, regardless of its comparative importance or the numbers of its population. The following frank admission is worth while remembering:

"In a chamber in which the two races were represented in approximately equal numbers, it would be safe to back the Dutch to secure and retain a determining voice."

It is, therefore, necessary to gerrymander the constituencies, or to adopt some other method by which the Dutch may be permanently deprived of the equal rights to secure which was the pretext upon which the war was begun. Mr. Iwan-Müller says:

"If, then, we had made our second chamber the controlling power in the federation, we might reasonably assume that East Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, and Rhodesia would send forty English representatives to the senate, while West Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony would send twenty Dutch members. If the constituencies for the second chamber were mapped out on the principle of securing a British majority, the task could be easily accomplished without doing much violence to the principle of proportionate representation."

The Rev. Canon Wirgman, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* for September, says that the Boers are likely to abstain from politics altogether after the war, and that the future constitution of the confederated colonies must be imposed upon them from without, by the strong hand of the imperial government. This is the view held by Cecil Rhodes.

THE WAR OF THE FUTURE.

M. JEAN DE BLOCH begins in the *Contemporary* a series of papers upon "The Wars of the Future," in which he embodies the substance of the carefully reasoned argument which he presented this summer to the members of the United Service Institution. M. de Bloch begins cheerily by expressing his astonishment that the remarkable evolution which is rapidly turning the sword into a plowshare has passed almost unnoticed even by the professionals who are paid to keep a sharp lookout. As one who has for the last fourteen years devoted himself to the subject, he sets forth his conclusions in a paper of nearly thirty pages. His object in this exposition is to prove from a purely technical point of view that war as a means of deciding quarrels between nations is no longer efficacious. The economic question is the key of the whole military position. Even though the sword be sharp and trusty, the army that wields it will be paralyzed long before it has struck its decisive blow.

WAR AN ANACHRONISM.

War, says M. de Bloch, has become an anachronism. The experience of the recent hostilities has entirely destroyed all the accepted doctrines upon which military operations are based. Battles in the old sense of the word have become impossible, and a fight to a finish is out of the question. The indictment against war is all the more overwhelming because it is supported by those who are themselves eminent members of the military profession. The old system of tactics has been swept away, while the men of use and wont are fondly clinging to the old traditions. M. de Bloch then quotes these authorities, and declares emphatically that they all agree in maintaining that warfare has been revolutionized, and that it can only be carried on by one of two methods. If on the old lines, it would result in the slaughter of millions, whereas, if waged in the only way possible to-day, it must drag on for years. In other words, on technical grounds, war as a means of solving disputes is a thing of the past.

SOUTH AFRICA'S LESSON.

The Transvaal war has supplied a series of object-lessons which have swept the last remnants of *terra firma* from under the feet of those dangerous enthusiasts who continue to hug the delusions that war in the old sense is any longer possible. M. de Bloch maintains that the Transvaal war has relegated the dogma of the necessity for obligatory military service to the limbo of disembodied dreams. It is the death of militarism,

and the wiping out of all the advantages which militarism was relied upon to secure for the nations which cultivated it. M. de Bloch then proceeds to reply to the arguments used by German critics and others who would deprive the lessons of the Transvaal war of much of their point by attributing England's defeats to the defects of the British army, or to the conditions under which the campaign was fought. M. de Bloch maintains that the conditions were much more favorable to the invader than they are ever likely to be in any European war, and that the British troops, both in personnel and in material, possessed a much greater superiority over the Boers than any combatants in a great war could hope to enjoy, and that the result conclusively demonstrates the truth of his thesis. The following are some of his leading doctrines: Cavalry is useless, artillery is powerless, and long training is no longer necessary to convert the civilian into a competent fighting man. All the anticipations of the antiquated school of military tacticians have been belied by facts. Yet, notwithstanding this demonstration, the governments continue to squander millions upon preparations which cannot possibly lead to anything. This, says M. de Bloch, is not statesmanlike, but criminal. But that is what the peoples of Europe have been doing.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE GREAT LAKES.

THE Rush-Bagot Convention, by which is meant the agreement concluded between the United States and Great Britain on April 29, 1817, limits the naval force to be maintained by the two governments on the Great Lakes to three 100-ton vessels each, and forbids the building there of other ships of war by either power. In the September number of the *North American Review*, Representative Henry S. Boutell, of Illinois, raises the question, "Is the Rush-Bagot Convention Immortal?" and considers at some length the circumstances under which the agreement was made and the objects sought to be accomplished by it; the manner in which the parties have observed the convention, and the various interpretations that have been placed upon it; and, finally, the reasons that have been given for its abrogation or modification.

As the convention reserves to both parties the right to abrogate the agreement upon giving six months' notice, and so may be honorably terminated at any time by either of the parties, it is proper to consider what should be the attitude of the United States toward the convention in the future. Shall we seek to secure changes that will make the instrument conform to present conditions, or shall we demand abrogation?

DISADVANTAGES TO THE UNITED STATES.

The present arrangement undeniably involves disadvantages to the United States, all of which arise, as Mr. Boutell points out, from conditions that did not exist when the convention was agreed to, and could hardly have been anticipated by its framers. Some of these disadvantages are stated by Mr. Boutell as follows :

"In the first place, it debars the shipbuilders on the lakes from competing for the construction of such Government war vessels as can pass the Canadian canals. This is a discrimination against a large and important industry which should not be tolerated except for the most urgent reasons. The American Ship Building Company now has nine plants on the lakes, located at West Superior, Milwaukee, Chicago, Bay City, Detroit, Wyandotte, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Loraine. There are three other yards on the lakes, at Bay City, Port Huron, and Toledo. Owing to their proximity to the coal and iron deposits, all these lake shipyards can compete successfully with any of the yards in this country or elsewhere. They have built several lightships and other vessels for the Treasury Department, and have been, as we have seen, the lowest bidders for some of the naval vessels. The Government is thus a loser as well by being deprived of the competition of these lake yards.

"The United States suffers a still more serious loss, which is forcibly alluded to by the Secretary of the Navy in his letter of April 16, 1898 :

This inquiry is prompted by the further consideration that it was doubtless not at all within the contemplation of the understanding of 1817 that the national resources in naval construction should be materially diminished thereby, as they are at present through the exclusion of the facilities afforded by establishments in the lake cities. These establishments might in emergency render important service in the construction of torpedo boats and other small vessels, which, with the concurrence of the British authorities, could be taken through the Welland Canal and placed in commission for sea service as promptly as would be possible if they were built on the Atlantic seaboard.

"A strict adherence to the letter of the convention also excludes the lake yards from the construction of naval vessels for other countries at peace with the United States and Great Britain. It will be seen, therefore, that the United States, by continuing in force this international agreement, deprives twelve private American shipyards of great advantages which are enjoyed by all other yards in the country. What prospect of national gain would now induce the President to make, or the Senate to ratify, a treaty which would shut out from the construction of all naval vessels twelve other private American shipyards on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts ?"

There is now a naval militia organized in Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio ; but the naval reserves in these States are deprived, by the operation of the Rush-Bagot Convention of 1817, of the practice on a modern gunboat that is enjoyed by the reserves in the seaboard States.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

"In concluding this enumeration of the disadvantages to the United States of adhering to the agreement of 1817, attention must be drawn to the position in which the United States would now be placed in case of a war with Great Britain, although I do not take much account of the possibilities of war between the two countries. War ends all treaties between the belligerents. In anticipation of hostilities, Great Britain could concentrate on the upper St. Lawrence a powerful naval force ready for operation on the lakes upon the declaration of war. Our most efficient method of opposing this force would be by land batteries commanding the upper St. Lawrence and the waters connecting the lakes. With or without this convention, we shall always be at a disadvantage in a conflict with Great Britain on the lakes until we have constructed a waterway through our own territory from the ocean to the lakes of sufficient size to admit the passage of vessels as large as those which can pass through the Canadian canals.

"A careful study of the history of the Rush-Bagot Convention, and an impartial estimate of the advantages and disadvantages accruing to the United States from an adherence to its terms, as now interpreted, lead to the conclusion that the loss to the United States outweighs the gain ; that it is to the interest of both parties to make a new arrangement respecting naval armaments on the lakes ; that the agreement of 1817 is obsolete, and not fit for the foundation of an international understanding ; that a treaty should be made between the United States and Great Britain which would expressly annul the Rush-Bagot Convention and settle the questions of armament and naval construction on the lakes in conformity with modern conditions."

RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS.

A VERY interesting paper of impressions of Russia and the Russians is contributed to the *Contemporary Review* for September by Mr. Havelock Ellis. Mr. Ellis' paper, which is entitled "The Genius of Russia," contains, perhaps, a little too much ethnical theorizing to be accepted as the final word on Russia ; but this is the defect of all writings on Russian subjects. Mr. Ellis' impressions of Russia are favorable on

the whole, but he finds in the people what he calls a "temperamental barbarism."

"All the traits of the Russian character and of Russian life,—the hospitality of the people, their copious repasts, the profusion of color in their costumes and their cities, the bizarre incoherence of their architecture, the mixture of tenderness and cruelty in their dispositions, their expansive frankness and emotionality,—these are all traits which are strictly barbarous."

A FREE AND CHEERFUL PEOPLE.

Russian scenery, Mr. Ellis quite truly finds, has a wonderful beauty of its own, which Russian painters have neglected. "It is an endless succession of Corots." He finds in Russia an unconstraint and a general air of freedom which contrasts with western Europe.

"The Russian population, certainly, may well be the most resigned in Europe, but it is not the least free, nor, in its own way, even the least cheerful. Shaggy, uncouth, bewildered—recalling the early pictures of the English peasant as well as the representations of his own Scythian ancestors on the famous Nicopol vase in the Hermitage—for all his air of passive resignation, the Russian is yet energetic. Very robust, very healthy, it seems, sometimes of almost colossal dimensions, on holidays radiant and sweet, with their shining, good-natured faces and clean feast-day clothes, men and women alike are marked by their quiet strength, their simplicity, their frank honesty, singularly often with the imprint also of a stern sense of duty, and above all a profound and unfailing good-nature. There is no hint of servitude in their expression, and still less of any pining for freedom. Certainly, freedom is always a relative term, and what is freedom for one is not freedom for another. I should not myself choose to live in Russia. It is not yet a free country for the man who thinks for himself. But there are not many men who really think for themselves, and the ordinary Russian can exert himself freely within the circle of his own activities without meeting with any social or governmental fetters. I know no great city where the peasants occupy so large and so prominent a place as in Moscow; they constitute the markets, they crowd the churches, they roam unquestioned and unwatched even into the private apartments of the imperial palace."

DEVOTED TO THE BATH.

As to Russian habits, he says:

"The Russian delights in bathing, not only in his own peculiar hot-air bath, which everywhere abounds and is open to the lowest classes, but during summer in open-air bathing, which is

sometimes carried on with almost Japanese frankness. Only just outside Moscow I have seen a full-grown girl bathing unabashed in a wayside stream; and on a popular summer feast-day, when a merry troop of peasants crowded into the railway train, regardless of class, they were radiantly clean, as inoffensive to sight and smell as could well be desired. No doubt the conditions of Russian life foster dirt. Poverty, ignorance, cold, the necessity for close rooms and much clothing, are conditions that easily produce filth, even among a people of less resigned temperament than the Russians. Those, however, who point to the stores of facts which have been accumulated concerning the insanitary conditions of Russia forget, if they have ever been aware, that it is but a little while since similar conditions prevailed in western Europe, and that even to-day we are in no country very far removed from them."

HIGH MISSIONARY QUALITIES.

But perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Ellis' paper is the section devoted to speculations as to Russia's political future. "The Russians," he says, "have a special mission of civilization"—in Asia only, be it understood.

"But for her peculiar task of dominating those barbaric Eastern peoples which are not already in the hands of European powers, and have not already shown some power of civilizing themselves, Russia is eminently fitted. She has herself, it is true, not yet perfectly attained either the civilization of the East or of the West; she has never reached the level either of China or of France. But even the elements of barbarism in her own life and ways, as well as the powerful Asiatic strain in her blood, mark her out for the task which naturally falls to her, and enable her to blend harmoniously with subjugated peoples, from whom British conquerors, for instance, would have been held permanently aloof by lofty disdain. But there is more than that. Beyond any other European people, the Russians possess a degree of receptivity, a radical humanity of feeling, a fund of high idealism, and a sense of the relationship of ideals to practical life which cannot fail to carry them very far. These things, far more than an outrageous militarism or the capacity for frantic industrial production, in the end make up civilization."

EXPANSION INEVITABLE.

Therefore, in the future, Mr. Ellis sees Russia expanding still farther.

"The sphere of Russian influence and power must necessarily extend from Constantinople to

the Pacific, from the Arctic to Afghanistan. There may be a little dispute here and there as to the precise limits which the course of its natural development will not overpass, but there can be no doubt whatever concerning the main lines of Russia's development. Even at the present day, Russia holds Asia in her hands; and certainly long before the present century is out Russia will be universally acknowledged as the supreme Asiatic power. Beyond Constantinople it is scarcely likely that Russia will develop westward. Constantinople, it is true, naturally belongs to Russia; it is a source of her most sacred traditions, religiously and politically the metropolis of that ancient Eastern empire to which she is the only possible successor. Moreover, it is one of the natural outlets of Russia, and for over a century the Slav migration has been steadily increasing throughout this region. Any opposition to Russia's claim to the ultimate possession of Constantinople is artificial and fictitious, based on the jealousies of other nations, for there can be no question whatever that, failing its present possessors, no power has Russia's claims to Constantinople. It may certainly be added that Constantinople, however important it may once have been, is now a possession of little more than sentimental value. The whole Mediterranean, indeed, once the chief center and source of human civilization, is becoming a spot mainly interesting to tourists and archæologists. Constantinople is a specially eligible site for excavation; it will not henceforth be much more than this, for the centers of life are tending to pass from this side of the world to the other, and the Pacific, surrounded by Russia, Japan, Australia, and America, will wash the shores of all the youngest and most vigorous countries in the world, without one exception. It will be the special privilege of Russia that she alone among these lands represents Europe. In the Pacific, Europe will only exist by reason of Russia's presence there. For us Europeans, the only direct route to the new world of the future is through Russia, and all our chief interests in that new world are inevitably placed in Russia's hands."

The only possible rival to Russia as a world power is the United States. In conclusion, Mr Ellis likens Russia to a youthful Russian giantess whom he saw exhibited in Europe some years ago:

"Unlike most of her kind, Elizabeth Lyska was healthy and well-formed, very gentle, with a sense about her of yet undeveloped force. A company of anthropologists had been invited to meet her, and she gazed down at the pigmy men of science examining her with a smile on her grave, sweet face, half tender, half amused.

That colossal child, with the mystery of her undeveloped force, has always seemed to me since to be the symbol of her people."

THE GOLD MINES OF SIBERIA.

THE gold-mining possibilities of Siberia are only now coming to the knowledge of Americans and Europeans. Even the Russians themselves seem to have been more or less in the dark regarding the extent of the gold fields which may eventually make of their vast Asiatic possessions the richest domain in the world. And yet all explorers and engineers who have investigated the matter testify to the existence of beds of gold-bearing sand and reefs of gold-bearing quartz as yet unworked, not only in Siberia, but in Mongolia and Manchuria as well. These facts are brought out in an article contributed to the *Engineering Magazine* for September by Mr. C. W. Purington, who has recently visited Siberia and made a thorough examination of the mineral resources of the country.

The gold-bearing area of Siberia is divided as follows:

	Square miles.
Ural district (lying partly in Siberia and partly in eastern Russia).....	60,000
Yenisei district.....	220,000
Trans-Baikal district (south).....	20,000
Trans-Baikal district (north).....	160,000
Amur district.....	360,000
Total gold-bearing area.....	820,000

Compare with this total the gold-bearing area of the United States, as shown in the following table:

	Square miles.
California.....	14,000
Rocky Mountain district, including Nevada and South Dakota.....	120,000
Appalachian district.....	10,000
Alaska districts.....	60,000
Total gold-bearing area.....	204,000

The annual gold product *per capita* of population is about the same in Siberia as in the United States, although the mining methods employed in Siberia are primitive and wasteful, while in the United States the latest improved processes are availed of.

The Russians began placer mining in Siberia during the reign of Catherine II., and, according to Mr. Purington's account, they have made little improvement in their mining methods since that time. The source of the Siberian product is still placer gold—i.e., the gold found in stream deposits overlying the gold-bearing quartz veins.

WASTEFULNESS OF PLACER MINING.

It is a well-known fact that the Californians and Australian placer miners rapidly improved



MAP INDICATING POSITION AND EXTENT OF THE PRINCIPAL GOLD-BEARING DISTRICTS OF SIBERIA.

the mechanical methods of handling the gold-bearing gravels. In California, for example, hydraulic mining was brought to such perfection that gravel carrying only two cents to the cubic yard in gold could be profitably handled. The Siberian, on the other hand, made no changes in his machinery. It is said that precisely the same types of gold-washing machines which were in use in Siberia before the discovery of gold in California are in use to-day in the gold mines of the Lena and Amur rivers. All the work is done by men and horses, with practically no mechanical assistance. Not more than 500 cubic yards of gravel can be washed in twenty-four hours. The Siberian miner never attempts to work gravel where the tenor is less than 33 cents in gold to the cubic yard of gravel. Mr. Purington mentions one mine proprietor who, in order to attain an annual product of \$800,000 in gold, employs 2,000 men and over 500 horses. He handles nearly 1,200,000 cubic yards of gravel during the year, and the cost of his operations amounts to three-fourths of the value of the gold produced. To do the same work, Mr. Purington estimates that only five American steam-shovels or land-dredges would be required, with suitable machinery for washing the gravel, saving the gold, and disposing of the *débris*. The services of perhaps sixty men would be needed, and engine and boiler capacity up to 600 horse-power. "The entire running and administration expenses would amount to something less

than 15 cents per cubic yard of material handled, as against 50 cents by the Siberian method."

Mr. Purington especially emphasizes the fact that almost all of the twenty-five-million-dollar gold product of Siberia is obtained from gold-bearing gravels or superficial deposits, and that, with very few exceptions, no attempts have been made to work the quartz reefs lying underneath.

"Deep mining, in the American sense of the term, is almost unknown in Siberia. So far as I know, there is not a shaft in any gold-quartz mine in the country which exceeds five hundred feet in depth, nor is there a tunnel a thousand feet long. When this sort of mining activity is compared with that which has recently existed on the South African Rand deposits, or with that of the great Comstock lode, where more than one hundred miles of shafts and tunnels were driven on the vein in a single year, the reasons for such startling contrast appear worthy of some investigation. That gold-bearing veins warranting extensive mining and milling operations exist in Siberia is beyond question. During the course of examinations of Siberian gold deposits extending over a period of fifteen months, I have seen lodes in many parts of the country which if worked would pay large returns."

POSSIBILITIES OF QUARTZ MINING.

One quartz mine, however, is being worked by modern methods; this is in the Achinsk district of Siberia, to the west of the Yenisei

River, and about one hundred miles south of the Trans-Siberian Railway. This mine was visited and inspected by Mr. Purington, who describes the wall-rock of the vein as full of little crystals of iron-sulphide; on closer inspection, particles of gold were visible. When the quartz in the face of the drift was reached, there were still more remarkable "finds."

"Here, by candlelight, on the face of quartz eight feet in width, appeared wire-like strings and masses of native gold, extending in lines more or less parallel to the walls from top to bottom of the drift, which was about six feet high. Such an unprecedented display warranted the opinion that here was the prize 'specimen mine' of the world, or that Siberians were past masters in the art of 'salting.' More was to come, however. In no less than six openings on this vein, all following it from fifty to two hundred feet into the mountain-side, we were shown these marvelous exhibitions of free gold. Blasts of powder were put in wherever we directed. Specimens were taken from the fresh face, beaten up in mortars, and panned. In every case gold was found, often at the rate of hundreds of dollars to the ton. Salting appeared out of the question, and a subsequent examination of the vein along a course of seven hundred feet showed the free gold already found in the tunnels. By an exhibition of his government record books, kept by order of the mining department to accompany the consignments of gold turned in to the agents of the St. Petersburg mint, the owner proved to us that he had in four months' time taken over fifty-thousand dollars from this vein, crushing only eighteen tons of ore a day.

"That the deposit described above is not of an exceptional character in Siberia could be proven by the citation of numerous examples. It is sufficient to show, however, that where sensible and businesslike mining operations have been undertaken they have met with success. By means of the railroad, Central Siberia is now much easier of access than are portions of the United States, and the rates of transportation for both passengers and merchandise are extraordinarily low."

Mr. Purington concludes with the prediction that, if American machinery and mining methods should be introduced in the territory now occupied by Russian and Siberian operators, the annual gold output of the country could be raised to \$200,000,000, and maintained at that figure for a period of at least thirty years. In other words, he estimates Siberia's gold as equivalent in value to twice the amount which can be taken from the mines of the Rand when peace is restored in South Africa.

CENSUS DISCLOSURES IN AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

IN two widely separated portions of King Edward's dominions the publication of the census figures of 1901 has been followed by no little chagrin and disappointment. Both in Australia and in Canada, it was found that the gain of population for the past decade had been comparatively slight—in Australia less than 19 per cent., and in Canada only a little more than 10 per cent.

From an article on the Australian census contributed to the *Review of Reviews for Australasia* by the Hon. Thomas Ewing, M.P., we learn that the enumeration of March 31, 1901, disclosed a population in the Australian Commonwealth of 3,777,212 persons, thus distributed:

New South Wales.....	1,362,232
Victoria.....	1,195,874
Queensland.....	502,962
South Australia.....	262,535
Western Australia.....	182,553
Tasmania.....	171,068
	<hr/> 3,777,212

In 1891, the population of the same political divisions numbered 3,183,237. The increase of the ten years was therefore a total of 593,975. The increase in each of the last four decades was as follows:

1861-1871.....	512,279
1871-1881.....	586,097
1881-1891.....	930,630
1891-1901.....	593,975

SLOW PROGRESS.

Proceeding to analyze the figures, Mr. Ewing says:

"From 1891 to 1901 the states of Australia showed a gain by excess of births over deaths of 588,647, while from immigration it was only 5,328. And if the figures in regard to the movement of population be consulted, it will be found that the gain in population from the source last mentioned was less than in any like period since the first settlement of the country. How unfavorably the last decade compares with the three periods immediately preceding will be gleaned from the following figures:

Period.	Gain by Immigration.
1861-1871.....	176,514
1871-1881.....	194,709
1881-1891.....	362,700
1891-1901.....	5,328

An analysis of the figures of each state gives very interesting results.

"In New South Wales, the population in 1901 was 1,362,232, as compared with 1,132,234 ten

years previously, showing a gain of 229,998 persons. During the same period the excess of births over deaths was 226,563, and the net gain by immigration was only 3,435; the state, therefore, barely held its own.

"In Victoria, the population increased from 1,140,405 to 1,195,874, or by 55,469. During the ten years, the births exceeded the deaths by 173,773, and there was an excess of persons leaving the state over those arriving to the extent of 117,604. Of these latter, 76,360 were males and 41,944 females. The exodus of males from Victoria during the ten years was almost equal to the excess of male births over deaths. The state, therefore, quite failed to hold its own.

"The gain of population in Queensland during the ten years was 109,174, of which 86,744 was due to excess of births over deaths, and 22,430 to immigration.

"South Australia and Tasmania both lost population by emigration, in the first case to the extent of 16,373, and in the latter 3,363; but as the excess of births over deaths in South Australia was 58,537, and in Tasmania 27,762, there was a net gain in population in the one state of 42,164, and in the other of 24,399.

"Western Australia is the only state that shows satisfactorily during the period 1891-1901, in comparison with former decades, the gain of the state being 132,771—viz., 15,268 by excess of births over deaths, and 117,503 by immigration.

IMMIGRATION.

"The figures in regard to movement of population in the six states during the last ten years are sorry reading, and they are made no better by comparing them with previous years.

GAIN BY IMMIGRATION SINCE 1861.

State.	1861-1871	1871-1881	1881-1891	1891-1901	Total in 40 years.
New South Wales.....	48,546	107,537	171,061	3,435	330,579
Victoria.....	41,389	*15,322	116,953	*118,304	24,718
Queensland...	70,725	56,760	114,835	22,430	264,750
South Australia.....	17,060	45,032	*28,275	*16,373	17,444
West Australia.....	5,976	*218	13,183	117,503	136,444
Tasmania....	6,882	920	5,993	*3,363	*3,332
Totals....	176,814	194,709	393,750	5,328	770,601

* Denotes excess of emigration.

"The figures require little comment, and it is obvious that Australia cannot become a great nation unless its population is more largely recruited than has been the case during the past forty years.

"As regards the last ten years, it would be interesting to have an analysis showing the na-

tionality of the persons arriving and departing from the colony, as there is every reason to suppose that during the ten years the Asiatic population resident in Australia has increased considerably, and that the bulk, if not the whole, of the 5,328 persons gained by immigration consisted of Japanese, Hindus, or other colored races. This interesting point must, however, wait for definite settlement until the census returns relating to birthplaces are published."

THE AUSTRALIAN WOMAN.

When the first results of the census were published, it was discovered that the proportion of females to males had increased in the larger states and in the metropolitan centers. On this point Mr. Ewing says:

"Taking Australia as a whole, the female population increased during the last ten years from 1,474,314 to 1,788,264—that is, by 313,943—while the male population increased from 1,708,943 to 1,988,948—that is, by only 280,025. When the detailed figures are looked into, it will be found that the number of male births exceeded the female, and that, while there was a gain of 10,768 males by immigration, the departures of females exceeded the arrivals to the extent of 5,440. The superior increase of females during the ten years has been brought about solely by there being fewer deaths among females than among males. During the period under review, the number of males who died was 264,863, and of females 188,744, showing an excess of male deaths of 76,119, which more than accounts for the superior increase in the number of females in the ten years.

"In no states have the sexes reached a numerical equality. In Victoria, however, the census shows that the males exceed the females by only 7,920, and in Tasmania the excess is still less."

Canadian Statistics.

The total population of the Dominion of Canada is given by the recent census as 5,338,883—an increase of 505,644 during the last ten years. This population was found to be distributed among the provinces as follows:

Province.	1891.	1901.
Ontario.....	2,114,321	2,167,978
Quebec.....	1,488,535	1,620,974
Nova Scotia.....	450,396	459,116
New Brunswick.....	321,263	331,093
Manitoba.....	152,506	246,464
British Columbia.....	98,173	190,000
Northwest territories.....	66,799	145,000
Prince Edward Island.....	109,078	103,258
Total.....	4,833,239	5,338,883

The *National Geographic Magazine* for September gives the following figures for the population of Canadian cities, by municipal boundaries :

Cities.	1891.	1901.
Montreal.....	220,181	266,826
Toronto.....	181,220	207,971
Quebec.....	63,090	68,834
Ottawa.....	44,154	59,902
Hamilton.....	43,980	52,550
Winnipeg.....	25,639	42,336
Halifax.....	38,495	40,787
St. John.....	39,179	40,711
London.....	31,977	37,983
Victoria.....	16,841	20,821
Kingston.....	19,263	18,040
Vancouver.....	13,709	26,196
Brantford.....	12,753	16,631
Hull.....	11,364	13,988
Charlottetown.....	11,373	12,080
Valleyfield.....	5,515	11,065
Sherbrooke.....	10,097	11,765
Sydney.....	2,427	9,908
Moncton.....	5,165	9,026
Calgary.....	3,876	12,142
Brandon.....	3,778	5,738

From a study of the population by families, the *Geographic Magazine* finds that in nearly every province the percentage of increase by families is considerably greater than the percentage of increase of the actual population. The following figures represent the number of families :

Provinces.	1891.	1901.
British Columbia.....	20,718	30,000
Manitoba.....	31,786	48,590
New Brunswick.....	58,462	62,700
Nova Scotia.....	83,730	89,106
Ontario.....	414,796	451,839
Prince Edward Island.....	18,601	18,746
Quebec.....	271,991	303,301
Territories.....	14,415	29,500
Unorganized territories.....	32,168	75,000

A LEADING PREMIER IN GREATER BRITAIN.

THE Right Hon. Richard Seddon, prime minister in New Zealand, occupies most of Mr. Frederick Dolman's sketch of political leaders of that colony, which appears in the *Windsor* for September. It is interesting to note that this Premier of Labor, the author of the first old-age pensions act passed within the British empire, began life himself as a poor workingman.

"The son of a Lancashire artisan, he started life at St. Helens with much the same education and prospects as any other lad in his grade of life. Before he was twenty, however, he showed independent judgment by emigrating to the colony of Victoria, where Mr. Seddon spent some years as a working engineer on the railway. Then he was attracted by the gold discoveries in New Zealand, and in 1876 he settled at Kumara, on the west coast of the South Island."

FROM GOLD MINE TO PARLIAMENT.

He once acted as manager of a canteen at a miner's camp, and is therefore sometimes called "an ex-publican." He made his way, not by great finds of gold, but by his championship of labor.

"Mr. Seddon did not make a 'pile' by his change of country and of employment, but it proved the making of his public career. He was first heard of as an advocate of miners' rights in the local court, then he was elected the representative of the district on the county council, and finally well started on the road to the premiership by his election in 1879 as member for Hokitika in the House of Representatives."

A CHAMPION OF THE CAMP.

Mr. Dolman, who has interviewed Mr. Seddon, communicates the following incident, which suggests that the rising statesman made his way by means even more forcible than tongue or vote :

"Of the turning point in Mr. Seddon's life an anecdote was told me which, if not literally true, may be regarded as an illustration of the sort of hold which he has got upon the people of New Zealand. A dispute occurred between the miners of Dead Horse Gully, let me say, and those of Falling Star Creek. The miners of the Gully wished to settle the matter by the ordeal of battle, and accordingly sent their chosen representative to the Creek with a challenge to fight the best man. The champion of Dead Horse Gully was a bully who had tyrannized over the miners in both camps, and was only chosen now in the belief that his prowess would intimidate the enemy. This effect it seemed likely to have, until Dick Seddon offered to fight the bully in his comrades' cause. Fight he did, and won such a victory as made him the hero thenceforth of the whole camp."

A POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

How this Lancashire lad, who began his career by working hard on his grandfather's farm in the old country, has been able to attempt legislation of the most difficult and successful kind is perhaps partly explained by a hint dropped in the following paragraph :

"Early in 1896, Mr. Reeves resigned the position of minister for labor to accept the office of agent-general for New Zealand, in which he is so well known in London. Having exercised a great intellectual influence over Mr. Seddon, it is almost with paternal enthusiasm that Mr. Reeves adds to the ordinary duties of an agent-general that of explaining and defending the social legislation for which New Zealand has distinguished itself during the last few years, and

he would seem to be clearly destined for the premiership himself as soon as a vacancy should occur."

DESIGNS ON CHINA.

In an appended pen portrait by Mr. W. S. Myers of the "Premier Imperialist at Home," Mr. Seddon is reported as saying:

"My latest trouble," said he, "and one that has brought me keen disappointment, was the colony's failure to respond to my call for New Zealand volunteers for China. My demand was dubbed 'far-fetched,' 'quixotic,' 'ultra-imperialistic.' But the press and my colleagues are wrong. This is no extreme, impulsive scheme of mine. I always try to look a long way ahead. Eventualities may arise in connection with the adjustment of affairs in China that will necessitate New Zealand's coming to the fore. We lie, geographically, in a direct sea line from Chinese ports,—three weeks' sailing will bring any foreign warship to our shores. Were we to send New Zealand soldiers to help in the defense of British rights in China, we would make them feel our power. But, to my profound regret, my foresight is misinterpreted."

THE POSITION OF LORD ROSEBERY.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for September, the writer who disguises his identity behind the *nom de plume* of "Calchas" contributes an "Open Letter to Lord Rosebery," in which he treats the former leader of the Liberal party more seriously than most of his critics are inclined to do. "It will be good for you," he says to Lord Rosebery, "to avoid a too general popularity, and to cultivate a little hatred."

Speaking of Lord Rosebery's recent deliverances to the City Liberals, "Calchas" says:

"So far as your intentions were declared to the City Liberal Club, they were absolutely disappointing to those middle elements of national opinion to which you had hitherto appealed with most success. They dislike the government. They reject the opposition. But they believe that the rôle you propose to yourself, so far from providing a remedy for the weaknesses of either, would confirm the supine security of the one, make confusion worse confounded among the other, and aggravate all that is already weak and bad in the political situation. No honest man with the slightest claim to a knowledge of public feeling could hesitate to tell you, if his opinion were asked, that your public influence with any characteristic section of the community would be extinguished by another intervention of that character."



ANOTHER SHOCK.

LIBERAL PARTY: "Oh, deary me! What's the trouble now? And just when we were beginning to get on again so nicely, too!"
THE SEA-SERPENT: "Don't be frightened, ma'am; I've only come up to blow!"

"I hold myself absolutely free from the restraint which I imposed on myself nearly five years ago. Not that I desire to reënter the arena of party politics; far from it. I shall never voluntarily return to it."—Lord Rosebery's Letter to the City Liberal Club.
From the *Westminster Gazette*.

"Calchas," after thus faithfully dealing with Lord Rosebery, does him a good service in exhuming the presidential address which he delivered at the Social Science Congress in 1874, when Lord Rosebery was only twenty-seven years of age. "Calchas" says:

"No one has diagnosed the elements of national weakness more clearly, even since the searching lessons of the present war afforded the unmistakable revelation of our symptoms, than you did in 1874, when your instinct for the future was more sensitive than that of any politician in Great Britain."

THE PLACE OF ETHICAL FERVOR.

But having thus laid some salve, "Calchas" resumes the rod, and discourses to Lord Rosebery as follows:

"The place of ethical fervor, believe it, has not passed away from politics. Beyond all men prominent in public life, except Mr. John Morley, you have the authentic impulse born of social insight and sympathy. When you plead for the wretched, the suffering, for the poor in darkness, you move, you agitate. In that mood of eloquence you can trouble and lift the heart of the nation with something of the lyric cry, and communicate a fine inspiration to the imperial idea. England needs you if the clotted philistinism of a vulgar and a vaunting sense of empire is to be dissolved. Your message to the country has been, 'Action, action, action!' The message of the country to you is, 'Action, action, action!' But if the rôle of the accomplished Ishmaelite is not to be combined with the retention of your

public influence, who are to be your associates? The dream of a middle party disappeared after the Blenheim demonstration as swiftly and irrevocably as if its fascinating attractions had never floated before any human mind."

THE CRISIS OF HIS DESTINY.

His conclusion is as follows:

"The only personality through which Liberalism can hope to appeal to the nation and the empire against Mr. Chamberlain's is yours.

"It appeared, after the South African disasters had changed the public view of many men and things, that henceforward only two men would count in public life—Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain. The doubt now is whether Mr. Chamberlain alone is to count. Your destiny has reached its crisis, and upon your present determination to sink or swim with the fortunes of one party or the other will depend whether history is to devote to your career the damaging footnote or the appreciative chapter."

His Aggressive Lassitude.

The author of "Musings Without Method" devotes two or three pages in the September number of *Blackwood* to a discussion of the position of Lord Rosebery. He says many sarcastic things at the expense of the late leader of the Liberal party, and sums up the case against him without even recommending him to mercy. He says:

"'Dalmeny is one of those,' said an Eton master some forty years ago, 'who like the palm without the dust;' and assuredly Lord Rosebery has won more palms with less dust than the most of men. He is a Nicias who translates hesitation into inertness, a Fabius who delays so strenuously that he never comes into action. Nor would his temperament and character be an inconvenience to the state had he not usurped a sort of leadership."

In endeavoring to account for what the writer calls the aggressive lassitude of Lord Rosebery, he attributes it first to his cunningly unstable character, and then to the fact "that to high rank and a love of affairs he brings no passionate conviction, no reckless enthusiasm. Moreover, the defects of an inactive temperament have been intensified fivefold by a hapless education. For Lord Rosebery was at once the creation and the creature of Mr. Gladstone."

STILL A "MAN OF THE FUTURE."

But the writer in *Blackwood* is more puzzled to account for Lord Rosebery's popularity than he is for his fame:

"But more strange than his vacillating career is his unbroken popularity. Being a leader, he

may demand to be led, he may throw over his party at its worst crisis, but he cannot destroy the people's interest. No public man of our day has a more generous notice of the press which he fears. But the press, for all its arrogance, is not yet omnipotent, and is daily weakening its influence by a reckless disregard of truth. It can force the world to talk about this man or that; it cannot insure any man's acceptance. In other words, it has the power of nomination, and none other. Accordingly, it has nominated Lord Rosebery for every position to which wealth and intelligence may aspire, but its nomination has not been ratified, and in its despite Lord Rosebery will probably remain 'dissociated and isolated' until the end. Fifteen years ago, Mr. Gladstone declared him 'the man of the future;' a man of the future he remains to-day—with a shorter time of fulfillment."

A ROSEBERY-CHAMBERLAIN ALLIANCE?

It is interesting to find in the second August number of the *Revue de Paris* a character sketch of Lord Rosebery by M. Achille Viallate. The preliminary account of Lord Rosebery's political career which M. Viallate gives need not detain us except in so far as it throws light upon the French writer's exceptional acquaintance with English politics, of which he appears to have an intuitive comprehension. Naturally, however, M. Viallate is most interesting when he quits the easy ground of biographical information and embarks on the delicate task of penetrating within the man himself in order to note what is his position to-day and what are his views and his hopes.

LORD ROSEBERY'S POPULARITY.

First of all, this appreciative critic fully acknowledges Lord Rosebery's remarkable popularity with all classes of society—a popularity won partly by his victories on the turf, partly by a certain natural courtesy and human sympathy. He goes on to say of the ex-premier that there are few problems which his fine, delicate intelligence, with its keen intellectual curiosity, has not attacked, and there are few opinions which it has not forced itself to understand. A debater rather than an orator, Lord Rosebery prefers to appeal to reason rather than to passion. At the same time, he has the orator's gift of sympathy with his audience; his voice, though of no remarkable compass, is nevertheless extremely flexible, and its musical clearness enables it to be distinctly heard even in the largest halls. Curiously enough, M. Viallate prefers the study of Pitt to the study of Napoleon at St. Helena, though he willingly acknowledges the impartial-

which Lord Rosebery displays in the latter in denouncing the conduct of the emperor's jailers.

THE SECRET OF HIS FAILURE.

The French writer then asks himself how a man endowed with all these qualifications failed completely as a party leader. The answer, he thinks, is not to be found in any handicap of hard circumstances such as the accident of peerage or the ambitions of rivals, but in Lord Rosebery's own personality. The ex-premier possesses, he admits, something of the same astonishingly wide intellectual outlook which distinguished Mr. Gladstone, but he is totally without that power of intellectual concentration which was the basis of all Mr. Gladstone's success as a leader. The critical spirit is Lord Rosebery's true enemy. As Mr. Pitt so truly said, the British love a statesman whom they understand and think that they understand, and in spite of all popularity the masses have never really understood Lord Rosebery. What greater contrast could there be than that between Lord Rosebery's fastidious, critical, artistic temperament and the positive, prejudiced mind of the average Englishman!

IMPERIALISM AND SOCIAL REFORMS.

M. Viallate agrees with Lord Rosebery in thinking that the Liberal party ought to have been imbued with the sentiment of imperialism which gradually developed in England in the last half of a century. This sentiment our French writer attributes partly to the vague fears engendered in the British mind by the sudden growth of several great empires, and he declares that the preservation of the British empire ought to be one of the chief planks in the programme of every political party." For the rest, M. Viallate recalls regretfully that speech, delivered more than ten years ago, in which Lord Rosebery laid down that the politics of the future would be the politics of the poor, and that the function of the statesman would be to guide the working classes in the dangerous exercise of power. Now, however, domestic reforms no longer occupy the place in Lord Rosebery's mind, and he has lost his faith in the democracy. No longer is he a Liberal without epithet," as he proudly proclaimed himself to be at Edinburgh in 1885; he has become a "Liberal Imperialist." The great strength of the Liberal party, though unquestionably weakened by the imperialist sentiment, mistrusts the bellicose character associated with it, and wishes to see social reforms elbowed out. The conclusion, in brief, is M. Viallate's view of the situation, and in so far as he allows himself to

prophesy, he points not obscurely to a Rosebery-Chamberlain alliance in the future. The Liberal party must, he thinks, come round to Lord Rosebery, who is at the same time fatally inclined to Conservative ideas. M. Viallate admits that Lord Rosebery's conception of the empire is not so dangerous or so vulgar as Mr. Chamberlain's, but if it came to a struggle between the two men sitting in the same cabinet, M. Viallate would have no hesitation in predicting another Chamberlain victory.

THE PLIGHT OF THE BRITISH TRADE-UNIONS.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON contributes to the *Positivist Review* for September a brief paper concerning the recent decision of the House of Lords as to the civil liability of trade-unions for the acts of their officials. Mr. Harrison's paper is pessimistic in the extreme. He regards the decision of the House of Lords as being morally and legally final. He even goes so far as to say that he doubts whether qualified lawyers will find it easy to displace any one of the precise propositions laid down by Lord Lindley in his judgment. We may therefore take it as settled that the law is as Lord Lindley lays it down. And what is the result of this? Mr. Harrison tells the workingmen of England that, as the result of these judgments, "they have lost important interests of their daily labor for which a previous generation struggled and believed they had won forever. Two decisions of the House of Lords in the last few weeks have deeply affected the legal positions of the trade-unions of our country. It is not too much to say that these judgments have practically made new law,—law which must prevent trade-unions from doing many things that, for twenty-five years, they have believed they had a right to do, and which exposes the whole of their funds to legal liabilities from which till now they have been thought to be exempt.

"Until the acts of 1871 and 1875, which legalized trade-unions and strikes, the unions were illegal societies, and could be robbed with impunity. The authors of those acts, in making unions legal, they did not make corporations capable of being sued. Some of the unions, for poor people, sue as corporations, but on the royal command told them they had the right to sue, they expose themselves to liability to be sued by individuals on behalf of the public.

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and children and all—like a bank, a railway, or a trading company. The House of Lords has now astonished the legal and the industrial world by deciding that unions can be sued, and the whole of their funds charged to make good whatever is lawfully claimed in costs or as damages for the acts of their officers. How soon, or how far, that new law may ruin them, remains to be seen.

"I certainly have no intention of caviling at this judgment—no lawyer would do so. It is final and makes the law.

"The Irish case, *Quinn versus Leathem*, decided on August 5, fills up all the holes left open by the *Taff Vale* case. If the first was the wedge strong enough to rend any union to which it was applied, the second was the steam-hammer to drive the wedge home.

"These two decisions together come to this :

"1. When a trade-union seeks to drive any one to its terms by inducing others not to deal, though it may not do anything forbidden by the act of 1875, it may be civilly liable in damages (*Quinn versus Leathem*).

"2. A trade-union may be made corporately responsible for the acts of its officers, may be sued by name, and its funds may be taken to satisfy all legal claims.

"If powerful companies cannot smash up the great unions with these new weapons in the industrial war, they must be a dull and timid lot, and not the men they are commonly supposed to be.

"Now, what are trade-unionists to do? Well, the only advice I can give them is—not to enter into strikes or lockouts at all, or, if they do (and it seems still to be lawful for tradesmen to agree not to work, or to work only for specific wages), to be very careful to do nothing which can pinch or inconvenience anybody, workmen or employers, directly or indirectly. If they make it unpleasant to any one, or cause any one to lose his money or his trade, they run great risk of having their union funds drained dry. So I advise them to take the terms their employers offer them—and be thankful for that."

LONDON IN TEN YEARS' TIME.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* for September contains a very interesting paper entitled "The London of Ten Years Hence; a Walk from Westminster to St. Paul's and Westward Again to South Kensington." It is written by Mr. Hugh B. Philpott, and admirably illustrated by Mr. Hedley Fitton. Mr. Philpott begins by calling attention to the often overlooked fact of the amount of new building that is going on in London at the present time. He says :

"Within the next ten years, there will have

been added to London a greater number of costly and important new buildings than in any similar period since the rebuilding of the city after the great fire of 1666. If it were made known that in ten years' time there would be completed in England on the banks of a noble river a new city of half a million inhabitants, containing a splendid cathedral, great government buildings, a town hall, a palace of justice, three substantial bridges, besides libraries, baths, hospitals, hotels, and business premises, all designed by the most eminent architects and engineers of the day, and erected in a style worthy of any capital in the world, there can be no doubt that the announcement would arouse the most widespread interest and curiosity. Yet that is precisely what is going to happen, except that the fine new city, instead of being separate and self-contained, will be dispersed in sections throughout the whole of the metropolis."

In order to illustrate the change that will be wrought in the outward appearance of the metropolis, Mr. Philpott says :

"Let us imagine the case of a London citizen who knows his London fairly well, and is interested in it,—a somewhat exceptional person, it must be admitted,—and who, after an absence of about ten years, returns to town, say, in the spring of 1911. What are the most striking changes he is likely to observe in the streets and buildings?"

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Mr. Philpott starts his traveler at Victoria Station, and the first thing that meets his eye is the great new Roman Catholic cathedral which is being built on the right in Ashley Gardens. This is the most important Roman Catholic edifice erected in England since the Reformation. It is in the Byzantine style, with an outside of red bricks relieved with bands of stonework. In time it is hoped that the whole of the interior walls and roof will be covered with the richest marbles and mosaics.

"The building is on a colossal scale : it is 380 feet long by 170 feet broad, and will hold a congregation of about ten thousand people. The campanile, when carried to its full height, will be 300 feet high, and the great arch over the west door is said to be the largest arch over any church door in the world ; the tympanum of the arch, which is 27 feet across, will be filled with mosaic."

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Leaving Ashley Gardens and proceeding westward, Mr. Philpott's traveler is confronted by the great group of new buildings fronting Westminster Abbey.

"The buildings in question are the new government offices, which are being erected from the designs of the late Mr. J. M. Brydon. When the scheme is fully carried out, the block will extend from Parliament Street right back to St. James' Park. The group of great buildings here—the houses of Parliament, with their stately towers and beautiful Gothic detail; the venerable abbey, with St. Margaret's Church nestling at its side, and the imposing mass of the new government offices—will form as fine an architectural combination as is to be found in any city in the world.

"Passing along Parliament Street into Whitehall, the visitor of a few years hence will notice that another great change has been made. Adjoining the famous banqueting hall of Inigo Jones, now used as the Royal United Service Museum, and facing the Horse Guards, will stand the new war office—another stately and impressive pile. On a narrow strip of land between the Victoria Tower and the Nelson Monument will be concentrated all the chief administrative offices of the empire. Here is the shuttle of the empire's loom."

THE STRAND IMPROVEMENT.

From Trafalgar Square, the traveler of ten years hence is taken down the Strand and permitted to inspect the result of the expenditure of \$22,500,000 devoted by the County Council to the Strand improvement. Of this sum all but \$3,500,000 will, it is expected, be recouped by the sale of sites and the improved value of property. Mr. Philpott declares that this scheme is the greatest street improvement that has taken place in London since the rebuilding of the city after the great fire. He thus describes how it will impress the visitor:

"Before him stretches a fine, broad thoroughfare (nowhere between Wellington Street and St. Clement Danes Church is it less than 100 feet broad), flanked on the right by Somerset House, and on the left by handsome new shops and offices, and a new Gayety Theater and restaurant. To the left stretches away a crescent-shaped street—an entirely new thoroughfare—which is also 100 feet broad, and is flanked by buildings of dignified and substantial appearance, arranged with a symmetry and order to which our London streets are too little accustomed. The beautiful church of St. Mary-le-Strand, no longer hemmed in by houses on its northern side, stands out in the middle of the widened Strand with a new grace and dignity; and in the distance beyond—more clearly seen than of yore—rise the beautiful tower of St. Clement Danes and the graceful *flèche* of the Law Courts.

"As the traveler proceeds eastward, the magnitude of the improvement becomes only more evident. From St. Mary's to St. Clement's is a broad, uninterrupted roadway. The 'islands' formed by Holywell Street and Wych Street have entirely disappeared. The new street view thus opened up is a very fine one. With a view to securing the dignified and harmonious treatment of the front facing the Strand and the crescent portion of the new street, eight eminent architects were invited to submit designs; and Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A., the most distinguished of living architects, is advising the council as to their suitability. The new thoroughfare between Holborn and the Strand really starts a little to the north of Holborn, at the junction of Theobald's Road and Southampton Row; from this point to High Holborn it is 80 feet wide. Thence it proceeds south in a straight road 100 feet wide to a point near the present Olympic Theater, where it divides itself into a crescent, the arms of which discharge themselves into the Strand at Wellington Street and St. Clement Danes Church."

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

Proceeding eastward, Mr. Philpott notices the new buildings of the Prudential Assurance Company, and the new Sessions House of the City of London, whose stately dome will be erected on the site of the old prison at Newgate. Returning westward, the visitor will be impressed by the new public buildings which have been put up in Kensington.

"Two of these, the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Royal College of Science, are buildings of the first importance, and in both cases the work of preparing the foundations is now proceeding vigorously. The third, the Royal School of Art Needlework, a building of some pretensions in the Imperial Institute Road, is much further advanced toward completion."

The river Thames will then be spanned by three new bridges—one at Vauxhall, the second at Lambeth, and the third at Kew. A very striking improvement will be effected to the west of the Parliament House:

"From Lambeth Bridge to the houses of Parliament the journey will be made by a broad new thoroughfare, so planned as to give a fine approach to the houses of Parliament. The Victoria Tower Gardens are to be extended right away to the foot of Lambeth Bridge, and the river embankment is to be continued, thus practically completing it from Blackfriars to Chelsea. The whole of the space now occupied by wharfage, and even some part over which the river now flows, will be added to the gardens."



THE LATE DOWAGER EMPRESS FREDERICK OF GERMANY.

TRIBUTES TO THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

THERE are many articles in the magazines about the late Empress Frederick, but there are few which enable us to penetrate the veil which for many years past has hidden the intimate life of the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria from the eyes of her countrymen. Almost the only tribute which bears a distinct personal note, and unveils to a certain extent the inner life of the deceased sovereign, is that which the Princess Radziwill contributes to the *New Liberal Review*, to which magazine Mr. T. P. O'Connor also contributes a few pages of eloquent tribute, but obviously written from the point of view of the outsider.

I.—By Princess Radziwill.

Princess Catherine Radziwill, now in Cape Town, was first presented to the empress in 1874, when she was sixteen years of age. From that time down to two years ago, she had frequent opportunities of meeting her, and in eleven pages in the *New Liberal Review* she pours out her soul in pathetic lament over her friend. "Never can I forget," she declares, "the kindness of the gentle lady who welcomed me with such soft and affectionate words. I still remember her words of greeting—so tactful, so full of sympathy for the child who was craving for her indulgence and protection before entering upon life—and she at once began to love and admire her as she has loved and admired no one else in the world." She evidently exercised an immense personal charm over Princess Radziwill, a charm which only those who were admitted to her intimacy fully realized. She says:

"When one looked into her beautiful, earnest eyes, so full of deep expression, of admiration for what is noble and disdain for hypocrisy and treachery, one always felt ashamed of all the wicked thoughts one had ever had, of all the meanness one had ever been guilty of." "She rebuked one with a single glance, encouraged one with a single smile. She always found the right word to say, the right thing to do."

It is an interesting tribute, probably colored by personal friendship, for unless common gossip be a considerable liar, tact was precisely the one thing in which the Empress Frederick was lacking. Princess Radziwill, however, abandons herself to the generous exaggerations of affection. In her eyes, the Empress Frederick was "a noble creature, far above the passions and wickedness of this world. . . ." In her, existence was a profession of faith—to use the expression of a great saint—faith in God, in herself, in truth, in justice. Although she had been the victim of atrocious calumny, she had many friends, who re-

member with what perfection of charity she allowed them to feel by a pressure of the hand, by the kindness of a look, that she understood their sorrow or their troubles. In this wise she comforted Princess Radziwill when she was mourning for the death of her eldest child, and the loving sentences which she uttered as she bent over the bereaved mother made her sorrow seem lighter and more easy to be borne. To her, she said, the empress had been something she can neither describe nor speak of without tears in her eyes and emotion in her voice.

History records but few tragedies equal to that of the life of Queen Victoria's eldest child. Her life from the time of her marriage to the hour of her death was spent in a vain longing to do good, to work for the welfare of the nation whose sovereign she had hoped to become. She drained to the dregs the cup of human sorrow; she endured humiliations and persecutions, and was misunderstood by almost all the people who surrounded her. She groaned under the tyrannous authority of an unsympathetic mother-in-law. Her generous and noble nature revolted at the sight of the frivolous and at the same time dull life led by society to whom intellectual pursuits were as a rule unknown. At first she could not realize the profound gulf which separates the English from the German nation, nor learn to accept the endless little things which at that time made Prussian court life so tedious and so useless. Her remarkable intelligence was too proud to bend down under certain privileges, or to accept certain compliments, and she became unpopular accordingly. The result was that she retired more and more into a solitude into which very few strangers were admitted, but where she found in the whole-hearted devotion of her husband a solace for the bitterness from which she suffered.

"She surrounded herself with people who understood her, she looked for men and women capable of sympathizing with the humanitarian tendencies with which she was imbued, and which always ruled all the actions of her life. She welcomed poets, writers, artists. One met men like Mommsen, Ranke, Helmholtz, in her rooms, and even they were struck with her clever intelligence and the loftiness with which she judged the events of the world and the people who had played a part in its history. All those who came into contact with her, and approached her otherwise than at state functions, were impressed by her genius."

Her very superiority to the mob of courtiers intensified her unpopularity, but her serenity never deserted her, even in the most cruel moments of her existence, when she saw her hopes

shattered to the ground, her ambitions destroyed, and her happiness ruthlessly snatched away by death.

After the death of her sister, Princess Alice, and of her youngest son, Prince Waldemar, she spent a year in Italy. When she returned, she was no longer the same woman. There was a new softness in her. In her own woes she found an infinite compassion for those of others. She had learned forgiveness and had acquired patience, but she had also lost all wish to make others understand her, or to try to convey to the crowd the various impressions and impulses of her soul.

January 25, 1883, when they celebrated her silver wedding at Berlin, was the last bright day of the crown princess' life. Her health began to give way, and her life was darkened by the shadow of the fatal malady which ultimately left her a widow.

"She looked up to heaven for strength and courage, and she went on living for others, as she had always done, never sparing herself in the service of her neighbor, always active when his welfare was concerned. She had that strong, pure faith in an Almighty God which is only granted to noble spirits—a faith devoid of prejudices, broad and enlightened, which sees in every human creature a soul to save, and in every sinner a heart which can repent."

"You can never be far from God if you love his creatures," she said one day to Princess Radziwill, who adds:

"No one loved God's creatures more and better than she did; no one suffered more intense agony at the sight of human sorrow, or grasped more thoroughly even the woes which did not touch her personally, or in which she played no part."

After the emperor's death, the fury with which the empress had been attacked gradually abated. Time, that great destroyer of slanders, made havoc of all those that had been poured upon her.

She seldom came back to Berlin, and when she did, Princess Radziwill met her frequently. She had aged, her hair was almost white, but her eyes had retained their earlier glance and luminous clearness. Her soft, melodious voice remained unaffected by the passage of time.

The last time the princess saw her was at Bordighera, more than two years ago.

"She was always the same, and as time went on her serenity seemed to increase, perhaps because she was feeling she was getting nearer and nearer to the supreme aim of every human life—reunion with those one has loved in a world where 'sin and sorrow are no more, only peace

and life everlasting.' The germs of the disease to which she has succumbed were already in her, and a fall she had from her horse in the summer of 1898 perhaps added to the mischief. Certain it was that her strength steadily declined after that time, until at last the evil broke out, and the long, painful illness went on mercilessly sapping away her life and torturing her body, as if the agonies her soul had endured had not been enough."

"She died a queen, brave to the end."

II.—By Sir Roland Blennerhasset.

Sir Roland Blennerhasset contributes to the *National Review* an account of the empress, whose acquaintance he made long ago when he was an *attaché* at the embassy in Berlin. He ridicules the idea that the empress ever tried to anglicize Germany. She was far too clever for that.

"It is not possible to deny that the Empress Frederick was a person of great intellectual gifts. Bismarck knew that perfectly. Lord John Russell used to say she was one of the ablest women he had ever known. Lord Palmerston held very similar opinions; and so cautious and shrewd a man as Lord Clarendon, in a letter written in 1861, expresses his astonishment at the comprehensive and statesmanlike views which she took of affairs. It is impossible to imagine that a person so intellectually gifted could possibly have entertained for a moment the idea of introducing suddenly English institutions into Germany. She had as little intention of doing so as Prince Bismarck himself. She always denied that she had any intention of using her influence to force upon Germany English administrative methods. What she desired was to mitigate Prussian bureaucracy, to infuse a freer and more elastic spirit into existing institutions, and to identify the monarchy in Prussia with popular aspirations."

After the war, her aspiration took a new form, although her ultimate aim was still the same.

"She looked forward to the time when Bavarian and Prussian, and those who live in Baden, and the inhabitants of Württemberg and Saxony, should feel themselves thoroughly and completely members of one great country, and equally attached to its fundamental institutions. Provincial distinctions might continue. Above all, none of the centers of civilization and culture which give such vigor and vitality to intellectual life in Germany were to be sacrificed. But the unity of Germany, as it was conceived by many of the noblest Germans of the time, with whom the empress agreed, was to be consolidated and strengthened, not by drawing closer the iron bands of military organization, but the states were to be knit together by a constitution fit for a free and

enlightened people, a popular monarchy, a bicameral system, a real and adequate representation of the people, and, above all, a responsible executive."

This ideal brought her into sharp collision with Prince Bismarck. On this question Sir Roland Blennerhasset thinks Bismarck was right and the empress was wrong; but afterward, when Bismarck began the Kulturkampf, he considered that the empress was entirely in the right in opposing it.

"It was no great difficulty for the Empress Frederick, owing to her early training, to see what the end of the Kulturkampf must be. She understood the strength of moral forces. Bismarck never did. Bismarck never grasped the distinction between what is essential in the Catholic system and what is not, and thus he proceeded to interfere in questions clearly within the province of ecclesiastical authority, and by so doing he drove every earnest Catholic in the country, no matter what his political convictions or sympathies might be, into association, if not alliance, with persons who desired the overthrow of the empire. The party then began to attract to itself all kinds of discontented persons. Extreme particularists in various parts of the country, ultra-Conservatives in the south, and Radicals of various kinds joined the party, hoping under the cloak of religion to further their political views. Thus it grew and became more and more powerful, and at last it had to be arranged with. One fine day the world learned that the flag of the German empire had been struck to a combination that had been denounced, with more or less truth, as inimical to the very existence of the empire. It is quite certain that if the Empress Frederick had been listened to the German empire would have been spared that humiliation, and further, the party of the Center, which is so powerful and likely to remain so, would not now be in existence."

Nor was this the only mischief which came to Germany as the result of the disregard paid by Bismarck to the Empress Frederick's protest. Sir Roland Blennerhasset attributes the growth of the Social Democratic movement largely to the fact that the National Liberals discredited themselves by the support which they gave to Bismarck in his policy of persecution. How rapidly the Social Democrats have increased and multiplied may be seen from the fact that "in the general election of 1878 only 435,000 votes were cast for the Social Democrats all over Germany. Twenty years afterward, 2,125,000 persons out of 7,600,000 voters polled for the candidates of that party. It has secured some fifty-six seats in the Reichstag."

Sir Roland, at the close of his article, says:

"There are several other questions which, if space allowed, I should like to speak about, more especially the earnest desire of the Empress Frederick to lift up in all countries the position of women. Had she been placed in a position of power in Germany, I feel confident she would have done great things in this direction."

GERMANY AS ENGLAND'S TRADE RIVAL.

MR. ERNEST WILLIAMS, the author of the well-known pamphlet entitled "*Made in Germany*," contributes an article to the current number of the *National Review* in which he somewhat exultantly points to the fact that his predictions of five years ago have been more than vindicated by events. He says, regarding England's loss of industrial and commercial prestige to Germany:

"We have within the past five years lost our supremacy in coal-production; we have lost it in pig-iron production; our inferior place as a steel-producer is becoming worsened each year; we have lost our supremacy as a general exporting nation. There are only two big industries in which we remain supreme—textiles and ships—and in each of them we are threatened as menacingly as twenty years ago we were threatened in those industries which we have now lost. Nor are we gaining in commerce as distinct from manufacture. The progress of Hamburg and other Continental ports bears witness of that. Nor are we maintaining our place as the world's bankers. Nations in need of money no longer come to us as a matter of course; they have commenced to take their wants to the United States; China's war loan had to be placed jointly in England and in Germany, and was taken up mostly in Germany. England herself has gone a-begging to the United States for money to carry on the South African war. In 1890, our exports were worth £7 0s. 7½d. per head; in 1900, they were worth only £6 5s. 10½d. (The export of ships is not included in either year, because they were not exhibited in the Board of Trade returns in 1890.) These figures prove that we have lost ground, not only relatively to other countries, but actually upon a per head basis of our own country's population."

The phenomenal growth of Hamburg affords him another opportunity of crowing over his critics. Hamburg, he says, is now the first port on the Continent, and is only second to London. How long London will retain her supremacy remains to be seen. He concludes his survey by a reference to the effect of American competition upon English and German trade. He says:

"The industrial competition of the United States five years ago was, by comparison with what it is now and threatens to be in the near future, as the hand-breadth cloud upon the horizon. England's advance to industrial greatness was, even during those years of the nineteenth century when the advance was most rapid, an imperceptible crawl compared to the sudden stride of the United States. Germany's advance was more rapid than England's, but it was much slower than America's. And do not think that Germany will cease to be formidable because a greater industrial power than Germany has arisen. Germany, in many respects, will become more formidable than ever. Driven out of many of her markets by the United States, she will fight with the greater pertinacity against England for the possession of those markets in which England retains a foothold."

DO MEN WISH TO BE IMMORTAL?

TO the *Fortnightly Review* for September, Mr. F. C. S. Schiller contributes a very interesting paper upon this subject. He holds very strongly that man does not desire immortality, does not even, indeed, wish for a future life. If it can hardly be said that he is quite content to cease to exist after the breath is out of his body, he certainly shows no keen interest in the inquiry as to whether or not when a man dies he shall live again.

LITTLE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Schiller quotes an anecdote told by Mr. Myers about a churchwarden of unimpeachable orthodoxy who, when pressed as to his expectation of a future life, answered that he supposed he would enter into eternal bliss, but that he wished Mr. Myers would not bring up such depressing topics. The experience of the Psychical Research Society, which has never had more than 1,500 members, with an income of \$10,000 a year, affords a gauge of the indifference with which this subject is regarded in Great Britain, and matters are even worse elsewhere. Mr. Schiller says "scientific investigation of immortality is not encouraged. People do not want to hear about it, and above all they do not want to know about it. For if once they knew, it would be most inconvenient. They would have to act on their knowledge, and that might upset the habits of a lifetime."

But even the churches, which are founded upon a belief in immortality, do nothing to promote the verification of the hypothesis upon which they rest, if we may trust in deductions based on Mr. Schiller's experience and observation.

NO RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM.

Mr. Schiller says:

"The religious renounce the attempt of maintaining immortality, as a matter of fact, and adducing tangible evidence in its favor. The doctrine becomes a dogma which has to be accepted by faith, and the obligation of raising it to positive knowledge is expressly disavowed. On the contrary, it is just because the religious doctrines of immortality are *not* taken as facts that they are accepted. The religious doctrines with respect to the future life form a sort of paper currency inconvertible with fact, which suits people and circulates the better because of its very badness. The truth is that everybody *has felt* the importance of the subject, but that at any given moment only an infinitesimal fraction *actually feel* it, so that there is never any effective demand for its investigation. Whoever conceives a desire to know the truth about the future life engages in a struggle with social forces which is almost sure to end tragically. But, as a rule, the interest is short-lived and soon dies out—or, rather, *is trampled out* by the social disapproval of the pretension to be more troubled about such matters than one's elders and betters."

SPIRITISM.

There is, however, one exception to this universal ignoring of a future life. Mr. Schiller says:

"The only exception seems to be spiritism, which appears to be a religion whose sole essential dogma is the assertion of the possibility of, in a manner, unifying this world with the next by communicating with the departed, and whose sole essential right is the practice of such communication. That is what renders the psychology of spiritism so interesting and worthy of analysis. In the first place, it should be noted that it is not a scientific movement (in spite of a few notable exceptions), but a religion, nay, in all probability the most ancient of all religions. And yet, as a religion, spiritism has been and is a failure, and for this fact it may be suggested that the reason is just that *it does treat the future life as a hard* (and somewhat crude) *fact*. This is the source both of its strength and of its weakness. Of its strength, because no other doctrine can minister with such directness to the bereaved human heart, no other consolation can vie with its proffer of visible and tangible tokens that love outlasts death, and that the separation death inflicts is not utter and insuperable."

Mr. Schiller, however, is not content to theorize upon this subject. Together with Mr. Richard Hodgson, of the American Psychical Research

Society, he has drawn up a question paper, forms of which will be supplied to any one who wishes to fill them and who will send his or her name and address to Mr. Schiller, C.C.C., Oxford.

“QUESTIONS.

- “I. Would you prefer (a) to live after ‘death’ or (b) not?
- “II. (a) If I. (a), do you desire a future life, whatever the conditions may be?
(b) If not, what would have to be its character to make the prospect seem tolerable? Would you, *e.g.*, be content with a life more or less like your present life?
(c) Can you say what elements in life (if any) are felt by you to call for its perpetuity?
- “III. Can you state *why* you feel in this way, as regards questions I. and II.?
- “IV. Do you now feel the question of a future life to be of urgent importance to your mental comfort?
- “V. Have your feelings on questions I., II., and IV. undergone change? If so, when and in what ways?
- “VI. (a) Would you like to *know for certain* about the future life, or (b) would you prefer to leave it a *matter of faith*?

“HINTS FOR COLLECTORS.

- “1. Answers should be collected by preference from educated adults.
- “2. Collectors should fill up their own papers first, and get the others answered *independently*.
- “3. Any answer, **AFFIRMATIVE OR NEGATIVE**, is valuable as a psychological fact.
- “4. Even a *refusal to answer* is a valuable indication of feeling, which it is important to record. In such case the collector should, if possible, ask the reason of the refusal, and should then fill up a census paper with the name, etc., of the refuser, inserting the reason given for refusing under the head of *Remarks*.”

It will be very interesting to hear the result of this collection of the opinions of educated adults. It might be supplemented by a question as to how much in Protestant churches or Jewish synagogues the habit of appealing to a future, with its rewards and punishments, has died out. A Jewish rabbi, who was recently asked whether he had ever heard in a synagogue any reference to a future life, said that he had never made any such reference himself, and that he did not remember ever having heard any allusion to the subject in

the course of his experience. It is possible that many Christian ministers would be able to bear similar testimony.

A SUN-POWER MOTOR.

IN the October *Munsey's*, an article by Mr. George P. Waldron gives an account of the successful sun motor in operation at Pasadena, Cal. Many inventors have tried to utilize directly the rays of the sun; Ericsson, builder of the *Monitor*, worked fourteen years on a motor consisting of a system of mirrors focusing the sun's light on a boiler,—in other words, a steam-engine with boiler heated by sunlight. Ericsson succeeded in producing one horse-power of energy from a surface of 100 square feet,—only one-thirtieth of the total energy contained in the sun's rays falling on such an area.

Some Boston capitalists have experimented rather extensively, and after four unsuccessful attempts, including an enormously costly silver reflector, the present motor at Pasadena has been constructed; and it not only works, but works economically.

“It is a solar motor built on the same general principle followed by Ericsson, but brought to a perfection that seems to promise practical usefulness. The essential part of the motor is a huge glass reflector, somewhat the shape of an umbrella with its top cut off. The inner surface is lined with 1,788 small mirrors, so arranged that



From the *Scientific American*.

THE SUN-POWER MOTOR.

they reflect the sunlight upon a boiler located at the center, corresponding to the handle of the umbrella. The great disk is circular, with a diameter of $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet at its broad edge, narrowing down to 15 feet at the inner opening. It is mounted on a steel frame strong enough to resist a wind of 100 miles an hour. This mounting is necessary, in order that the axis or center may always point exactly to the sun.

"The disk weighs several tons, but is moved into place in the morning with a few pounds' pressure by the hand. An indicator shows when it is exactly in focus. The position once fixed, it automatically keeps its face to the sun, being regulated by a clock, like the mounting of a great telescope. As the sun becomes concentrated upon the boiler there arises, first, a vapor like the morning dew; then the heat begins to quiver within the magic circle and along the black water-tube. In an hour there is a jet of steam, which is led into the compound engine and begins to turn a centrifugal pump; and the sun is 'drawing water' at the rate of fourteen hundred gallons a minute. When the sun descends to the horizon, the heat no longer plays upon the boiler, and the motor stops, ready to take up its task on the coming day.

"Many people who see this machine at work ask what makes it go. They seem absolutely unable to understand the idea, simple as it is. Those who do comprehend fail to appreciate the enormous power at work. Thrust a piece of copper into the focus, and it will melt directly. Let the rays fall upon a piece of wood, and the flames will shoot up as by magic. Were a man to climb into the circle, he would be burned to a crisp in a few seconds. Think of the possibilities of such a machine to the writer of the future melodrama!"

A NEW WOMAN PAINTER.

EDITH SICHEL contributes an illustrated article to the *Monthly Review* for October in praise of the work of Miss Fortescue-Brickdale, who is now exhibiting her pictures in Dowleswell's Galleries in Bond Street, London. Miss Sichel says that they "show that originality and charm are still living—that a new and lovely imagination has arisen among us: a dreamer with dreams worth the dreaming, and a painter with a hand that can impart them."

She notes the fact that there have been very few women painters of first-class merit, for the art of painting does not offer women the same kind of opportunity for their endowments as poetry or novel-writing. She claims that Miss Brickdale "has discovered for herself a new and

intimate mode of expression, in which a woman's qualities come full into play, an art which is personal and yet not egotistical, feminine without being weak. She has found a new sort of symbolism; she has invented parable-painting. . . . Her allegory is never abstruse,—it always takes the form of poetic story-telling.

"But Miss Brickdale, of whose striking technique it is not our place here to speak, has dipped her brush in the mysterious well of enchantment, and charms the eye by curve and line and color. Her color is a feast, rich and pure enough to compare with Rosetti's, and daring with a southern brilliancy and security, whether she is sumptuous, as in the poppy-red robe of her insolent "Chance," and the glaring orange of her "Fame's" raiment, or whether she refreshes us by brightest greens and deepest blues and lilacs."

Miss Brickdale is not wanting in simple natural themes, and gives ample proof of it in "Riches," inspired by an almost passionall homeliness. She has made for herself a peculiarly complete form of art, an art perfect within its own confines.

"Her faults are the faults of wealth, not of poverty; her aim is always in front of her execution, her idea in advance of its expression. She is a symbolist by nature. . . . She is not only mystic in idea; she elucidates her idea by symbols that almost have the fanciful detail and minuteness of medievalism, used afresh to express her new imaginations. She is never recondite, and nearly always lucid. . . . Miss Brickdale gives delightful proof that symbolic art, which can be the most tiresome thing in the world, can also be lovely and suggestive. It is dead when it tries to revive the dead, but it lives when it is applied to new poetic fancies. Perhaps it will be a natural form of reaction against realism."

HOW A STAINED-GLASS WINDOW IS MADE.

MR. E. R. SUFFLING gives a most instructive sketch of "Stained Glass, Ancient and Modern," in the *Sunday Magazine* for September. After tracing the ups and downs of his wonderful art, he does not hesitate to say that "English glass for church windows is at the present day finer than the world has ever seen." He goes on to instruct the reader how a stained-glass window is produced:

"First a small colored design is prepared by the draughtsman, usually to a scale of one inch to the foot, which, after being altered according to suggestions made, is hung upon the wall, and from it a cartoon or full-size drawing made for the actual window. This is executed either in charcoal or sepia, on paper made expressly for

such drawings, but the cartoon is never, or very rarely, colored.

"The cartoon, being pronounced satisfactory, is laid face upward on a board and covered with a length of transparent glazing cloth upon which are marked all the lead lines which will appear in the window, so that an outline is furnished for the glazier to cut every individual piece of glass to. This 'cut-line,' as the glazier's working drawing is called, is 'colored,' not by pigments of various tints, but by the name or number of a color marked in the center of each section of glass. The 'cut-line' is now handed to the glazier with the small colored design, which he hangs over his work-board, and by its aid he matches, piece by piece, the whole window, and cuts the hundreds of fragments of which a window is composed.

"The work so far completed, the painter performs his part by laying each section of glass in its correct position on the cartoon and outlining it with a brown color, using gum arabic as a medium. After outlining carefully, the glass is handed to the kilnman for firing or 'burning in.' When cool, the glass is again returned to the painter, who, laying a large sheet of stout ordinary window glass flat over the 'cut-line,' proceeds to lay upon it all the small pieces of the window, which go to make up the subject or figure in hand. These pieces he deftly fastens down by dropping a mixture of hot wax and resin around the edge of each, in isolated drops sufficiently close to hold it in place.

"Now he raises the easel glass with the subject upon it, and places it upon his easel, where, after coating it over with a 'matt' or 'stipple' film, he proceeds to paint the glass by stippling or washing in the shadows and folds of the draperies, etc., and taking out the 'high lights' by means of sticks, quills, and short-haired brushes, of various sizes, called 'scrubs.' The painting being finished, the easel glass is again laid flat, and the various pieces detached by a sharp tap of the handle of a palette knife.

"The glass is then fired again, and the 'flesh,' as heads, hands, feet, etc., are technically termed, is painted and fired a third time, as it is more carefully treated in painting to obtain the exact tone, depth, and expression.

"Everything being perfect, the glass is again returned to the glazier, who proceeds to 'lead' the window, building piece to piece with narrow 'calmes' of lead having a groove on each side, until the whole is carefully fitted together, when every joint of the leading is soldered and the panels are raised for inspection.

"The final work is to cement the 'lights,' as the panels are now called."

MONOPOLIES AND THE LAW.

SOME valuable suggestions on "trust" legislation are contained in an article contributed by Prof. John B. Clark to the *Political Science Quarterly* for September. The key to the whole trust situation, in Professor Clark's opinion, lies in the fact that the independent producer is the natural protector of all the other interests threatened by monopolies—the consumer, the farmer, and the laborer.

"If the trust cannot crush him," says Professor Clark, "it can neither tax consumers through high prices of finished goods nor mulct farmers through low prices of raw materials; and it cannot depress the general rate of pay for labor. Goods will be produced at normal prices, and all who help to make them will get normal returns, so long as competition is kept alive.

"It is not easy to keep competition in vigorous life. The great company has ways of clubbing the men who are bold enough to rival it. This is not done by the old and familiar plan of reducing costs and underbidding the inefficient producers. That is a part of the established order of things. The economic organism has become as efficient as it is because capable producers have survived and others have perished. The process has had its serious hardships. We have been appalled by the law that holds an inexorable fate over every employer who cannot get out of labor and capital as large a product as his rivals are getting; but for society as a whole there is gain coming from this. The hope of an endless increase of productive power—of a perpetual rise in the level of all economic life—lies in the continued action of this law of survival by which only the best servants of mankind are retained.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

"At present the situation is the reverse of this. The interests of the public itself are now threatened by the destruction of competing producers. This is because it is no longer by reason of inferior efficiency that they are in danger of being crushed. It is not the unfit, but the particularly fit, that are in danger of going to the wall. The competing power that threatens to destroy them depends, not on economy in production, but on special and unfair fighting powers that great size gives. The really efficient producer, the man who can make goods even more cheaply than the trust can make them, is now in peril. It is this man who must at all hazards be kept in the field. We, the people, must use the law to protect him, as he uses his economic power to protect us.

"Now, the first and easiest thing for us to do, in thus guarding our guardian, is to secure for him fair treatment by railroads. If the trust

gets a rebate which he cannot get, it has him at its mercy. It may ruin him, even though he may be able to make goods more cheaply than the trust itself can make them. Moreover, it is the prohibition of pooling by the railroads themselves that subjects them to the temptation to make the discriminating charges. In a pool they would have no reason for trying to lure away from each other the traffic of the large shippers. Yet the toleration of pooling means the regulation of freight charges by the state. It has lately come about that the attempt to preserve competition among common carriers has gone far toward extinguishing it among manufacturers. Competing railroads, a struggle for the business of large producers, secret rebates to such producers, the extinction of small rivals, and an approach to monopoly in many branches of production,—this is the series of phenomena that we have recently witnessed. Railroads in pools, regulated charges, and a fair field for the small producers,—this is the alternative series; and it is the one that in the end we shall choose, unless we are driven to a much bolder course,—the giving over of railroads to the Government."

The argument is, that since railroad competition—the effort of one railroad to divert traffic from another—affords the chief incentive for secret rebates to the larger shippers, the ending of competition by means of pools would mean an end of this temptation to give rebates.

THE DANGER TO THE INDEPENDENT PRODUCER.

But even supposing the question of rate-discrimination to be settled by some form of governmental regulation of the railroads, other problems yet more difficult remain to be solved. These are outlined by Professor Clark as follows:

"There are three ways, all now well known, in which a trust can crush an efficient competitor. The rival may be producing goods cheaply, and he may be the man who normally ought to survive; and yet the trust may ruin him. It may make use of the 'factors' agreement,' by which it gives a special rebate to those merchants who handle only its own goods. It may resort, secondly, to the local cutting of prices, whereby the trust enters its rival's special territory and sells goods there below the cost of producing them, while sustaining itself by means of higher prices charged in other portions of its field. Again, the trust may depend on the cutting of the price of some one variety of goods which a rival producer makes, in order to ruin him, while it sustains itself by means of the high prices which it gets for goods of other varieties. These three things make the position of a competitor perilous.

If the trust were prevented from resorting to them, competition, real or potential, would not only protect the public, but would insure to it a large share of the benefit that comes from economies in production. Independent mills would continue to be built, and would be equipped with machinery so efficient that a trust would have to be forever on the alert in keeping abreast with them. There is no conceivable condition in which both consumers and laborers would find their interests so well guarded as one in which trusts should be allowed to exist without let or hindrance, but in which the prices of their goods should be forced continually downward by the necessity for meeting actual or possible rivalry."

AN APPEAL TO THE COMMON LAW.

In seeking some practicable means of restraining the trusts, Professor Clark does not place his main reliance on statutory enactments.

"Where statutes are the only reliance, technicalities are in favor of the criminal, and lawyers secure immunity for him. The most efficient action that has thus far been taken in curbing the power of trusts has been taken under the common law. It forbids monopoly, and there is no possible danger that this prohibition will ever be abandoned. To tolerate a monopoly in private hands is to vest in a few persons the power to tax the rest of the community; and this will never be permitted. The thing to be done is to discover what is a monopoly and to decide what shall be done with it where it is identified. At present there rests upon the courts the duty of determining in what cases a monopoly actually exists, and the determination has its difficulties. How shall a monopolistic corporation be defined? Is it the only corporation from which an article can be procured? If so, there are scarcely any such monopolies now in existence. In nearly every industry there is a fringe of independent life remaining. The trusts take the center of the field and let a few small rivals operate on the outskirts. If these are in the trust's power, and are compelled to do its bidding, the monopoly is essentially complete. If, then, new and strong competitors are precluded from appearing, the position of the monopoly is secure. It has nothing to fear on the economic side. Just here, therefore, its danger on the legal side ought to begin; for it is the banishing not merely of the actual, but of the potential, competitor that makes it a monopoly. If the law will take it effectively in hand at the point where competition of the potential kind ceases to restrain it, nothing more is needed. Let us, then, enforce the common law as it stands."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE *October Century* begins with an article on "The Practice of the Law in New York" by the very well known lawyer and New Yorker, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland. Mr. Howland says there are 7,755 lawyers in New York City, under the supervision of 74 judges. Mr. Howland gives a very interesting account of the various stages in the career of a modern lawyer, beginning with the long training in college and law-school, in text-book doctrine, in the analysis and criticism of reported cases, and in the moot court. After this training, the legal apprentice enters some large firm, and probably receives no salary. He is known as a student, and in fact it requires some special influence, probably, to get him even the privilege of sitting at a desk in the outer office. He does legal errand work of various sorts, and finally begins to receive a salary of ten dollars a week. Then he becomes a higher order of clerk, with the opportunity of showing his alertness in getting the ear of the judge in the assignment of cases on the calendar. In the meantime, the young man is admitted to the bar. Judge Howland says that in a busy office a young lawyer may receive \$500 the first year after his admission to the bar, \$1,000 the second, and thereafter an increase of \$500 each year until he receives \$5,000 a year. "This is a large return for one in general employ, and is never exceeded until a man brings in his own business and receives a percentage on it or becomes a member of the firm."

THE MARQUIS ITO.

In describing "The Men of New Japan," Mary Gay Humphreys gives some remarkable facts regarding the career of the Marquis Ito. The Marquis Ito as a very young man went to England and worked his way in very much the same manner we see valets, butlers, and waiters from Japan working their way in America now. In Japan, he found the path of the reformer a thorny one. "Pursued one night by his opponents, he fled to the home of a dancing-girl. The floors of Japanese houses are covered with mats closely fitted, but the boards of the floor beneath are left loose, that the air may pass through and keep the mats dry. The quick-witted girl lifted a mat and bade the young Ito hide beneath the floor. Replacing the mat, she drew her brazier of coals over it, disposed her cushion, and when the pursuers entered she was placidly seated, warming her hands over the coals. They searched the house, and dragged the girl about the room by her hair to force her to tell where her lover was hidden. She denied all knowledge, and they, not believing that a geisha girl would remain faithful when her hair was thus pulled, accepted her statement and left the house. The faithful girl is now the Marchioness Ito, the dignified *châtelaine* of Olsé."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE October number seems to show that *Magazine* thinks better of the color in its present development than do its readers, as there are several further features in favor of the new method. Mr. T. B. Smith, an account of the great plagues—

Mountains, the home of the cliff-dwellers, the Zunis and the Navajoes. In going along the mesa-top, Mr. Prudden says, there are piles of hewn stones and timber-holes in front of many of the caves, showing that small buildings once stood there. The explorer finds jars and bowls in the recesses of the caves, and there are numbers of stone axes, arrow-heads, and pottery fragments along the foot of the cliffs, while picture-writing on the faces of the rocks is plain and frequent. For the tourist bent on studying these curious relics of a bygone civilization, the little old Mexican town of Española is the best stopping-place. Decent accommodations can be had there, and teams and good guides can be secured.

THE BIRTH OF THE "NEW PSYCHOLOGY."

President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, writes on "The New Psychology," and tells about some of the apparatus used in the modern laboratory methods of the student in psychology. President Hall says that the new psychology, by which is meant that method of studying the science which involves the means of actual experiments on the human organism, began with the work of the scientist E. H. Weber, about seventy years ago. This able scientist found that in the tip of the forefinger and in the lips two fine compass-points could be felt as two when they were less than one-twentieth of an inch apart, but that if they were nearer they seemed to be one. On the shoulder-blades these points had to be more than an inch, and occasionally nearly two inches, apart before they were recognized as two, and the other parts of the body were between these in sensibility. He also determined by tedious experiments how heavy a bit of pith must be in order to be just felt when it was very gently laid on the skin with forceps, and here too found great differences in different parts of the body. After repeating these experiments for more than twenty years on many people, he published an epoch-making article on the sense of touch, in 1846, and began the new science.

A quaint and attractive feature of this number of *Harper's* is Mr. Peter Newell's comments on "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," illustrated with his own drawings of Alice and her adventures.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

IN the October *Scribner's* there is a fine study of Thomas Carlyle by Mr. W. C. Brownell. Mr. Brownell, recognizing that when Carlyle died, over twenty years ago, he already belonged to the past, still thinks that the current neglect of the old hero-worshiper can scarcely continue indefinitely, "for, whatever else may be said about it, his work is literature. The first principle of style must be preservative, and Carlyle's style is to a very considerable degree." He believes that such a substantial force of life of the past, and finally, and finally, comparable to the work of the great writers of the past.

ing as a hand-truck man in a factory at \$1.50 per day and paying for board and lodging in a tenement \$4.25 a week. The distressing stories he tells will go far toward making his readers agree with him that much of the worst suffering of the city slums is all the worse for its needlessness.

Mr. E. S. Nadal opens the magazine with a spirited account of the American institution of the agricultural fair, and especially the horse-fair part of it.

One of the most interesting features of the number is the first paper of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's account of his mountain-lion hunting in northwest Colorado, which he writes of under the title "With the Cougar Hounds." Some remarkable photographs of the hunting scenes, and even of the mountain lions in the tops of trees to which they have been driven, add much to the liveliness of the recital. Mr. Roosevelt's own schedule of the size and weight of the cougars killed shows that these animals varied from four feet eleven inches in length to eight feet, and from forty or fifty pounds in weight to over two hundred.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the October *McClure's* we have selected Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's excellent character sketch of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Josiah Flynt's article on "The Tammany Commandment" for quotation among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

ELEPHANT FARMING IN AFRICA.

Mr. William S. Cherry gives an account of "Elephant Hunting in Africa," and of the excitement and perils of the sport and his own particular narrow escapes. Those who are not particularly in sympathy with Mr. Cherry's account of destroying these magnificent beasts, dramatic as he makes the performance in the story, may be interested in the author's project for elephant farming in Central Africa. He thinks that with small capital he could establish an elephant ranch in Central Africa as easily as a cattle ranch is established in Texas, and he is sure it would be profitable. He thinks twenty young elephants could be caught in six months, and there is no trouble about domesticating them. The elephant calves about eighteen months old, just large enough to be independent of their mothers, are the most suitable with which to work. Mr. Cherry says he could catch as many of these as he wished. The calf does not know how to use the proboscis, which for some time has very little strength. He sucks with his mouth. The tusks are not developed till later, so that the little beast cannot hurt you unless he butts you or tramples on you. Mr. Cherry says that the domestication of the elephant in Africa is the only thing that will protect the African elephant from absolute extinction, for, with horses on which to hunt him, the elephant is doomed, and horses are already being brought into the elephant country by the Arabs.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the October *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. Charles E. Russell asks, in his title, "Are There Two Rudyard Kiplings?" and begins by quoting the verses of Mr. Kipling's latest effort, "The Lesson," and saying that if we were uninformed we should probably take them to be the hack-work of some mere ballad-maker of the music halls. To Mr. Russell, Mr. Kipling is throughout "the

voice of the Hooligan." "Summing up the work of these twelve or thirteen years, Mr. Kipling seems easily the foremost figure of their literature, and easily the most sinister and malign. He is anomalous. He has the sense of laughter, but not of tears. He writes about men, but not to them."

Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, presents "The Mine Worker's Life and Aims," describes the details of the miner's work and home hours, the struggle by the union for its objects, and draws a rather dismal picture of what the world holds for the man who digs anthracite coal. He calls attention to the fact that nearly one hundred and fifty thousand more men are employed in the mines than are required to produce all the coal which is possible for our nation to consume. The consequence of this is that, with an enormous export trade, the men and boys that work in the mines had only two hundred days' employment last year.

Mr. Rafford Pyke essays the subject of "What Men Like in Women," Mr. George Gibbs describes "The Daring of John Paul Jones," Lavinia Hart gives a sketch of Sir Thomas Lipton, and Lionel Strachey writes on "The Inefficiency of the British Officer." His criticism of the British officer's efficiency is in the large that he does not take a business view of his profession, as does, for instance, the American officer; that fashion and social questions hold too large a part in his consideration of his career.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.

"FRANK LESLIE'S" for October opens with a readable account of the Texas Rangers by Mr. Earl Mayo. Mr. Mayo considers the Rangers the most efficient police force in the world. Yet they are not exactly policemen,—they are a military body acting directly under the authority of the State, and yet their work is not that of troopers. They enjoy the powers of civil peace officers, and yet they are neither deputy sheriffs nor policemen. They are set apart by no badge or uniform of office. The field of their activities is as wide as the State they serve, and their duties are bounded only by the limits of possible infractions of law and order. Take a city policeman, a sheriff, a State militiaman, and a United States trooper, and combine their manifold duties in one, and you have an idea of the work of the Texas Ranger. Mr. Mayo gives some wonderful examples of the courage, the endurance, the marksmanship, and the devotion of this curious body of officials. Each man provides his own horse and equipment, while the State gives him arms, ammunition, and rations, and sixty dollars a month. The Rangers are a body of picked men—adventurous spirits who undertake their dangerous calling for the love of it. They consist of ex-cow-punchers, Indian scouts, and guides, and some of them are college men from the East who have shown that they could and would fight and were capable of spending sixteen hours out of the twenty-four in the saddle.

A NEW HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

Mr. Hudson Maxim, the famous inventor of smokeless powder, gives an enthusiastic account of his last, and what he considers his greatest, invention,—maximite, a high explosive that has just been adopted by the United States Government. Maximite has the wonderful properties combined with powerful explosive power

which allow it to be molded and cast into shells, and which prevent it from exploding from the severest impact. A projectile filled with maxinite can be fired right through an armor plate and will not explode unless the proper fuse is used. Melted cast iron can be poured upon a mass of the explosive without danger. Thus, a shell loaded with maxinite can be thrown through the thickest armor of an enemy's vessel, to explode inside the ship. Mr. Maxim says that the new developments in naval warfare mean positively that the ponderous battleship must go and be replaced by the small, swift torpedo boat, or torpedo gunboat and cruiser, and practically unarmored, as no protection whatever can avail against such missiles.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the October *Ladies' Home Journal* there are some capital anecdotes of James A. MacNeill Whistler, in the "Untold Stories of an Eccentric Man," by Lillian B. Griffin. The artist's appearance at his first teaching lesson is described as follows: "At 11 o'clock came a gentle knock on the studio door, and in response to Madame Viti's 'Entré,' a small man, clad in a long Prince Albert coat and a student's tall hat, appeared. He nodded to the class, placed his stick in a corner, and very leisurely proceeded to remove his hat and a pair of black gloves. He was as calm as if he had spent his life in a classroom. He was much shorter than the average of his pupils. He wore a white turn-down collar, and for a necktie he had a strip of two-inch black ribbon that had been cut through the center. The edges were raveled, and the ends hung half-way to his waist. His famous white lock, which is two inches from his forehead and directly over his right eye, was tied up with a jaunty little bow of narrow black ribbon. The general aspect of the man was grotesque and suggestive of caricature, but the face was strong, masterly, and fine of feature. It revealed no trace of the Whistler best known to the public. His expression was slightly melancholy, but keen, active, and changeable. Above all, his face was serious—spiritually serious and intently full of purpose. He was afterward described by one of his pupils as 'a clean, neat little old gentleman with a quiet, gentle manner.'"

In the course of some shrewd and kindly advice "To a Young Man About to Marry," Mr. Bok, the editor, advances the opinion that a man is pretty apt to come out all right by intrusting his income entirely to his wife. "A man, when it comes to money matters, is generally one of two things: he is either penurious or he is extravagant. The happy medium is far more often found with women than with men. Women may not know quite so much about the technique of financing, but I have noticed that where there is any saving of money to be done in a household, it is generally the woman who is asked to do the saving, and it is she who does it—and does it often, too, while the husband keeps on spending. There are, of course, impossible women just as there are impossible men, and I think that probably if a close census were taken we should find as many of one as of the other. The fools in this world are about equally divided between the sexes. But take women as a sex, and the normal, womanly woman in particular, a husband's money is pretty safe in the hands of the wife who loves him. If men never took any greater chances than to give what they earn to their

wives, there would be a great deal less money lost, and there would be thousands fewer pinched families in the world."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

IN the October *Lippincott's* the complete novel of the month is "The Anvil," by R. V. Risley.

There is a reminiscent article by Anne H. Wharton entitled "Petticoat Politics," in which she tells of the efforts of President Jackson to make Washington society accept Mrs. Eaton, the wife of Jackson's Secretary of War, and formerly the daughter of an Irish tavern-keeper. The writer thinks Jackson's attempt to command a place for Mrs. Eaton among the decorous and well-bred women of the official circles of Washington was certainly arbitrary and ill-judged. There is an account, too, of Jackson's marriage with Mrs. Robards, when Jackson had heard of her divorce from her husband, but really before it had been granted. The story is told of Mrs. Jackson's breaking her heart and dying over some gossip about herself, casually overheard, which was to the effect that she would be a great handicap to the President's career on account of the questionable divorce and marriage.

Mr. Austin Dobson contributes a very pleasant essay on "Titled Authors of the Eighteenth Century," in which he esteems Horace Walpole the most illustrious of them all.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

IN the *World's Work* for October, Mr. William E. Smythe, author of "The Conquest of Arid America," describes the reclaiming of the salt desert in the extreme Southwest, under the title "The Blooming of a Sahara." He thinks the valleys traversed by the Colorado River and its tributaries will constitute the future power of the Southwest, and that cheap power and irrigation will bring into existence towns, manufactories, and a dense agricultural population where there is now a desert. Government measurements show that at its lowest stage the Colorado River carries water enough to irrigate eight million acres, and that only about three million acres are so situated as to be susceptible of irrigation by gravity.

GETTING AT THE ANDES' WEALTH.

Mr. C. Lockhart tells of the beginning in opening the riches of the Andes, in the construction of a railroad in Ecuador from Guayaquil to Quito, the land where the Incas had their wealth. General Alfaro, the President of Ecuador, realized that only an American could build this road, and his minister to the United States obtained the services of Mr. Archer Harman, the son of a Confederate officer and a railroad contractor, intimate with the difficulties of mountain railroad work. Mr. Harman not only started the railroad along, but he financed it in London, and he placed Ecuador on a gold basis. Not satisfied with this, he took the field with Alfaro's generals, and helped defeat the Colombians who had invaded the country. The entire railroad line from Quito to the coast will be finished by July 1, 1902. The coast district already tapped now furnishes 40 per cent. of the chocolate of the world, and there is magnificent prospect for sugar, coffee, tobacco, and fruits. On the high plains about Quito a fertile ground and cattle country exists. In the south, there are magnificent

veins of gold ; in the north, enormous quantities of silver, and in the east of Ecuador, great tracts of rubber forest untouched except for what the Indians bring out on their hunts.

RUSSIA'S DANGER.

Mr. Sydney Brooks, writing on "Russia as a Great World Power," thinks that there are signs that the English democracy is slowly feeling its way to a thorough understanding with Russia on all points where their interests seem to clash. The importance of this to Russia is expressed in his opinion that alliance to-day between England, Germany, and Japan would thwart all that Russia has striven for since the days of Peter the Great, would bring her internal affairs to unexampled ruin, and cut her off for centuries from the warm seas. Such an alliance, however, Mr. Brooks thinks wildly improbable.

Mr. Earl Mayo shows the value of good roads as a public investment, Irene M. Ashley makes a report on "Child Labor in Southern Cotton Mills" as a result of a personal investigation, and R. E. Phillips writes of the George Junior Republic, under the title "The Art of Saving Character."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

FROM the September number of the *North American* we have selected the Hon. Henry S. Boutell's paper on the Rush-Bagot Convention for review and quotation in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

Prof. Goldwin Smith's analysis of the political situation in England leaves little ground for hope on the part of British Liberalism. Not only have the Liberals, under the leadership of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, suffered from the influence of the war fever in the country, but the growth of the imperial idea seems to point to increased Tory influence in every branch of the government. The question on which the Liberal party, in Professor Smith's opinion, is most likely again to form a front and advance is that of the disestablishment of the state church.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Mr. Ho Yow, Chinese consul-general to the United States, writes a searching criticism of the Chinese-exclusion laws, which have now been on the statute-books of the United States for twenty years. In concluding this criticism, he says :

"America cannot fight China's people and enjoy those benefits which can only arise through peace and good feeling. Even now, the class of Chinese who could confer most advantage on America and our country by coming to the United States never thinks of coming. This class recoils from the thought of subjecting itself to the insult and imprisonment which are inflicted upon every Chinese person seeking entrance to the United States under the exclusion laws. Only a few returning laborers and a handful of merchants of the poorer class ever try to enter the United States. America has cut away from herself a nation which by simple justice and fairness of treatment she might mold to her own advantage. This cutting off has been done, and is now being done, in blind ignorance, under the erroneous belief that it is benefiting the people it is most seriously harming."

RUSSIA AND POPULAR EDUCATION.

No less a personage than his excellency Constantin Pobiedonostseff, procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia, comes to the defense of his country in an article contributed to this number of the *North American* as a reply to Prince Kropotkin's recent attack on the Russian system of public education. In this article the contention is made that Kropotkin wrote without knowledge of the village-clergy schools—institutions which either did not exist at all in Kropotkin's time, or, if they existed, were generally neglected. Under the reign of Alexander III., these schools were placed on a new footing and grew rapidly, so that they are now described as the most serviceable schools in Russia.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL DEBT.

In an exceptionally well-informed and instructive article on "The Public Debt of Great Britain," Mr. Harold Cox gives the following statement of the comparative burden of the national debt on the British people at different periods :

	Annual charge per head of population.	
	s.	d.
1763, end of Seven Years' War	9	7
1784, end of American War of Independence....	14	2
1815, end of Napoleonic wars	34	8
1870, after prolonged peace.....	15	9
1900, at beginning of South African war.....	9	0

The yield of the income tax has increased nearly threefold since 1815, partly through the growth in the size of large incomes, and still more through the increased number of moderate incomes. Assuming that the improvement in the position of the working classes has been as great as that of the well-to-do classes, Mr. Cox estimates that the average income has nearly trebled since 1815.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The number opens with a hitherto unpublished essay on Shakespeare by Victor Hugo. Dr. J. M. Buckley writes on "The Phantom Fortress of Christian Science," the Princess Ysenburg on "Reform in Woman's Dress," and Mr. W. D. Howells on "Some Anomalies of the Short Story."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the October *Atlantic Monthly* there is an unusually well-informed article by Mr. R. R. Bowker on the remarkable manipulation of the securities of the corporations controlling the lighting and transportation facilities of New York City, and we have quoted from this in another department.

WILL NEGROES VOTE IN THE SOUTH ?

The October number opens with an editorial article on "Reconstruction and Disfranchisement," which takes the view that the South should be and is being left to herself in her settlement of the race question, that she must learn by open blunders, and that there is ground for confidence that she will yet come out of the problem with honor and success when thrown upon her own responsibility and freed from jealous fear of Northern interference. The *Atlantic Monthly* does not think the South will permanently refuse the ballot

to colored men of education and property who have attested their value to the community.

THE EXCUSE OF SLAVERY.

Mr. William A. Dunning heads his discussion of the same subject "The Undoing of Reconstruction," and he notes the recent constitutional amendments of various States in the South which have made the political equality of the negro extinct in law, as it has long been in fact. He calls to our attention the idea of Jefferson, Clay, and Lincoln, that much more would be needed than abolition and negro suffrage to remove the last drag on our national progress; that the ultimate root of the trouble in the South has been, not the institution of slavery, but the coexistence in the one society of two races so distinct in characteristics as to render coalescence impossible; that slavery has been a *modus vivendi* through which social life was possible, and that after its disappearance its place must be taken by some set of conditions which, as more humane and beneficent in accidents, must in essence express the same fact of racial inequality.

THE FORUM.

IN Mr. Benjamin Taylor's review of "The Commercial Position of the British Empire," which opens the September *Forum*, the external trade of Great Britain and her colonies is compared with that of each of her three greatest competitors, as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
British Empire.....	£811,678,209	£660,899,363	£1,472,077,572
United States	194,905,000	332,980,000	527,885,000
Germany	277,823,350	220,716,650	498,540,000
France.....	176,341,200	163,121,280	339,462,480

CHILD STUDY AND EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

President G. Stanley Hall writes on "The Ideal School as Based on Child Study." The teachers in our secondary schools, says Dr. Hall, must teach more and know more. Secondary teachers in Europe are mostly doctors of philosophy. "If we could move many university professors to the college, many college professors to the high school, many high-school teachers to the grammar school, and some grammar-school teachers, with at least a sprinkling of college graduates, into the kindergarten, it would do much. In the German and the French school, the teacher is one who knows a great deal about this subject and is nearer to original sources; who tells the great truths of the sciences almost like stories; and who does not affect the airs and methods of the university professor. Very many secondary teachers are masters and authorities. Here, most of our university pedagogy is a mere device for so influencing high-school principals and teachers as to correlate curricula, in order to corral in students, and little interest is taken in the grammar grades, and none in the kindergarten."

A MODEL FACTORY TOWN.

Mrs. Leonora Beck Ellis has discovered in Pelzer, S. C., "the model factory town of the South." In Pelzer there are about one thousand dwellings, averaging four rooms each, and rented at the rate of fifty cents a room per month.

"Each little home has its allotted garden space for

flowers and vegetables, besides the use of the common meadow land for pasturing cows free of charge. Water is supplied to every dwelling, and all sanitary as well as street work is carried on at the company's expense. Consequently, the entire town, from end to end, is as tidy and tasteful as a good housewife's guest-chamber."

The town boasts of excellent graded schools, and the factory company has provided a "Lyceum," containing a circulating library, lecture hall, etc., the privileges of which are free to all residents.

CUBAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Regarding the experiment of independent government of Cuba by Cubans, Mr. Edmond Wood makes the following gloomy predictions:

"The revenues will decrease and expenses will increase; projected improvements, absolutely necessary for the development of the country, will languish; schools will be neglected; sanitary measures will not be intelligently prosecuted; and the country will retrograde."

All these grave results are threatened, even apart from the danger of such revolutions as have repeatedly visited the Latin-American republics and Central and South America.

FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

The autocratic action of the Russian Government in Finland has already, according to Mr. Eugene Limerdorfer, produced disastrous results in the province, Finnish industry and agriculture have suffered severely. The taking of young men out of the population for military service has undermined the country's prosperity. There are not enough men left to till the soil. The people are actually at times in distress from hunger—"a condition which was totally unknown as long as the country was self-governing or was a part of Sweden, in spite of the fact that its crops have failed occasionally."

THE GERMAN TARIFF PROPOSALS.

After a careful investigation of German agricultural conditions, Mr. Jacob Schoenhof concludes that the new tariff regulations proposed by the Reichsrath can do very little injury to American interests, but that they threaten a most cruel infliction on the German people themselves—all for the sole benefit of 300,000 German landholders.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Gen. Den Beer Poortugael, of the Netherlands, writes on "England, Portugal, and the South African Republics;" Sir John G. Bourinot on "Royal Visits to Canada," Karl Blind on "English Neglect of Old Indian Poetry," Prof. Peter T. Austen on "The Utilization of Waste," Mr. F. W. Clarke on "The Evolution of the American University," Mr. George A. Thacher on "The Southern Problem," and Prof. Richard Burton on "The Essay as Mood and Form."

THE ARENA.

IN the September *Arena*, Prof. Thomas E. Will writes on "A Menace to Freedom: The College Trust." Professor Will cites several instances of the dismissal of professors from American college and university faculties as an alleged result of their economic teachings. Professor Will deduces from these cases of the apparent abridgment of academic freedom the inference that American wealth is seeking to control higher educa-

tion. This control may be exercised, he conceives, in three ways: institutions may be constructed wholly by the gifts of millionaires; or the small colleges already existing may be aided by some millionaires, in which case the gratitude and business sense of the institutions may be counted on "to refrain from biting the hand that feeds them;" or, in the third place, the State educational institutions may be controlled by the same influences, although Professor Will does not make it clear how this latter end is to be accomplished. In concluding his article, Professor Will calls upon the friends of freedom in education to unite on one institution and make it for the modern social movement what Oberlin was for the antislavery movement.

POLITICAL MOVEMENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Frank Parsons continues his instructive series of articles on the political progress of the last century. His contrast between the conditions of 1800 and those of 1900 is most impressive. The Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin are now the only absolute rulers in Europe; all others are constitutional, with the fundamental powers of legislation and taxation in the hands of the people. Throughout the Americas, Australia, and civilized Europe, manhood suffrage is the basis of government, with varying provisions in respect to age, residence, criminality, etc., to guard the ballot against the lack of due intelligence, character, and interest. Women have secured the full suffrage in four of our States, and in New Zealand, West Australia, South Australia, Madras, and the Isle of Man. Partial suffrage has been accorded them in twenty-six of our States and in many foreign countries. Professor Parsons estimates the area of countries in which the principle of woman suffrage has been recognized in the last thirty years at about twenty million square miles, with a population of about four hundred millions,—roughly, one-third of the world (two-fifths of the land area and four-fifths of the population). Much progress is also to be noted in perfecting the methods and machinery of popular government,—the Australian ballot, civil-service reform, proportional representation in Belgium and Switzerland, direct legislation in Switzerland and the United States, direct nominations by petition or by primary election, preferential voting, corrupt practices acts, the automatic ballot, provisions against special legislation and for municipal liberty, home-made charters, etc.

JOHN LAW AND J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Mr. Robert A. Wood draws a parallel between John Law, the financier of the eighteenth century, and Mr. J. P. Morgan, the financier of the twentieth. The general similarity between the financial schemes of Law, culminating in the "Mississippi Bubble," and the financial exploitation of the present day is pointed out; and Mr. Wood asserts that the same methods employed by Law one hundred and eighty-two years ago, if employed to-day, would have produced the same result as that accomplished by Mr. Morgan; or, possibly as a more fortunate manner of expressing it, the methods of Mr. Morgan would have produced the same result as Law's. Overcapitalization might be charged as a primary cause of Law's failure. "John Law, before the bursting of the Bubble, had accomplished in the financial world of 1719 substantially what J. Pierpont Morgan has in that of 1901. Will the parallel stop there?"

THE LATE JAMES A. HERNE.

"James A. Herne: Actor, Dramatist, and Man," is the subject of articles by Hamlin Garland, J. J. Enneking, and B. O. Flower. Mr. Garland summarizes Mr. Herne's characteristics as a dramatist in the closing paragraph of his contribution: "As an actor, he loved all quaintly humorous, unconsciously self-sacrificing characters—just as in life the cause of a self-immolating reformer like Henry George appealed to him with regenerative power. His humanitarian enthusiasm and his plays, 'Shore Acres' and 'Margaret Fleming,' expressed the man as I knew him. He made himself a national force in our drama, and the best of his teaching has already entered into the stage-craft of our day."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. A. Hawley writes on "The Single Tax as a Happy Medium," Mr. Frank Exline on "Law and Liberty," and Miss Frances A. Kellor, in her series of papers on "The Criminal Negro," discusses childhood influences. The opening article of the number is a lecture by Prof. George D. Herron, entitled "The Recovery of Jesus from Christianity."

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

THE September number of *Gunton's* has an interesting discussion by Dr. Van Buren Denslow of the question "Is 'America' a Native or an Imported Name?" Dr. Denslow summarizes three attempts made, respectively, by Prof. Jules Marcou, in 1875; Lambert, in 1883, and de St. Bris, in 1888, to prove that the name was not derived from Vesputius. Dr. Denslow rightly holds that the question should be authoritatively settled, and that the United States of America might well join with the other American powers of the three continents in appointing a commission of historical, ethnological, and linguistic experts to determine it. Inasmuch as the question has to be yearly brought before fifty millions of youth in schools on three continents, it is important that the truth of the matter should be ascertained.

THE COFFEE-HOUSE PLAN.

Mr. Arthur Lawrence Sweetser makes an interesting proposition looking to the supply of some adequate substitute for a saloon in our large cities. He has found that the coffee-house is a success in Great Britain, and can see no reason why it should not succeed here. The coffee-house, in his opinion, should contain:

"1. A restaurant, where wholesome and well-cooked food at a cheap rate may be obtained at all hours.

"2. A reading-room and smoking-room, supplied with the latest magazines, newspapers, comic and illustrated weeklies, with sufficiently stringent rules to insure moderately good behavior.

"3. A room for billiards and pool with careful supervision for the prevention of gambling.

"4. A large hall, which could be used for lectures or as a meeting-room for religious services on Sunday.

"5. And last, but not least, as 'cleanliness is next to godliness,' hot and cold baths should be provided at the lowest possible rate."

He would have these coffee-houses located in the poorest districts, where the need is greatest.

CORPORATIONS IN POLITICS.

In an unsigned article on "Influence of Corporations on Government," the point is made that the

pernicious influence of corporations in politics does not arise from the interest of large corporations to control the government, but from the interest of corrupt and degenerate politicians to control large corporations. The sums paid by the large corporations to the modern syndicated lobby, or, in other words, to the "bosses," are paid, not because the corporations need legislation or because they want to control the Government, but simply for protection against disastrous legislation which would injure their business. Many corporations which are blackmailed by the lobbyists would regard it as a great blessing to be entirely free from politics and entangling relations with the Government. The remedy is to be found, then, in purifying the machinery of our politics. "Take from the boss the power to blackmail the corporation, and the corporation will gladly disappear from politics. Deprive the boss of the power to deliver legislation, and the corporation will cease to pay him for political protection." The writer would eliminate the boss from politics by establishing direct nominations by the people.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

THE leading literary essay of the *International Monthly* for September is a paper by Mr. Edmund Gosse, the brilliant critic, on "The Historic Place of Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy." In concluding his estimate of these distinguished contemporary novelists, Mr. Gosse remarks: "By dint of the earnestness with which these two great imaginative writers have approached life, something harmonious and stately has transferred itself to their pages. In Mr. Meredith it is the sparkle and rhythm of a divine and incommunicable grace, the melodious movement of a dancer. In Mr. Hardy it is the impressive solidity, the suffusion, the strength, the fullness of color in a solemn landscape. But the more we reflect the less can we trace a resemblance between two authors whose main point of kinship is their sincerity and their priestly adhesion to all that is best in the traditional ritual of letters."

THE LATE PROFESSOR LE CONTE.

Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard University, who was a pupil many years ago of Dr. Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, offers an eloquent tribute to the memory of his former teacher and friend. In those days Professor Le Conte's university lectures treated, in an elementary way, of botany, zoölogy, and geology in succession. The professor had to work without assistants, and laboratory and field work were not then recognized parts of instruction in the elementary college courses in these departments. "But what the courses lacked in thoroughness," says Professor Royce, "they made up, so far as that was at all possible, in philosophical spirit, in breadth of view, in the before-mentioned architectural and artistic skill of exposition, in depth of insight into problems, in a desire to give our minds true freedom, and, finally, in attention to what Le Conte himself recognized as the Logic of Science. Upon this last aspect of his topic, Le Conte laid no little stress. We were certain, he told us, to forget in later years most of what he said. He hoped and desired that we should not wholly forget the method of work. . . . In no one else with whom I have come in personal contact have I ever found the same union of the love of details with the success in an artistically beautiful oral presentation, in elementary lectures, of

what he conceived to be their system. Many as fascinating lecturers you may find, but such are seldom as thorough workers as he was. Many more productive men of science exist, but few of them are as much artists as was Le Conte."

THE DANGER OF PRO-FOREIGN SYMPATHIES IN CHINA.

The Baroness von Heyking, writing on "Diplomatic Life in Peking," says: "Neither Li Hung Chang nor any of the other members of the Tsung-li-Yamen ever returned the compliment of asking one of us to their houses. None of them has an establishment for entertaining foreigners, and as there is not one of the princes or the Tsung-li-Yamen ministers or the other high officials at Peking who knows a single word of a European language, they probably shun as much as we do the occasions of meeting us and of having to exchange insipid remarks by the help of interpreters. Besides, they always dread being denounced to the highest authority of the land as pro-foreign and dangerous, which is apt to be the case if they associate much with members of the various legations. Chinese officials who may have kindly received and entertained foreign ministers at their homes in Shanghai or in the different Yang-tee ports, will carefully avoid calling at the legations if ever they come to Peking—so afraid are they that a false construction might be put on so natural an action."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. John Le Farge writes on "Art and Artists," Prof. James Sully on "The Laughter of Savages," M. Anatole Le Braz on "The Popular Drama in Brittany," Mr. Kenyon Cox on "English Painting and French," and Mr. F. W. Williams on "The Bases of Chinese Society."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

FROM the *Contemporary Review* for September we have quoted elsewhere M. de Bloch's "Wars of the Future" and Mr. Havelock Ellis' "Genius of Russia." The other articles are of equal interest, but not easily quotable. "Vernon Lee" writes on "Art and Usefulness." Ada Cone has a paper of severe criticism entitled "The Art Problem in the United States." Her article is a polemic against the prevalent American and British servility to French ideas in art. French art, she maintains, has been dead for three centuries. It is no longer creative, but imitative and false.

"The United States have something better to do than to make themselves an echo of the ruin of Europe. Our geographical and social conditions are different; we face an age in which materials have acquired new meaning; in which the future poses new questions to art which art must answer. The French system evades these problems; we are not in the habit of shirking responsibilities, and we should find solutions. It is not in imitative drawing, or in flower-analyzing, or in acanthus-scroll copying that we shall advance. An art to cope with the future implies the rejection of these methods. Our problems lie between us and our materials, and our art, to be truly ours and to be truly great, must be born out of the labor of the people. It is for us to learn that 'if art wishes to be divine, its action must be useful to the world.'"

ORGANIZATION AND EMPIRE.

Mr. E. Wake Cook has a somewhat abstract article on "The Organization of Mankind," the practical applica-

tion of which is perhaps best expressed in the following paragraph :

"There is no reason why an empire such as ours should not be much more truly happy and prosperous than it has yet been, if we organize it scientifically. The loss of our abnormal position in foreign trade will be a blessing if we exercise foresight. In the furtherance of the world-purpose it was necessary that the progressive nations should for a time worship foreign trade as a fetich, and as the chief means of prosperity. Nothing else would have given them the needed stimulus and forced them to such herculean efforts to conquer and keep foreign markets. But when all foreign markets have been opened up, and we have unintentionally educated other races, not only to supply their own wants, but to swamp us with their manufactures, then we must readjust our ideas and adopt less one-sided aims. In our ambition to be the Cheap John of the world, we have developed some of our resources abnormally, and neglected others. To foster foreign trade, we converted a large part of our island home into black country ; we have been prodigally wasteful of our mineral resources, and have neglected our agriculture. In striving for foreign markets, we have neglected the best market in the world,—the home market,—and left ourselves miserably dependent on the foreigner. This is really incipient heart disease of the empire."

THE MESSAGE OF INDIA.

Mr. Charles Johnston has a very interesting article under this title, from which we can quote only the concluding words :

"We shall shortly come to perceive, in the Rajput race of ancient India, the same perfection of revelation, but in a region higher and more vital : the divination of our invisible selves, of the hidden selves of others, and of the one Self above us all. And realizing this, we shall begin to realize the significance of India, and of the message India brings."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

IN the *Nineteenth Century and After* for September is presented the conclusion of Mr. Auberon Herbert's paper on "Assuming the Foundations." It is a profound and subtle statement of the case in favor of reconsidering the assumptions which form the foundation of all our creeds, especially our political creeds ; but it is not of a nature that can be summarized in the space at our disposal. No one writes better than Mr. Herbert, and there is no more independent thinker living. But articles like this, which go to the roots of things, cannot be dealt with in a paragraph in a review.

We have also Prince Kropotkin's paper on "Recent Science," and Sir Wemyss Reid's chronique.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY AT THE CORONATION.

Mr. Somers Clarke, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, contributes an article with two plans of the abbey, one a plan of the eastern limb of the abbey, prepared for the coronation ; the other a sketch showing the way in which he would provide accommodation for the crowd that will assemble at 4 o'clock in the morning and wait all day in the abbey in order to be present at the ceremony. He suggests that a temporary hall should be erected at the extreme western end of the abbey, between Dean's Yard and Westminster Hospital. This he supplements by further suggestions. He says :

"In addition to the suggestion for the temporary hall, our plan also shows a project by which, although the multitude must be assembled in good time, it need not be drafted off into the church until a comparatively short time before the hour appointed for the ceremony. Let the area of Dean's Yard be covered in ; within this space is abundant room for those conveniences which have hitherto actually been set up within the church itself, and for any amount of breakfast-tables. Persons to be seated in the south side of the church could here be assembled. Similar inclosures set up at Poets' Corner and in St. Margaret's Churchyard would serve for the north side of the church and parts of the eastern limb."

INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACING.

Mr. W. B. Woodgate discusses the question raised during the recent Henley week as to whether foreigners should be allowed to compete at Henley, or whether some other method should be adopted for securing international boat-racing. He propounds a scheme of his own. He says :

"All pros and cons considered, I feel that an institution of special international cups contemporaneous and coördinate with any closure of Henley, and recognized as part and parcel of one homogeneous plan, is of primary importance. Second only to this, I lay stress on the importance of the entire reform being under the Henley executive, both for the sake of fair fame of home aquatics and to insure efficient administration. The suggestion as to diplomatic negotiations for the possible reconstitution of the Gold Cup is but subsidiary—sentimental, but not absolutely essential."

ITALIAN EMIGRANTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A somewhat novel suggestion is made by Jonkheer van Citters in a paper entitled "An Alternative to Kafir Labor." His idea is that the best thing to be done in South Africa is to flood it with cheap Italian labor. He says :

"Why not get Italians from South Italy in large crowds, with women and children, who can work without being mixed with black laborers ? The colonial government could begin by using them, establishing a general system of irrigation which is very much required, and cover at the same time the mountains, and other waste land, with wood, which gives good produce where it has been done, and would, in the long run, establish a more regular rainfall. They could be gradually handed over to the farmers, especially as they cultivate in Italy almost the same things as in South Africa. The farmers could, to keep them, assure them a share in their profits to encourage better cultivation and attach them to the place ; in fine, they may become gradually small tenants of the big farmers, which would be the saving of the South African colonies."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Sidney Webb offers a social programme for British Liberal Imperialists, and Mr. Edward Dickey discusses the alleged overrepresentation of Ireland in the British Parliament.

There are four other articles : Mr. Lord's essay on Lord Lytton's novels, Mr. Henry Mangan's account of the sieges of Derry and Limerick, Mrs. Henry Birchenhaugh's account of "Sketches in a Northern Town," and M. Jusserand's article on "Tennis," which can only be mentioned, but call for no particular notice.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

IN the September number of the *Westminster*, Mr. M. D. O'Brien recalls with peculiar timeliness "the principles of Gladstone's foreign policy." The logical development of Gladstone's conception of the European concert he finds in the idea of maintaining the peace of the world "by means of an organized international force composed of the armies and navies of the various federated states, and placed under the control of an international parliament and executive, formed on purely democratic lines, and consisting of representatives freely elected by the federated peoples of the world." This he considers much more practicable than the Jingo's idea of bringing all other nations under England's imperial sway. It is, he insists, the truly Liberal policy.

AFTER FEUDALISM AND CAPITALISM, WHAT?

The coming crisis for democracy is, according to Mr. John E. Ellam, the choice as to what system shall supersede capitalism, as capitalism superseded feudalism. When there are no more new markets to open up for the absorption of its surplus products, capitalism is bound to collapse. The alternatives are the establishment of the brotherhood of humanity or anarchy. The duty urged is to repudiate specious imperialism and work to develop an enlightened democracy.

VARIOUS REMEDIES FOR SOCIAL ILLS.

Mr. J. M. A. Brown argues that the evolution of the social organism must advance from militarism and sacerdotalism to intellectualism and industrialism, and calls on trade-unions to lead in a campaign for the disestablishment of the Church and the peers.

A forbidding picture is drawn by Mr. F. A. White of the consequences of the Boer war—disappearance of all chance of old-age pensions, better housing, etc., moral deterioration of the people, South Africa permanently hostile, Europe ready to fall on and Polandize England, the United States open to annex Canada and Jamaica, the yellow peril imported into Rhodesia; and his proposals how to prevent the recurrence of such wars are correspondingly drastic: such as the impeachment of all members of the government responsible for them, prohibition of any discussion in the press of controversy with foreign powers, freedom of every soldier on conscientious grounds to refuse to fight, and the cession of Malta to Italy.

FROM 1850 TO 1900.

Middle-class culture in England, as he knew it fifty years ago, is piquantly described by J. G. Alger. He recalls "the general conviction in 1851 that great wars had almost or entirely ceased." With this optimism was linked a common expectation of the near end of the world. Omens and charms were believed in. Spite of theological bigotry, the demarcation between Church and Dissent in the villages was not so great as now. In the costliness and paucity of newspapers, lectures were popular. The old awe for parson and squire had disappeared. Trade has lost its social discredit.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF AMERICAN EDUCATION.

Education in the United States is instructively characterized by Mr. C. P. Gooch. Of the elementary schools he remarks that "no other nation devotes so much time to arithmetic, or so much attention to its own history." He says: "The ideal of education in the United States

is to spend eight years at an elementary school, four at a secondary school, and four at a college." He finds "the brightest features in American education" to be "the universal recognition of its importance, the earnest study of its conditions, the ungrudging supply of money, its cheapness, and the mixture of classes which it involves."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for September publishes a special literary supplement of fifty pages. It contains a serious comedy in four acts by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, entitled "A Long Duel."

We notice elsewhere Mr. Schiller's discussion of the question whether men desire immortality, and Mr. E. B. Iwan-Müller's paper on "The Settlement of South Africa."

Mr. Marillier's article on "Social Psychology in Contemporary French Fiction" is a brilliant literary essay. Mr. George Paston discourses upon Mrs. Lynn Linton under the title of "A Censor of Modern Womanhood." Mr. J. A. R. Marriott writes on "University Reform in the Victorian Era," and Mr. W. Roberts gives a good deal of interesting information as to the prices realized at the recent sale of the Ashburnham Library, with the result that he shows that book-collecting is not a bad investment.

GERHARDT HAUPTMANN.

Beatrice Marshall writes enthusiastically concerning this modern German dramatist. She says:

"Since Heine passed away, no figure, with the exception of Hermann Sudermann, has occupied so commanding a position in the literature of the Fatherland, or attracted more attention to those Germanic 'Elysian Fields' which to-day are situated, not in Weimar, but in the capital of the Hohenzollerns."

She describes and criticizes most of his work. Writing of one of his plays, she says:

"It is a piece of life, a divining-rod glimpse into the inner workings of the human soul. There is not a character in it—from the great, simple-hearted muscular hero himself, down to the small tatterdemalion scrap of misery, Bertha, Hanna's unloved, neglected bastard—who does not live and breathe, palpitate and throb, with that amazing vitality which is one of the distinguishing qualities of Hauptmann's talent, the secret in a great measure of his success as a dramatist."

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Judge O'Connor Morris writes an historical and somewhat commonplace article on the "Irish University Commission and University Education in Ireland." He says:

"If the Irish Protestant and the Irish Catholic are to be placed on equal levels in University life; if high Irish education is not to show the taint of the domination of sect; if the equitable rights of Catholic Ireland are not to be ignored, and if, in the sphere of the conduct of man, the Irish Catholic is to be given bread instead of a stone—the conditions of university affairs in Ireland will be ultimately transformed in legitimate Catholic interests. For the rest, the Irish university question is pressing; the unfairness of the present arrangements cannot long continue; if justice is not done to Catholic Ireland in this matter, Trinity College and the Queen's

colleges will, in the long run, probably go the way of the late Irish Established Church. The commission, I trust, will at least lay down the lines of an equitable, comprehensive, and wise reform."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* is the only English monthly which appears in mourning for the death of the Empress Frederick.

Mr. Harcourt Kitchin writes with apparently a good background of solid information upon the "Craft of Fire Insurance." He mentions incidentally that one fire insurance company has so much reserve capital that it could pay its shareholders a dividend of 20 per cent. to the end of time without doing any more business. It would be interesting to know what the actual dividend of these lucky shareholders may be when they have the profits of the new business as well as the interest on the reserve fund.

AMERICAN COPPERHEADS AND ENGLISH BOER SYMPATHIZERS.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, in a paper entitled "The Copperheads of the American Civil War," warns the British pro-Boers that they will come to be regarded in the same way as the Americans regarded the Northern Democrats who opposed President Lincoln and resisted the subjugation of the Southern States. Incidentally, Mr. Wilson reminds us, not perhaps without design, that when President Lincoln found the Copperhead agitation waxing strong, he suspended the habeas corpus act on his own responsibility, and made arrests right and left until his prisoners numbered nearly fifty thousand. All of these persons were seized without any warrant, and kept in jail until the Government chose to let them out. If pro-Boers in England were arrested in a similar proportion to the population, it is believed that Mr. Chamberlain would have one hundred thousand of them under lock and key.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Walter Raleigh's "Anatomy of the Pro-Boer" is only noticeable because he graciously deigns to admit that the poor creatures may have their uses, and should not be too harshly dealt with.

Mr. Gustavus Myers' paper on Boss Croker paints the dictator of New York in the blackest colors, but it adds nothing particularly fresh to our knowledge of the subject.

There is a brightly written description by Mr. Hugh Clifford of the outbreak of cholera in the Malay Peninsula.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* opens with an editorial on "A Breeze from the Mediterranean," the writer of which insists upon the importance of maintaining the fighting efficiency of the British Mediterranean fleet, and protests vehemently against the conduct of ministers in resenting the discussion of the subject in the House of Commons. To deny the right of the national representatives to discuss such a question "tampers with the balance of the constitution," and "rasps the instincts of a maritime nation."

Mr. W. H. Mallock replies to the articles by "the author of 'Drifting'" which have recently been published in the *Contemporary Review*. He remarks that the argument which has most weight in the articles is

that in which the author of "Drifting" insists on the injury to certain British industries by the reduced charge for freight which the railway companies accord to foreigners.

A writer signing himself Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, writing on "The Navy at School," discusses the lessons of the autumn naval maneuvers of this year. He maintains that they may be regarded as a triumph for the theories of the historical school. But he argues that the British navy, unlike that of Germany, has been too entirely swayed by the members of the tactical school. He complains that the splendid body of officers and men are hampered by faddist, obsolete regulations, special training and education in the hands of university men, absurd traditions of smartness and precision of drill, etc., and tactics.

Mr. Charles Bill, writing on "Unsolved Foreign Problems," maintains that the wisest course for Great Britain to pursue at this critical period of her history is to support Lord Salisbury's policy of circumscribing the area of possible differences with other nations, and especially with France, whenever she has the chance, and meanwhile to lose no opportunity of strengthening her connection with Germany.

Another article on foreign policy is Mr. W. B. Duffield's statement of "Italy's Case Against Her Allies," Austrian and German. He thinks that her wisest course would be to adopt a policy of peace, retrenchment, and reform, to cultivate an understanding with France, and concentrate all her resources on the economic struggle. If she is unable to do this, she should at least do her best to secure herself from being sacrificed to the exigencies of the Agrarian parties in Germany and Austria. He complains that England's policy toward Italy has been of late years perhaps more consistently Machiavelian than in any other quarter.

Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, writing on "Nationality in Dramatic Art," pleads for an experimental playhouse, if need be supported by voluntary contributions, as a step toward the creation of some kind of national theater.

Mr. G. L. Calderon writes a dozen pages about Korolenko, whom he regards as the most notable of all the Russian novelists of the present generation.

Mr. Henry Newbolt contributes a poem entitled "Commemoration."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE September *Blackwood's* is varied and interesting. It opens with an article on personal recollections of "Pianists of the Past" by the late Charles Salaman. Hamish Stuart writes on "Cricket Records," and Stephen Gwynn describes his experiences with a pilchard fleet off Cornwall. An anonymous writer discourses sympathetically concerning the achievements of Skinner of Skinner's Horse, the founder of the irregular cavalry of Bengal, who was born in 1778 and died in 1841.

There is an article on the state of Ireland, which opens with a eulogy of Cromwell's policy in Ireland, and tells the Irish landlords that they have only themselves to blame for the position in which they are placed. It is through the ignorance and idleness of such men that their order is brought into danger.

The writer of "Musings Without Method" speaks sarcastically concerning Mr. Hall Caine and his book, "The Eternal City." His point of view may be seen from the concluding paragraph:

in conclusion, we owe Mr. Caine our sincere thanks for gulling our leisure with a romance of Italy. His characters are not wholly strange; you might meet the lot of them in Bloomsbury or Bedford Park. But he has chosen such names for them as arouse the dullest sympathy. The Egyptian donkey-drivers call their leader Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Langtry, and what not, and Caine has followed a pleasant example. His donkeys (if he will pardon the term) are all princes, kings, popes, and it is only on reading his book that we remember the pleasantries.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

A long illustrated article on Cecil Rhodes, the *Nuova Antologia* (August 16) gives not only a general sketch of the "Napoleon of the Cape," but also a very impartial account of the events leading up to the South African war. The report that Rudyard Kipling suggested to Cecil Rhodes that on the monument to be erected in commemoration of the siege of Kimberley, he (Rhodes) should be represented by a sphinx, and that Rhodes immediately resolved to act on the suggestion, appeals to the writer of the article—Gorgio Silente—singularly typical of his subject. He sees in him Napoleonic qualities—his decision of character, his aloofness from other men, and his extraordinary personal fascination over those with whom he comes in immediate contact. The writer declares that the war was not directly of his making, though it was the outcome of his imperialist policy. Of his immense fortune he writes: "He does not care to spare himself either of fatigue or perils, but rather to satisfy his ambition. This is the motive power which urges him on from one scheme to another; this is the dominating passion on which justifies the title conferred on him of Napoleon of the South."

The same number contains an excellent illustrated article on the Glasgow Exhibition, full of cordial appreciation for the way in which the scheme has been carried out, and regretting only that Italy has had no share in the success.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

The *Antologia* for August 1 prints an interesting article of missionary methods in heathen lands by Professor Labanca, of Rome, in which he sums up the competition in China as follows:

"The undeniable historical fact is that neither Catholic nor Protestant missionaries have been free from selfishness. They have been guilty either of too much zeal, or too much disregard for the beliefs and customs of the Chinese, or of arrogance and presumption toward the people who gave them hospitality. Let us be clear on this subject. Are these really the causes of the Chinese war against Europeans? It does not appear so to those who study the facts impartially and without pre-conceived prejudices. The main fault lies—not with Adam or Eve, but with the Serpent; and the Serpent in this case was the selfish protection accorded from interested motives. The faults of the missionaries cannot be excused, much less justified; but the cause of so much evil lies in this, through the protection of interested powers the missionaries became, unhappily, the vanguard of merchants and ambassadors and foreign soldiers."

The professor goes on to point out that the most typical and the most disastrous example of this policy was

to be seen in the conduct of the German Bishop Anzer in the province of Kiao-Chau.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (August 8) publishes an article on the scope and aims of Christian democracy,—an article clearly designed to place itself in line with the policy laid down in the recent Papal encyclical *Graves de Communi*.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

RICHARD KOCHLICH writes in *Nord und Süd* upon automobiles, pointing out that Germany was the birthplace of all the most essential inventions which made the automobile possible. The benz-motor, he says, like so many epoch-making inventions, is a child of German genius and industry. It originated from the Otto gas-engine, another German product. Daimler, who invented the benz-motor, has been able to perfect it and carry out many other ideas, unlike Von Drais, the inventor of the bicycle, which was perfected in England and France.

Mr. Kochlich comments upon the absurd restrictions once in force against motor carriages, and says that while accidents occurring with electric trams and tradesmen's carts are looked upon as inevitable, those caused by automobiles are most severely dealt with. He points out the obvious advantages of motor-driven wagons, etc., in space occupied and in cleanliness. The initial cost is greater, but when idle a motor eats nothing. Tremendous speeds are, of course, unnecessary, and dangerous for ordinary traffic.

HERMAN GRIMM ON RAPHAEL.

Raphael as a world-power forms the subject of a sketch in the *Deutsche Rundschau* by the late Herman Grimm. The writer narrates how he has often before attempted to write a life of Raphael, and has always failed. He was more successful with Michael Angelo. He draws comparisons between the two great Italians. Michael Angelo lived to a great age, and lived his life before all men; whereas Raphael died before he was forty, and lived a life of seclusion. Nothing seems to be known of his upbringing, and he showed as much genius and technical skill in his first painting, when he was twenty-one, as in any of his later pictures. Michael Angelo belongs to the same school as Donatello, Verrochio, and Rubens, but Raphael stands alone; he had no one either to precede him or to follow. The paintings of Michael Angelo contain no happiness either of figure or of scene. How, asks Herr Grimm, is it possible to explain such a genius as Raphael? The young master could have had no experience; no earlier pictures had anything like the spiritual beauty of his own.

REVIVAL OF THE CLIPPER SHIP.

The August issue of *Ueber Land und Meer* contains a great number of fine pictures. The best-illustrated article is that by August Sperl on the town of Old Ulm; all the pictures are printed in color, and are very well done indeed. Another colored plate represents two tea clippers racing home. The short description accompanying it points out that these clippers are once more holding their own with the steamers which threatened entirely to supersede them. The modern sailing clipper is built up to 5,000 tons, and with a favorable breeze easily passes the 12-knot steamer. The largest clipper afloat only requires 25 to 30 men to manage her, and it costs nothing to drive her, while the whole of her hull is available for cargo.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

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- Abyssinia, Unknown, Through, P. H. G. Powell-Cotton WWM.
Academies, International Association of, at Paris, H. Diels, Deut.
Acetylene Gas, D. P. Heap, Cos.
Adams, Herbert B., R. T. Ely, AMRR.
Age, Old, M. G. Watkins, Gent.
Aguinaldo, Emilio, Capture of, F. Funston, Ev.
Aguinaldo's Capture, B. Mitchell, FRL.
Afrship: Is It Coming? S. Newcomb, McCl.
Alaskan Eldorado, Winter and Spring in the, A. G. Kingsbury, NatM, August.
Alcott, Louisa May: Letters to Her "Laurie," LHJ.
Alfred, King, To the Memory of, H. C. Shelley, Pear.
Alfred the Great—Hero and Saint, J. Mudge, MRN.
Allen, Ethan, "The Robin Hood of Vermont," J. W. Buckingham, NEng.
"America": Is It a Native or Imported Name? Van B. Denslow, Gunt.
American Idea, Triumph of the, A. H. Ford, NEng.
American People, the Vanguard of a New Race, C. H. Robinson, NatM.
American, The Average, H. Gannett, Ev.
Anarchy, Trend towards: Its Cause and Cure, E. C. Gordon, PQ, July.
Andersen, Hans Christian, Scrap-Book of, Str.
Anglo-Saxon Supremacy, Historical Basis of, F. A. Ogg, Mod.
Animal World, Electricity in the, P. Carus, OC.
Antarctic Expedition, British, NatGM.
Anthropology and the Evolution of Religion, W. W. Peyton, Contem.
Antoinette, Marie, August 10, 1792, Mme. de C. Gallevande, RPar, August 15.
Ants, H. Sutherland, Ains.
Arbitration, International, Responsibility of the Executive Powers and, J. Dumas, RPP, August.
Arboretum, Arnold, Work of the, S. Baxter, WW.
Archæology and the Bible, J. H. Stevenson, MRN.
Architecture:
Dictionary of Architecture, Sturgis's, M. Schuyler, BB.
English House, An Old, for \$7,000, E. Grey, LHJ.
Profession of Architecture, J. P. Coughlan, Mun.
Tragedy of Architecture, G. W. Hayler, West.
Argentina, Italians and the French in, E. Daiveaux, RPar, August 15.
Army: Field Service and the National Guard Officer, A. Milinowski, JMSI.
Army Ration and Canteen, L. L. Seaman, JMSI.
Army: Supply and Distribution, T. M. Anderson, and C. A. Devol, JMSI.
Army, United States—I., F. V. Greene, Scrib.
Art:
Animal Painting, School for, Lenore Van der Veer, Str.
Art and Artists, J. La Farge, IntM.
Blenner, Carle J., Jane Marlin, NatM.
Book Bindings, Designing for, AA.
Canadian Art, Katherine V. McHenry, BP.
Collin, Raphael, B. Kendall, MA.
Convention in Art, E. Cameron, BP.
Decoration, Scenes of the Chase Applied to, L. B. Thompson, AJ.
Decorative and Industrial Art at the Glasgow Exhibition—III., L. F. Day, AJ.
Decorative Art Exhibit at Turin, E. Bonardi, NA, August 1.
English Painting and French, K. Cox, IntM.
Freer, Frederick W., F. W. Morton, BP.
French, Daniel, Sculptor, H. Savigny, RRP, September 1.
Fruit-Painting in Oil Colors, AA.
Hodson, Samuel J., L. Lusk, AJ.
Hofmann, Heinrich, Kathleen Schlesinger, Str.
Keramic Art, Form and Ornament in—II., Mrs. Monachesi, AI.
La Farge, John, and Religious Art in America, Eugenie Ulrich, Ros.
Modelling in Clay, AA.
Models, Lenore Van der Veer, Pear.
Moonlight Scenes, Painting, AA.
Mucha, Alphonse Marie, A. G. Byrns, AI.
Nature and Ornament, AA.
Painting on Silk or Satin, Ida Y. Clift, AI.
Painting Out-of-Doors, AA.
Picknell, William L., E. W. Emerson, Cent.
Pottery of the Cliff-Dwellers, Mary A. Vreeland, AI.
Pyrogravures of W. Benda, Frances A. Groff, AI.
Rugs, Oriental, Poetry and Pathos of, W. G. Marquis, BP.
Sculpture and Decorative Art in the Salons of 1901, H. Frantz, MA.
Shelley, Percy Bysshe, Portraits of, R. Garnett, MA.
Spanish Painting at the Guildhall, A. G. Temple, MA.
Stuck, Franz, W. W. Whitelock, AI.
Wallace Collection, French Pictures in the, C. Phillips, AJ.
Whistler Collection at the Lenox Library, Elisabeth L. Cary, AI.
Wood-Carving of Mr. J. Phillips, MA.
Artillery, Museum of, at Paris, JMSI.
Assay Office in New York City, W. B. Northrup, JunM.
Astronomy: Glories of Southern Skies, A. D. Austin, LeisH.
Atom, Anatomy of the, T. Morton, Pear.
Australia: The Prince Among the Maoris, RRM, July.
Automobile-Making in America, J. A. Kingman, AMRR.
Baldness, New Cure for, L. Caze, RRP, September 1.
Ballooning as a Science and a Sport, E. S. Holden, Mun.
Banking Among the Poor, F. B. Kirkbride, Annals.
Barrett, Lawrence, Recollections of, Clara Morris, McCl.
Basketry, Indian, in House Decoration, C. W. James, Chaut.
Bears, Beguiling of the, F. Ireland, Scrib.
Beauty, W. J. Stillman, Atlant.
Benbow, Admiral John, W. J. Fletcher, Mac.
Biological Station, Greatest, in the World, W. A. Herdman, Pops.
Birds, Humming, of Ontario, C. W. Nash, Can.
Birds, Wild, Home Life of, PhoT.
Blackmore, R. D., Country of, A. B. Maurice, Bkman.
Blind, Pavilion for the, Library of Congress, Emily L. Sherwood, Home.
Boiler, Marine Water-Tube, J. Platt, Eng.
Book-Collecting as an Investment, W. Roberts, Fort.
Boomers of the West, J. R. Spears, Mun.
Boston's New Subway, W. Winslow, Muna, June.
Boy Soldiers of America, D. A. Willey, NatM, August.
Boys' Brigade, F. S. Livingstone, Home.
Boys: Saving Them from Crime, L. H. French, WW.
Bridge, American, in Burma, Building an, J. C. Turk, WW.
Bridges, Artistic and Inartistic, H. T. Woodbridge, BP.
Brothers of the Christian Schools, Cath.
Buffalo, New York: The City at Night, R. L. Hartt, Atlant.
Burke, Edmund, and the French Revolution, W. Wilson, Cent.
Business Instinct, The, Cham.
Cairo and Its Panorama, M. H. Braid, Can.
California Guard, Maneuvers of the, J. F. Archibald, Over, August.
Canada, Royal Visits to, J. G. Bourinot, Forum.
Canadian Boatman, Pearlita C. Stadelmen, Over, August.
Cannibal Tribe, Our Last, J. Mooney, Harp.
Cape Breton, Past and Present, W. L. Grant, Can.
Caricatures, British, A. Filon, RDM, August 15.
Cartwright, Hon. Richard, A. Shortt, Can.
Castaways and Their Influence on Population, W. Allingham, Gent.
Cat-Raising as a Business, Mabel Cornish-Bond, Mun.
Cathode Rays, J. J. Thomson, Harp.
Cattle-Breeding for Amateurs—II., F. S. Peer, O.
Cattle-Ranching in the Southwest, Economics of, R. M. Barker, AMRR.
Cavalry Scouting, O. H. Porter, USM.
Cavendish, Henry, C. K. Edmunds, Pops.
Celtic,—the Biggest Ship, C. Roberts, WW.
Census of 1900, Story of the, W. Wellman, McCl.
Chairs and Sofas, Construction of, AA.
Chess as a War-Game, E. E. Cunningham, USM.
Chess-Players, A Village of,—Ströbeck, Germany, Annie B. Maguire, WWM.
Chicago Street Railways, M. R. Maltbie, and E. F. Bard, Muna, June.
Chicago, the Most National City, R. Linthicum, Ains.
Children, Dependent, Importation of, C. Kelsey, Annals.
China:
Characteristics of the Chinese, R. Morrison, OC.
Chinese Society, Basis of, F. W. Williams, IntM.
Mission Schools in China, Mary H. Krout, Chaut.
Opium War, Emperor Tao-Kwang and the, MM. Gallery and Yvan, OC.
Peking, Diplomatic Life in, Elizabeth von Hayking, IntM.
Poetry, Chinese, Evolution of, L. Charpentier, RRP, September 1.
Chinese Exclusion, a Benefit or a Harm? Ho Yow, NAR.

- Christian Experience, Apologetic Worth of, W. B. Greene, Jr., MRNY.
- Christian Science, Phantom Fortress of, J. M. Buckley, NAR.
- Christianity, Recovery of Jesus from, G. D. Herron, Arena.
- Christ's Second Coming, C.S.M. See, PQ, July.
- Church and the State, G. Sorel, RSoc, August.
- Church of the Future, Adelle W. Wright, Mind.
- Cities in the United States, Growth of, A. F. Weber, Muna, June.
- City, American, Rise of the, W. Wellman, McCl.
- Civilization: What Is It? C. M. Beaumont, West.
- Clapp, Henry Austin, Reminiscences of—II., Atlant.
- Clark's "The Distribution of Wealth," C. A. Tuttle, Yale, August.
- Climatological Association, American, Annual Meeting of the, San.
- Coffee House Plan, A. L. Sweetser, Gunt.
- College Clubs in New York, E. T. Noble, JunM.
- College, Girl Freshmen at, Alice K. Fallows, Mun.
- College Trust, T. E. Will, Arena.
- Colleges, Methodist, Self-Help and Cost at, J. M. Lee, MRNY.
- Colonies, World's, Development of the, O. P. Austin, SocS.
- Comic Paper in America, W. H. Shelton, Crit.
- Comstock Mine of To-day, T. A. Rickard, CasM.
- Concentration, Sarah C. Le Moynes and Carolyn Shipman, Crit.
- Coney Island, Marvelous, G. W. Carryl, Mun.
- Confucius, Wisdom of, JunM.
- Congo, What Has Taken Place on the, S. Basset, RRP, August 15 and September 1.
- Constitution of the United States, L. Luzzatti, NA, August 1.
- Coöperative Movement in France, J. Bardoux, RPP, August.
- Copperheads of the Civil War, H. W. Wilson, NatR.
- Corporations and Government, G. Gunton, Gunt.
- Cotton-Field, In the, M. B. Thrasher, Out.
- County Government, Responsibility in, S. E. Sparling, PSQ.
- Coursing in Kansas and Nebraska, C. H. Morton, O.
- Cricket Records, H. Stuart, Black.
- Cricket Teams, English, in Australia, H. Gordon, Bad.
- Criminal Trials, Early—I., GBag.
- "Crisis, The," Some Real Persons and Places in, J. M. Dixon, Bkman.
- Crispi, Francesco, P. D'Albaro, Contem.
- Croker, "Boss," G. Myers, NatR.
- Croquet, Psychology of, G. H. Powell, Temp.
- Cubans: Can They Govern Cuba? E. Wood, Forum.
- Culture, Middle-Class, Fifty Years Ago, J. G. Alger, West.
- Cushing, William, F. R. Jones, GBag.
- Cycle-Way, California's Great, T. D. Denham, Pear.
- Dawson as It Is, H. J. Woodside, Can.
- Denmark, Diary of a Holiday in, Ella E. Overton, LeisH.
- Derry and Limerick, Sieges of, H. Mangan, NineC.
- Dickens, Dramatizations of, P. Wiltach, Bkman.
- Discount Policy, Modern—I., N. E. Weill, BankL.
- "Distribution of Wealth," by John Bates Clark, T. N. Carver, QJEcon, August.
- Doukhobors in Canada, Among the, Nellie E. Baker, MisR, August.
- Dogs, Humor of: Interview with Cecil Aldin, YW.
- Drama, Popular, in Brittany, IntM.
- Dress, Men's, Reform in, C. M. Connolly, Mun.
- Dress, Women's, Reform in, Princess Ysenburg, NAR.
- Dreyfus, Captain Alfred: Five Years of My Life, WWM.
- Drift of Floating Bottles, J. Page, NatGM.
- Duel, The, in France, I. Gelli, NA, August 1.
- Duke of Cornwall, F. Cunliffe-Owen, JunM.
- Economic Geography, Principles of, L. M. Keasbey, PSQ.
- Economic Harmony, Elements in, G. Gunton, Gunt.
- Edinburgh, Scotland, W. Strange, PhoT.
- Education: see also Kindergarten.
- Denmark, "Peasant Universities" of, J. C. Bay, Ed.
- Education in the United States, G. P. Gooch, West.
- Educational Progress of the Year, E. E. Brown, EdR.
- Gardens for School-Children, G. H. Knight, Pear.
- Hoole, Charles, Schoolmaster, F. Watson, School.
- Imagination in the Study of the Classics, G. Lodge, EdR.
- Industrial Schools in Paris, A. Fleurquin, RefS.
- Joliet Township High School, J. S. Brown, School.
- Literary Drill in College—II., G. S. Lee, Crit.
- Literature in the School Programme, J. W. Abernethy, Ed.
- Lycées of France, E. L. Hardy, School.
- Manual Training, C. F. Carroll, Ed.
- National University, Report of the Committee on a, EdR.
- Paris Exposition, Educational Lessons of the, Anna T. Smith, EdR.
- Parochial School Question, P. R. McDevitt, Cath.
- School, Ideal, as Based on Child Study, G. S. Hall, Forum.
- School Supervision, Evolution of, J. T. Prince, EdR.
- Science Course for Secondary Schools, H. C. Cooper, School.
- Secondary Education, Tendencies in, E. E. Brown, School.
- Suggestion vs. Prescription in Courses of Study, R. G. Boone, Ed.
- Supplementary Reading for Children, May Lowe, Ed.
- University, American, Evolution of the, F. W. Clarke, Forum.
- University Extension, Ten Years of, L. P. Powell, Atlant.
- Technical Schools, Need of, Carina C. Eaglesfield, Cath.
- Work and Play in the Primary and Grammar Grades, Charlotte H. Powe, KindR.
- Egypt, Rejuvenated, D. Story, Mun.
- Electric Lighting at the Glasgow Exhibition, W. D. Wansbrough, CasM.
- Electrical Installations, Private, A. T. Stewart, Cham.
- Electrical Progress During the Last Decade, M. J. Pupin, Cos.
- Electricity and Phosphorescence in the Animal World, P. Carus, OC.
- Eliot, George, Reminiscences of, F. Harrison, Harp.
- Engineering at the Glasgow Exhibition, J. G. Kerr, Eng.
- Engineering Organization of the Paris Exposition, G. Caye, Eng.
- England: see Great Britain.
- England, Medieval, Village Life in, E. P. Cheyney, Lipp.
- Engraving, Steel, in America, F. Weitenkamp, BB.
- Erie, Pennsylvania's Lake City, J. Miller, NatM.
- Essay as Mood and Form, R. Burton, Forum.
- Ethics and Religion, A. E. Davies, AngA.
- Ethics, The Clergy and the Teaching of, M. G. Hering, West.
- Evolution, Statistical Study of, C. B. Davenport, PopS.
- Expansion After the Civil War, 1865-71, T. C. Smith, PSQ.
- Eyes, Artificial, History of, Cham.
- Factory Expense, Distribution of, A. A. Church, Eng.
- Factory Town, Model—Pelzer, S. C., Leonora B. Ellis, Forum.
- Fair and the Dark, Abilities of the, H. Ellis, MonR.
- Fairy Forests and Their Inhabitants, J. Scott, YM.
- Faith as an Effort of the Soul, A. T. Burbridge, Bib.
- Farrar, Dean, A. R. Buckland, YM.
- Farrow, Rosannah Waters, Mrs. F. B. Gordon, AMonM.
- Feminism, Count de Las Cases, RefS.
- Ferments, Soluble, or Enzymes, E. O. Jordan, PopS.
- Fez, the Capital of Morocco, G. Montbard, AJ.
- Finland's Plight, E. Limerdorfer, Forum.
- Flint, Charles R., the "Father of Trusts," W. D. Walker, CasM.
- Florida: A Bit of Spain Under Our Flag, Leonora B. Ellis, Chaut.
- Flowers, English, in an Egyptian Garden, E. L. Butcher, Long.
- "Flying Dutchman, The," Spiritual Significance of, B. O. Flower, Mind.
- Fox-Hunting in the Scottish Highlands, A. I. McConnochie, Temp.
- France:
- Agrarian France, C. Karr, RSoc, August.
 - Army, Reform of Penitentiary Services in the, E. Larcher, RPP, August.
 - Channel Coast Line, E. Leuthéric, RDM, August 15.
 - Coöperative Movement in France, J. Bardoux, RPP, August.
 - Dreyfus Affair and France, E. Tallichet, BU.
 - Financial Operation Under Louis XIV., S. Charléty, RPar, September 1.
 - Financier of the Third Republic, M. A. Leblond, RRP, August 15.
 - Literary Manifestations, Recent, C. Maclair, RRP, September 1.
 - Romanism and Protestantism in France, R. Saillens, MisR, August.
- Franchise Legislation in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, C. R. Woodruff, Muna, June.
- Franchise Taxation in Illinois, H. B. Loomis, Muna, June.
- Frederick, Empress, R. Temple, Deut; C. Benham, Fort; R. Blennerhassett, NatR; NAR.
- Frost, Fighting, A. McAdie, Cent.
- Fruits and Flowers, New, Maker of, L. H. Bailey, WW.
- Galdós, Pérez, Novels of, W. Miller, Gent.
- Garibaldi and Italian Literature, E. Rod, BU.
- Gas Engines for Pleasure Craft, H. R. Sutphen, O.
- Genesis, Legends of, H. Gunkel, OC.
- Genius, British, Study of: Summary and Conclusions, H. Ellis, PopS.
- Genius, Psychic Action of, F. Grierson, West.
- Geographers, German, and German Geography, Martha K. Genthe, NatGM.
- Germany:
- Army, New Tendencies in the, RDM, September 1.
 - Industrial Progress of Germany, E. E. Williams, NatR.
 - Navy, New German, H. W. Wilson, Harp.
 - Tariff Proposals, Effect of the, J. Schoenhof, Forum.
- Gilbert, W. S., Conversation with, W. Archer, Crit.
- Glasgow Exhibition, G. Chiesi, NA, August 16.
- Goat, Angora, in America, Mary H. O'Connor, JunM.
- Golf Championships, English, Impressions of the, J. G. McPherson, Bad.
- Golf? Should Women Play, Leily Bingen, Cass.
- Golf, Social Value of, E. F. Benson, Ev.
- Grand Prix de Paris, The, G. W. Carryl, O.
- Gravitation, Law of, Discovery of the, J. T. Duffield, PopS.
- Great Britain: see also Transvaal.
- Boer War, Consequences of the, F. A. White, West.
- Brodrick, Mr., Lost Opportunities of, F. N. Maude, MonR.
- Commercial Position of the Empire, B. Taylor, Forum.

- Debt, Public, of Great Britain, H. Cox, NAR.
 Factory Acts Consolidation Bill, J. Shirley, West.
 Food Supply in Time of War, S. L. Murray, JMSI.
 Gladstone's Foreign Policy, Principles of, M. D. O'Brien, West.
 House of Lords, Earl Nelson, MonR.
 Imperialism, and the Coming Crisis for Democracy, J. E. Ellam, West.
 Irish Nuisance and How to Abate It, E. Dicey, NineC.
 Irish University Commission, O'C. Morris, Fort.
 Judicature, English, Century of—VII., Van V. Veeder, GBag.
 Liberal Party, Present Position of the, MonR.
 Liberalism, Decline in, W. Clarke, PSQ.
 Mint, Report of the, for 1900, BankL.
 Naval Reform: "The Man Behind the Gun," USM.
 Nonconformists, Early, Education of the, F. Watson, Gent.
 Party-System, The, B. N. Langdon-Davies, Mac.
 Pensions, Old-Age, A. M. Brice, Temp.
 Political Situation in England, G. Smith, NAR.
 Pro-Boer, Anatomy of the, W. Raleigh, NatR.
 Railways, British, Position of, BankL.
 Rosebery, Lord, Open Letter to, Fort.
 Seamanship, Death and Burial of, H. N. Shore, USM.
 South Africa, Britain's Title-Deeds in, Mac.
 University Reform in the Victorian Era, J. A. R. Marriott, Fort.
 Grillparzer, A Poet-Musician, C. Bellaigue, RDM, September 1.
 Guizot, François, Georgiana Hill, Gent.
 Gun, Evolution of Sport with the, W. Gerrard, O.
 Harper, William Rainey, C. H. Wetmore, Home.
 Hauptmann, Gerhart, Beatrice Marshall, Fort.
 Hawaiian Islands, Impressions of the, H. C. Potter, Cent.
 Health Officers, Vermont School for, San.
 Heraldry—Its Laws and Its Humors, Jane MacNeal, Mun.
 Herne, James A., Appreciation of, H. Garland, J. J. Enneking, B. O. Flower, Arena.
 History, General: A New Division Needed, M. V. B. Knox, MRNY.
 Holyoake, George Jacob, W. T. Stead, RRL.
 Hospital, Boston Floating, Laura E. Poulsson, KindR.
 Hotels, Modern, G. B. Mallon, Ains.
 Housekeepers, Born, Mrs. Scott-Moncrieff, Cham.
 Hugo, Victor, Romancier, P. Bourget, Crit.
 Huxley, Thomas H., Some Characteristics of, I. W. Howarth, OC.
 Hymns That Haven't Helped, C. Graves, JunM.
 Ibsen's Pessimism, H. Lichtenberger, RPar, August 15.
 Ice-Sailing, M. Woodward, Pear.
 Immortality? Do Men Desire, F. C. S. Schiller, Fort.
 Income as a Tyrant, Eva Anstruther, Corn.
 India:
 Civil Service, W. Lee-Warner, Corn.
 Currency Problems, A. P. Andrew, QJEcon, August.
 Decay of British Rule, M. Carey, USM.
 English Neglect of Indian Poetry, K. Blind, Forum.
 Famines, Future, USM.
 Message of India, C. Johnston, Contem.
 Superstitions in India, G. A. Levett-Yeats, Mac.
 Industrial Betterment at Port Sunlight, S. Gamble-Walker, SocS.
 Industrial Consolidation, C. R. Flint, CasM.
 Infantry Tactics, Evolution of—II., F. N. Maude, USM.
 Ingram, Rt. Rev. Arthur F. W., W. Durban, Out.
 Insects on the Farm, Martha McCulloch-Williams, McCl.
 Insular Cases, Decisions in the, J. W. Burgess, PSQ.
 Insular Cases, Supreme Court and the, L. S. Rowe, Annals.
 Insurance, Fire, Craft of, F. H. Kitchin, NatR.
 Inventions, Great, Since the World's Fair, J. B. Walker, Cos.
 Iona, the Isle of Columba's Cell, Agnes C. Storer, Cath.
 Ireland, Condition of, Black.
 Ireland, Travels in, H. Potez, RPar, September 1.
 Italy and the Dreifbund, Deut.
 Italy, Famine and Its Causes in, E. C. Strutt, MonR.
 Jack the Giant Killer, Japanese, L. Larkin, Str.
 Japan, Elementary Schools in, W. Burnet, Gent.
 Japanese Novel, Modern, J. Tébila, RRP, August 15.
 Japanese Plants in American Gardens, Frances Duncan, Atlant.
 Japanese, Thinking in, C. L. Brownell, BB.
 Jefferies, Richard, at Home, D. Stafford, Bad.
 Jesuit Plea for Jesuits, J. Gerard, MonR.
 Johnson, Tom L., Campaign of Social Revolution by, H. George, Jr., NatM, August.
 Jókai, Maurus, R. N. Bain, MonR.
 Journalism: The Comic Paper in America, W. H. Shelton, Crit.
 Jugglers, Japanese, W. B. Robertson, Cass.
 Kansas After the Drought, F. W. Blackmar, AMRR.
 Kilbourne, Col. James, Sketch of, SocS.
 Kindergarten Education and Child Study at the National Educational Association, Kind.
 Kindergarten, Rhythm in the, Ethel R. Lindgren, KindR.
 Kindergarten, Work and Play in the, Alice H. Putnam, KindR.
 Koch, Robert, and His Work, H. M. Biggs, AMRR.
 Kuyper, Dr. A., the New Prime Minister of Holland, RRL.
 Labor Legislation in France Under the Third Republic—II., W. F. Willoughby, QJEcon, August.
 Labor Organizations, C. A. Murdock, Over, August.
 Laughter of Savages, J. Sully, IntM.
 Law and Liberty, F. Exline, Arena.
 Lawn-Tennis in Continental Europe, C. Hobart, O.
 Le Conte, Joseph, J. Royce, IntM.
 Legal Profession, Some Delights of the, W. B. Dowd, GBag.
 Life-Saving on the English Coasts, J. B. Harrold, Cham.
 Lincoln, Abraham: His Power of Expression, R. W. Gilder, MRNY.
 Lincoln, Abraham, Side-Lights on, J. M. Scovel, Over.
 Linton, Mrs. Lynn, a Census of Modern Womanhood, G. Paston, Fort.
 Lipton, Sir Thomas, at Home, D. Stewart, O.
 Literature: Professor Saintsbury's History of Criticism, L. E. Gates, Crit.
 Living a Hundred Years, Art of, F. L. Hoffman, San.
 London, Eighteenth-Century, Through French Eye-Glasses, G. Paston, Long.
 Longevity, Philosophy of, R. P. di Calboli, NA, August 16.
 Louisbourg, Colonial Fighters at, C. T. Brady, McCl.
 Lowell, James Russell, a Decade After, E. W. Bowen, MRN.
 Lumberers of Minnesota, R. K. Chapman, LeisH.
 Lupus, a Tubercular Affection of the Skin, W. A. Hackett, San.
 Lytton, Lord, Novels of, W. F. Lord, NineC.
 Machine-Shop Practice, American, P. Lüders, Eng.
 Machine Tools at the Glasgow Exhibition, J. Horner, CasM.
 McMillin, Emerson, A. Goodrich, WW.
 MacRae, Jane, Story of, J. P. MacLean, AMonM.
 Magazine Literature, Best Plan to Save, M. B. Corse, WW.
 Maine Guide and the Maine Camp, H. L. Jilison, O.
 Man and His Education, I. Isola, RasN, August 1.
 Mankind, Organization of, E. W. Cook, Contem.
 Marshall, John, J. B. Moore, PSQ.
 Mascalonge in the Flambeau Waters, H. S. Canfield, O.
 Maximite, the New Explosive, H. Maxim, NEng.
 Measurement, Standards of, J. A. Brashear, CasM.
 Measuring Machine in the Workshop, J. E. Sweet, CasM.
 Memory and Impressions, A. M. Thurber, Mind.
 Meredith and Hardy, Historic Place of, E. Gosse, IntM.
 Méréjkowski, Dmitri, H. Trench, Crit.
 Meteorology, C. Kaszner, Deut.
 Methodism, Class Meeting in, J. H. Vincent, MRNY.
 Metz—Thirty Years After, W. M. J. Williams, Cass.
 Milan, Castello of, Julia Cartwright, MonR.
 Missions:
 China, Mission Schools in, Mary H. Krout, Chaut.
 Germany, Protestant Church of, and Its Foreign Mission Work, G. H. Schodde, MisR, August.
 International Missionary Union, Eighteenth Session of the, J. T. Gracey, MisR.
 Jewish Missions, L. Meyer, MisR, August.
 Liberty, Christian vs. Heathen, E. N. Harris, MisR, August.
 Methodist Missionary Polity, J. M. Thoburn, MRNY.
 Pioneering Among the Cannibals—II., S. McFarlane, MisR, August.
 Problems on the Foreign Field, A. T. Pierson, MisR, August.
 Protection of Missionaries, B. Labanca, NA, August 1.
 Rescue Mission Work, Principles of, Margaret B. Robinson, MisR, August.
 Mivart's Doubts Against the Faith, J. F. X. Westcott, Cath.
 Modeller, A Lightning, F. Holmfeld, Str.
 Monitor, The Day of the, J. R. Spears, JunM.
 Monopolies and the Law, J. B. Clark, PSQ.
 Montana: The Crown of the Continent, G. B. Grinnell, Cent.
 Montenegrin Jubilee, W. Miller, Mac.
 Moore, Tom, American Trip of, J. G. Daley, Cath.
 Morality: Is It Possible Without Religion? C. M. Bishop, MRN.
 Mother, The, in the Church, Lucy R. Meyer, MRNY.
 Mountain Climbing, Practical, Annie S. Peck, O.
 Mountains, British, H. Spender, Cass.
 Municipal Electric Plants in Massachusetts Cities, A. D. Adams, Yale, August.
 Musical Reminiscences, H. B. Fabiani, Mod.
 Mutiny, Great, Tale of the—IX., W. H. Fitchett, Corn.
 Naturalism and Idealism, C. S. Myers, Phil.
 Nature Studies in September, N. H. Moore, Chaut.
 Negro, Criminal—VII., Frances A. Kellor, Arena.
 Newspapers, Alien, of New York City, H. Clemens, Bkman.
 New York, Mid-Air Dining Clubs in, C. Moffett, Cent.
 New York's Subway Policy, W. J. Gaynor, MunA, June.
 New York's Water Front, Anne O'Hagan, JunM.
 New York: The Poor in Summer, R. A. Stevenson, Scrib.
 Nile, Sailing on the, F. M. Edselas, Cath.
 North Pole, How I Hope to Reach the, E. B. Baldwin, McCl.
 Ocean, Rolling Across the, W. Fawcett, FrL.
 Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, E. Wood, Ains.

- Okapi,—the Newly Discovered Beast, H. H. Johnston, McCl.
 Oklahoma, Florence B. Crofford, Mod.
 Palestine, Modern, Dress in, E. W. G. Masterman, Bib.
 Panama Hat, Rise of the, G. Sudley, JunM
 Pan-American Exposition:
 Art Exhibit, Grace W. Curran, Mod.
 Art, Organization as Applied to, C. Y. Turner, Cos.
 Athletics and the Stadium, J. E. Sullivan, Cos.
 City of Light, D. Gray, Cent.
 City of the Future—a Prophecy, J. B. Walker, Cos.
 Dooley, Mr., on the Midway, F. P. Dunne, Cos.
 Educational Influence of the Exposition, N. M. Butler, Cos.
 Human Nature, Exhibit of, Lavinia Hart, Cos.
 Incubator Baby and Niagara Falls, A. Brisbane, Cos.
 Mechanical and Electrical Features, W. S. Aldrich, Eng.
 Notes on the Exposition, R. Grant, Cos.
 Novelties at the Buffalo Fair, J. Hawthorne, Cos.
 Organization of an Exposition, W. I. Buchanan, Cos.
 Pan-American Exposition, L. D. Norvins, RRP, August 15
 Philippine Educational Exhibit, C. B. Spahr, Out.
 Studies from Life, T. Paul, NatM, August.
 Value of the Exposition, A. Shaw, Cos.
 Parodists, Some American, W. T. Larned, Bkman.
 Parody, Plea for, P. Pollard, Bkman.
 Papal Encyclical "Graves de Communi," A. Castelein, RGen.
 Paper Mill, Largest, in the World, A. D. Adams, CasM.
 Payne, John Howard, Repatriating, G. N. Lovejoy, Home.
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[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

- | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Ains. | Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y. | EdR. | Educational Review, N. Y. | NEng. | New England Magazine, Bos- |
| ACQR. | American Catholic Quarterly | Eng. | Engineering Magazine, N. Y. | NineC. | Nineteenth Century, London. |
| | Review, Phila. | EM. | España Moderna, Madrid. | NAR. | North American Review, N. Y. |
| AHR. | American Historical Review, | Ev. | Everybody's Magazine, N. Y. | Nou. | Nouvelle Revue, Paris. |
| | N. Y. | Fort. | Fortnightly Review, London. | NA. | Nuova Antologia, Roma. |
| AJS. | American Journal of Soci- | Forum. | Forum, N. Y. | OC. | Open Court, Chicago. |
| | ology, Chicago. | FrL. | Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y. | O. | Outing, N. Y. |
| AJT. | American Journal of The- | Gent. | Gentleman's Magazine, Lon- | Out. | Outlook, N. Y. |
| | ology, Chicago. | | don. | Over. | Overland Monthly, San Fran- |
| ALR. | American Law Review, St. | GBag. | Green Bag, Boston. | | cisco. |
| | Louis. | Gunt. | Gunter's Magazine, N. Y. | PMM. | Pall Mall Magazine, London. |
| AMonM. | American Monthly Magazine, | Harp. | Harper's Magazine, N. Y. | Pear. | Pearson's Magazine, N. Y. |
| | Washington, D. C. | Hart. | Hartford Seminary Record, | Phil. | Philosophical Review, N. Y. |
| AMRR. | American Monthly Review of | | Hartford, Conn. | PhoT. | Photographic Times, N. Y. |
| | Reviews, N. Y. | Home. | Home Magazine, N. Y. | PL. | Post-Lore, Boston. |
| ANat. | American Naturalist, Boston. | Hom. | Homiletic Review, N. Y. | PSQ. | Political Science Quarterly, |
| AngA. | Anglo-American Magazine, | HumN. | Humanité Nouvelle, Paris. | | Boston. |
| | N. Y. | Int. | International, Chicago. | PopA. | Popular Astronomy, North- |
| Annals. | Annals of the American Acad- | IJE. | International Journal of | | field, Minn. |
| | emy of Pol. and Soc. Science, | | Ethics, Phila. | PopS. | Popular Science Monthly, N. Y. |
| | Phila. | IntM. | International Monthly, Bur- | PRR. | Presbyterian and Reformed |
| APB. | Anthony's Photographic Bul- | | lington, Vt. | | Review, Phila. |
| | letin, N. Y. | IntS. | International Studio, N. Y. | PQ. | Presbyterian Quarterly, Char- |
| Arch. | Architectural Record, N. Y. | JMSI. | Journal of the Military Ser- | | lotte, N. C. |
| Arena. | Arena, N. Y. | | vice Institution, Governor's | QJEcon. | Quarterly Journal of Econom- |
| AD. | Art Amateur, N. Y. | | Island, N. Y. H. | | ics, Boston. |
| Ad. | Art and Decoration, N. Y. | JPEcon. | Journal of Political Economy, | QR. | Quarterly Review, London. |
| AI. | Art Interchange, N. Y. | | Chicago. | RasN. | Rassegna Nazionale, Florence. |
| AJ. | Art Journal, London. | JunM. | Junior Munssey, N. Y. | Refs. | Réforme Sociale, Paris. |
| Art. | Artist, London. | Kind. | Kindergarten Magazine, Chi- | RRL. | Review of Reviews, London. |
| Atlant. | Atlantic Monthly, Boston. | | cago. | RRM. | Review of Reviews, Mel- |
| Bad. | Badminton, London. | KindR. | Kindergarten Review, Spring- | | bourne. |
| BankL. | Bankers' Magazine, London. | | field, Mass. | RDM. | Revue des Deux Mondes, |
| BankNY. | Bankers' Magazine, N. Y. | Krin. | Kringsjaa, Christiania. | | Paris. |
| Bib. | Biblical World, Chicago. | LHJ. | Ladies' Home Journal, Phila. | RDP. | Revue du Droit Public, Paris. |
| BibS. | Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O. | LeisH. | Leisure Hour, London. | RGen. | Revue Générale, Brussels. |
| BU. | Bibliothèque Universelle, Lau- | Lipp. | Lippincott's Magazine, Phila. | RPar. | Revue de Paris, Paris. |
| | sanne. | LQ. | London Quarterly Review, | RPP. | Revue Politique et Parlema- |
| Black. | Blackwood's Magazine, Edin- | | London. | | taire, Paris. |
| | burgh. | Long. | Longman's Magazine, London. | RRP. | Revue des Revues, Paris. |
| BB. | Book Buyer, N. Y. | Luth. | Lutheran Quarterly, Gettys- | RSoc. | Revue Socialiste, Paris. |
| Bkman. | Bookman, N. Y. | | burg, Pa. | RPL. | Rivista Politica e Letteraria, |
| BP. | Brush and Pencil, Chicago. | McCl. | McClure's Magazine, N. Y. | | Rome. |
| Can. | Canadian Magazine, Toronto. | Mac. | Macmillan's Magazine, Lon- | Ros. | Rosary, Somerset, Ohio. |
| Cass. | Cassell's Magazine, London. | | don. | San. | Sanitarian, N. Y. |
| CasM. | Cassier's Magazine, N. Y. | MA. | Magazine of Art, London. | School. | School Review, Chicago. |
| Cath. | Catholic World, N. Y. | MRN. | Methodist Review, Nashville. | Scrib. | Scribner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Cent. | Century Magazine, N. Y. | MRNY. | Methodist Review, N. Y. | SR. | Sewanee Review, N. Y. |
| Cham. | Chambers's Journal, Edin- | Mind. | Mind, N. Y. | SocS. | Social Service, N. Y. |
| | burgh. | MisH. | Missionary Herald, Boston. | Str. | Strand Magazine, London. |
| Chaut. | Chautauquan, Cleveland, O. | MisR. | Missionary Review, N. Y. | Temp. | Temple Bar, London. |
| Cons. | Conservative Review, Wash- | Mod. | Modern Culture, Cleveland, O. | USM. | United Service Magazine, |
| | ington. | Mon. | Monist, Chicago. | | London. |
| Contem. | Contemporary Review, Lon- | MonR. | Monthly Review, N. Y. | West. | Westminster Review, London. |
| | don. | MunA. | Municipal Affairs, N. Y. | WWM. | Wide World Magazine, Lon- |
| Corn. | Cornhill, London. | Mun. | Munssey's Magazine, N. Y. | | don. |
| Cos. | Cosmopolitan, N. Y. | Mus. | Music, Chicago. | WPM. | Wilson's Photographic Maga- |
| Crit. | Critic, N. Y. | NatGM. | National Geographic Maga- | | zine, N. Y. |
| Deut. | Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart. | | zine, Washington, D. C. | WW. | World's Work, N. Y. |
| Dial. | Dial, Chicago. | NatM. | National Magazine, Boston. | Yale. | Yale Review, New Haven. |
| Dub. | Dublin Review, Dublin. | NatR. | National Review, London. | YM. | Young Man, London. |
| Edin. | Edinburgh Review, London. | NC. | New-Church Review, Boston. | YW. | Young Woman, London. |
| Ed. | Education, Boston. | | | | |

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

November
1901

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



The New York Municipal Campaign

With Portraits

A Sketch of Seth Low By Dr. James H. Canfield
Edward M. Shepard By George Foster Peabody
The Issues of the New York Campaign
By Dr. Milo Roy Maltbie

The Campaign in Philadelphia

By Clinton Rogers Woodruff. Illustrated

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By Capt. John H. Parker

The War from the Filipinos' Point of View

By Capt. H. L. Hawthorne

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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXIV.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 5.

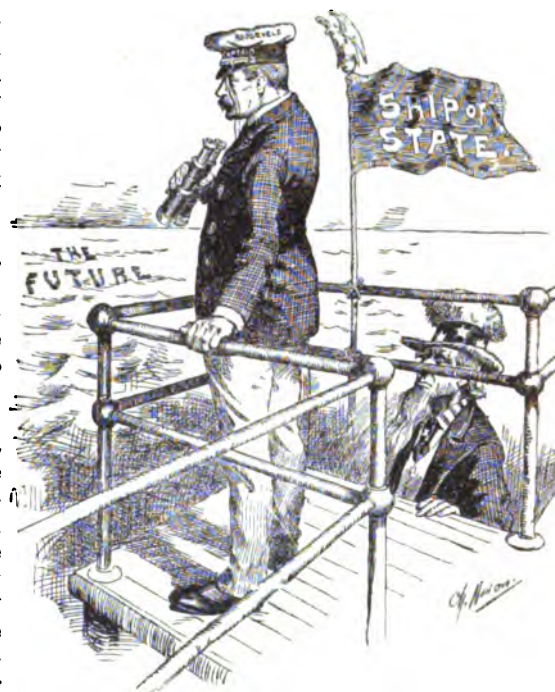
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The New President at Work.

Naturally enough, the leading American topic of the past month has been the new hand at the helm of national affairs. That Mr. Roosevelt would act in harmony with the spirit of Mr. McKinley's policies was to have been expected, even if he had not expressly declared himself upon that point when he took the oath of office and urged the existing members of the Cabinet to retain their portfolios. But it remains true that even with the utmost fidelity to the policies of his predecessor Mr. Roosevelt must bear the whole burden of responsibility that pertains to his office. He cannot be absolved from the slightest portion of his duty to be the President in all that the word involves, and to follow his own conscience and best judgment in the making of every one of the almost countless decisions that the President must face every day of his life. Fortunately, Mr. Roosevelt's personality, manner, mode of speech, and point of view are exceptionally well known to the whole country, and there ought not to be any great surprises in store. According to the Washington correspondents, he has carried into the White House his well-known habits of informality, frankness, and approachability. On the other hand, it is shown that he works with method, concentration, and great industry, that he dispatches business promptly and rapidly, and that he can make important decisions without timidity or worry.

His Principles in Appointment.

He has been fortunate in being able to give his best thought in the opening weeks of his administration to measures rather than to men; that is to say, to principles of action and problems of policy rather than to a weighing of the claims of office-seekers. Nevertheless, the range of the President's appointing power is so vast that at any given moment there are always vacancies to be filled by reason of death, resignation, removal, or expiration of term. Mr. Roosevelt has already filled a number of such vacancies, and in doing so has been fortunate in having the opportunity to establish



THE NEW VOYAGE BEGUN.

From the North American (Philadelphia).

once for all some of the leading principles that are to guide him in this matter of filling the offices. So large a part of any President's work consists in the making of appointments, and so much is involved in the way this is done, that these initial steps taken by the President are justly regarded as matters of the largest public consequence. Immediately after President McKinley's funeral the appointment of Mr. W. B. Ridgely, of Springfield, Ill., as Comptroller of the Currency was announced, but this selection is not to be ascribed to President Roosevelt. Mr. Charles G. Dawes had resigned several months before, to take effect on October 1, and Mr. McKinley had fully decided upon the appointment of Senator Culom's son-in-law, Mr. Ridgely, to fill the vacancy.



Photo by Randall.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR T. HADLEY, OF YALE UNIVERSITY,
Under whose direction Yale has celebrated its two hundredth anniversary.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

. XXIV.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 5.

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It is stated that Mr. Ridgely's commission had been made out before Mr. McKinley went to Buffalo. Mr. Roosevelt very appropriately honored the selection which had been definitely made by his predecessor. While the appointment was presumably a good one, it cannot be taken as illustrating in any way Mr. Roosevelt's principles of selection.

One of the first significant appointments made by President Roosevelt was that of United States District Attorney of Kansas. A federal district attorneyship, especially in our Western States, is looked upon as a great political as well as professional prize. It is an office of immense dignity and influence. Its incumbent has close relations with lawyers and politicians in every part of his State or judicial district. The district attorney ought to be something more than a mediocre lawyer whose claims to the office are based upon his being an expert politician with a strong place in the party organization and with a mortgage upon one or both of the United States Senators from his State. Senator Burton of Kansas had ineffectually besieged President McKinley for the appointment of a political associate who had the backing of the Republican State organization. Mr. Burton seems to have expected better fortune at the hands of President Roosevelt, but he was doomed to disappointment. The President declined to abdicate any part of his responsibility for the selection of public servants. He made it plain that he should regard fitness as the first test, and the office was accordingly given to a man whose qualifications Mr. Roosevelt came to be convinced were decidedly superior. Senator Burton and his friends, on the other hand, could not complain that the President's action was tinged even in the slightest degree by opposition to them. He made it plain that he recognized the usefulness and necessity of party organization, and that he would always be glad to entertain requests and recommendations from such sources. But he also served distinct notice that he should expect such recommendations to be of a kind that would bear the test of submission to the disinterested public opinion of the communities most affected. He proposed, in other words, to have the best people of Kansas say that President Roosevelt had made a thoroughly becoming and worthy appointment.

A Necessary Condition.

Obviously there must always be one chief condition upon which the President of the United States can carry out such a policy in the making of appointments. That condition is that the politicians and the



WILLIAM BARRET RIDGELY OF ILLINOIS,
Successor to Charles G. Dawes as Comptroller of the
Currency.

people must see clearly that the President is actuated wholly by disinterestedness and patriotic motives, and not at all by selfish or personal considerations. Thus, if it came about that the President were taking part in a merely factional local fight, he might be checkmated by a refusal of the Senate to confirm, on the old principle of senatorial courtesy. But under such circumstances as those just mentioned, Senator Burton would not for a moment think of trying to block the confirmation of the appointee, because public opinion would be wholly against him. This Kansas episode will doubtless have saved some other Senators from embarrassment, because it will have made it so perfectly clear, not only to them, but also to their constituents at home, that it would be useless for them to appear before the President as champions of candidates for post-masterships, or other federal appointments in their States, unless such candidates could pass muster as being well qualified on all grounds.

*As to
Civil Service
Reform.*

It would not be just to Mr. Roosevelt's predecessors in office to assume that they also did not recognize in the main the duty of making appointments on the basis of fitness. But it happens that no other President, at least in recent times, has come into the office so entirely free as Mr. Roose-

velt from obligations and relationships that might at times lead to a compromise of the principle. Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt has brought with him into the President's office the reputation of being the foremost practical civil service reformer in the country, and the politicians will not expect him to do anything to tarnish that reputation. It so happened that there was a vacancy to be filled in the board of Civil Service Commissioners at Washington, and Mr. Roosevelt showed his attitude toward the laborious place that he himself held for six years under Presidents Harrison and Cleveland by choosing an eminent civil-service reformer, the Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Foulke is a Republican and a very brilliant campaign speaker, but he has long been one of the leaders in the movement for the placing of the civil service on a strict business basis, and is a member of the council of the National Civil-Service Reform League. He is the ideal man for the place.

*Parties and
Offices in
the South.*

The selection of federal office-holders for the Southern States has been attended with practical difficulties to all Republican Presidents since Grant's second administration. Mr. Roosevelt is in an exceptionally favorable position in that regard. The dominant elements in the Southern States in society and business, in church and school, as well as in State and local government, have been the white Democrats. In several of the Southern States the Republican party has been so weak that it has been absolutely without any representation at all in State legislatures, and its participation in State and local politics has amounted to little or nothing. The Northern citizen of good standing, going South as a visitor or on a business errand, would scarcely find any traces at all of the existence of a Republican party in those States. Yet when Republican national conventions are held, there appear from those very States full delegations, which, taken together, constitute a large part of the voting strength of the convention. These delegates have been sent by party organizations which have been kept alive largely for the sake of participation in the national conventions, and a subsequent claim upon local federal offices. This condition of parties has been disadvantageous from every point of view.

*Normal Con-
ditions Should
Appear.*

Democratic solidarity in the South is an abnormal political attitude that is detrimental to the best interests of the Southern States. It has grown out of the issues of the Civil War and the reconstruction policies of the Republican party. But those issues are now a matter of history rather than of

current politics. All of the Southern States have, by one method or another, now excluded the illiterate negro from the franchise. There is no longer the slightest chance that the negro race as such can gain political ascendancy in any Southern State. The Republicans of the North have shown that they expect the Southern States to work out their own franchise problems without interference. White men in the North belong to different parties because they hold different opinions on public questions. Southern men have a special aptitude for politics and the problems of statesmanship, and it is absurd to suppose that they all think alike and for that reason are all Democrats. The educated young men of the South are by nature and instinct much more in sympathy with the views of American policy and statesmanship that Mr. Roosevelt entertains than are the educated young men of New England. There is not a particle of sectionalism in the make-up of the new President. He was a two-year-old child when the Civil War broke out, and he belongs essentially to a new era. Mr. McKinley had no sectional prejudices, although he was a Civil War veteran, and the South had learned to esteem and admire him. If he was the foremost figure in the transition from the old to the new period, Mr. Roosevelt should be regarded as belonging wholly to the new era, and Southern men should now feel that they might, like the men of the North, the East and the West, indulge in the luxury of dividing in politics on normal and healthy lines in accordance with their true convictions.

*Roosevelt's
Southern
Policy.*

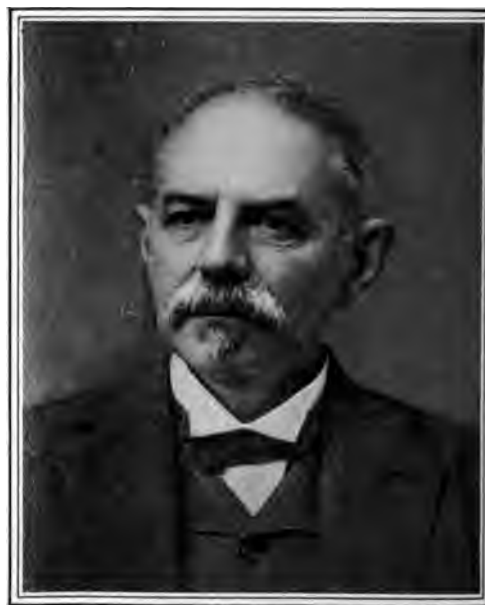
Regardless, however, of mere party considerations, President Roosevelt has determined to apply to the South his principle that the first consideration in appointing men to office must be their personal fitness, and the second must be their reasonable acceptability to the people of the neighborhood where their functions are to be performed. The first opportunity that presented itself for the exemplification of this principle was in Alabama. A vacancy had occurred through the death of a United States district judge. Although the judiciary should be kept as much as possible from mere party associations, it has been the general rule for Presidents to fill vacancies on the federal bench with men belonging to their own political party. There were several Republican candidates for the vacant Alabama judgeship, the most prominent of whom was the district attorney. Mr. Roosevelt, however, appointed a Democratic ex-governor, the Hon. Thomas G. Jones. Mr. Jones is not a man of the extreme partisan type, and he has shown himself broad-minded

and just in his attitude toward the education of the colored race and in his stern opposition to lynching. It is understood that Mr. Booker T. Washington, who is the most prominent colored Republican of the South, heartily concurred in the selection of ex-Governor Jones. Although the appointment was displeasing to certain organized groups of Republican politicians, there is ample reason for saying that it immensely strengthened the real and permanent interests of the Republican party in the South. It does not mean, of course, that President Roosevelt intends to ignore existing adherents of the Republican party in the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Gulf States; but he will consult local sentiment and will not appoint Republicans who do not command confidence and respect in their neighborhoods irrespective of party consideration.

The Politics of it. In answer to those Republicans who say that this method will destroy the

Republican party as now organized in the South, the reply might be made that perhaps destruction of the existing Republican organization, at least in some Southern States, is the only possible means by which a real and influential Republican organization can be started. Doubtless, Mr. Roosevelt sees with perfect clearness the effect that his Southern policy might conceivably have upon his future political fortunes. If he were merely planning to capture the presidential nomination in 1904, nothing would be easier for him than to make Southern appointments in such a way as to secure for himself the entire mass of Southern Republican delegates. And it is, of course, not impossible that the course he has decided to pursue may alienate the Southern delegations, which, accordingly, may be purchased once and again in behalf of presidential candidates with long purses—as, everybody knows, has happened in times past. But considerations of this kind will not keep Mr. Roosevelt from doing what he believes to be his duty to the South, and, in the long run, to the Republican party. Since there was unanimous agreement upon Mr. McKinley's renomination there was, of course, no struggle over the control of the Southern delegations in the last national convention, and there were no pledges to be kept as to appointments. Mr. McKinley's hands were free, and if he had lived his policy in Southern appointments would have been shown to be not unlike that which Mr. Roosevelt is pursuing. Thus, the new President is not departing essentially from the principle Mr. McKinley had adopted, notably in South Carolina and Louisiana, and to some extent in other States. For a long time it has been desired by many thought-

ful Republicans to change the basis of representation in the national conventions from that of the whole population to that of actual Republican strength as shown in the election returns. This is a reform that might well have been taken up and accomplished at the Philadelphia convention



HON. THOMAS G. JONES, OF ALABAMA.

last year. The Republican National Committee ought to find a way to bring it about in time to give a truly representative character to the next presidential convention.

The Tariff as an Early Issue. Undoubtedly, President Roosevelt will have found the preparation of his message to Congress a far more difficult matter than the establishment of his principles and methods in the matter of making appointments. There seems to be a widespread belief that the United States is upon the verge of important practical changes in its tariff system. Much has been said about the encouragement of foreign trade by tariff concessions and reciprocity arrangements, but it is far easier to discuss these subjects in a general way than to deal with them specifically. A number of reciprocity treaties have already been negotiated through the efforts of the Hon. John A. Kasson, who was appointed by Mr. McKinley a special commissioner for that purpose. But these treaties have not found favor with the Senate; at least, they have remained unratified. They were negotiated under the terms of the Dingley tariff law, which provides for five-year reci-

procuity treaties with maximum concessions from the established tariff rates of only 20 per cent. The treaties already negotiated keep well inside of this maximum limit, and they provide, therefore, for nothing at all radical. Even in the case of the much-discussed reciprocity treaty with France we concede so little that the reciprocal benefits offered us by the French do not make our position as favorable as that which all the European countries already enjoy. In other words, the existing French tariff provides a maximum and minimum set of rates; and European powers, without any important exception, have all obtained the benefit of the minimum rates. Our goods have to pay the maximum rates, and if the reciprocity treaty should be ratified by Congress, we should still have to pay on a number of our important exports somewhat more than other countries pay at the French custom-houses, the reason for this being that we ourselves concede so little to France.

*Expert
Inquiry
Needed.*

It had better be acknowledged at once that the whole question involves many difficulties, and that some of the people who have expressed themselves most positively on the subject owe their easy assurance to their blissful ignorance. There is in the country a lingering prejudice against tariff commissions, and Congress has always been rather impatient of the outside expert inquiry into such questions. Nevertheless, it is perhaps true that there has not for a long time been greater need

of a thorough, business like, non-partisan, and wholly expert inquiry into the relation of our commerce to our own and foreign tariff charges, and to such questions as those of wages and labor cost. The success of American manufactures in foreign fields would indicate that in some lines,



HON. JOHN A. KASSON.



G. O. P.: "What's the use trying to get away from it?"
From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul).

at least, our industries would not be injured by the withdrawal of protection. As to certain other lines of manufacture there is a widespread sentiment that the creation of a complete or virtual monopoly at home makes it desirable in the interests of the consumer to admit foreign goods on more favorable terms. Thus, tin-plate might be mentioned as an instance of this kind. The proposal to remove tariff protection altogether from such industries as have become monopolized by trusts could, of course, be carried out only to a partial extent, or in an approximate way. All that can be said for the plan is that it furnishes suggestions of a kind that might influence the Ways and Means Committee, or a tariff commission, in overhauling the schedules. Certain cautious and conservative elements in Congress will be opposed to any tariff changes at all at the present time, their principal argument being that business is now prosperous, and that it ought not to be disturbed by those uncertainties that come with tariff agitation. Special interests of all kinds will naturally combine to keep things as they are, because one change tends to lead to another.

*Cuba
and the
Tariff.*

Probably the most concrete phase of the tariff question that will present itself in the near future will have to do with the commercial relations between Cuba and the United States. Every business interest in the island of Cuba realizes keenly that permanent prosperity means the admission of Cuban sugar and tobacco to the American market, either without duty or else at greatly reduced rates. Cuban independence will be a very empty privilege if favorable access to the American market is denied. It has been the belief in Cuba that the concession to the United States of a series of coaling and naval stations was to be met by trade concessions that would restore the prosperity of Cuban agriculture. Rather than suffer exclusion from the American market the Cubans would prefer full annexation, with the necessary sequel of free trade. Against the admission of Cuban sugar on especially favorable terms will be found arrayed the cane-sugar interests of Louisiana and the beet-sugar interests of the North and West. Just where the so-called sugar trust is arraying itself on this question is evidently quite puzzling to the newspapers, for some of them declare it to be on one side, and some of them are sure that it is on the other. The truth probably is that the American Sugar Refining Company is simply proposing, in any case, to maintain the lead in the manufacture and sale of the finished product, and it could probably adjust its business to almost any kind of tariff arrangement. It has been understood that the recent large increase in the capital of the sugar trust has been devoted to the purchase of sugar lands in Cuba, and to preparation for a prospective policy of reciprocity, or of annexation and free trade. As our regular readers are aware, this REVIEW has always shown a keen interest in the development of the American beet-sugar industry, but we have also believed that broad statesmanship calls for a policy looking toward full freedom of trade between the United States and the annexed islands, and that Cuba in due time ought to become a part of the United States.

*Cuban
Election
Plans.*

At the time of President McKinley's death the Cuban convention had completed its preparation of an election law. Governor-General Wood was unable to reach Canton in time to attend President McKinley's funeral. Subsequently, he had full conferences with President Roosevelt at the White House. The election law was approved, and the Constitutional Convention has closed its sessions, having fully completed its work. The general elections will be held on December 31. Provincial governors and councillors are to be chosen

by direct vote, as also are representatives for the lower house of the Cuban Congress; but the President, Vice-President, and Senators are to be chosen by an electoral college, which will meet and act on February 24, the electors having been chosen on December 31. When full reports are made to General Wood, as Military Governor, of the results of the election of February 24, he will name the date for the assembling of the Cuban Congress, the inauguration of the President and Vice-President, and the transfer of actual authority to the new Cuban government.

*Mr. Palma
as a
Candidate.*

The most prominent candidate for the presidency is Mr. Estrada Palma, who represented the Cuban movement in the United States during the revolution against Spain. Mr. Palma is justly esteemed in the United States, as well as in Cuba, for his patriotism, intelligence, and integrity. The chief advocate of his election is General Gomez. Mr. Palma in a letter to his Cuban supporters defining his program, declared, first, for a commercial treaty with the United States to favor sugar and other Cuban products, though he particularly advocates the maintenance of a sufficiently high tariff to give Cuba a substantial revenue from imports. He declared that Cuba must carefully



CUBA'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

LONE CANDIDATE PALMA: "You see, there is only room for one platform in Cuba."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

adjust its expenditures to its sources of income, and he had the courage to advocate the scaling down of the nominal debts due from the Cuban Republic to the soldiers who fought in the recent revolutionary war. He further recommended a treaty to define the relations between Cuba and the United States in which the Cuban position under the Platt Amendment should be interpreted as favorably as possible to the sovereignty and independence of the Cuban Republic. Mr. Palma's entire letter is statesmanlike and creditable. General Wood's recent report on the American troops in Cuba shows a remarkable state of good health, the death-rate during the past year having been almost incredibly low. Major Dunn, the Judge-Advocate, says that experience in Cuba shows about twice as many arrests for drunkenness in the three months following the enforcement of the anti-canteen law as in the three months before that law came into effect.

"Trusts" and Public Opinion. Some of the so-called conservative elements that fear to check the steady current of the country's prosperity by the reopening of the tariff question are equally averse to any attempt to deal concretely with the trust question. On the other hand, it must be confessed that public opinion has been fast reconciling itself to the new economic tendencies. The general alarm that was felt in all circles a year or two ago about the stupendous growth of industrial amalgamation is no longer evident. Downright denunciation of the trusts is far less frequent this year than last; and destructive remedies, even where evils are admitted to exist, seem now to lack influential championship. In not one of the forty-five States of the Union is anything of an effective sort being done to prevent the formation of colossal corporations or to interfere with the transaction of business throughout the country by those that already exist. There is no longer any good reason to think that governmental action of any kind will be invoked to dissolve the great corporations now doing business or to prevent the formation of others. It is true, nevertheless, that the subject is one of national rather than of State or local scope. Nobody can well doubt that if business had been transacted on the national scale, as at present, when the federal constitution was formed, the control of business corporations other than strictly local ones would have been vested in the national government as a matter of common concern.

National Character of Large Companies. Such institutions as the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Bell Telephone Company, the Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Re-

fining Company, the United States Steel Corporation, and very many others that might be named are almost as truly national in the scope of their operations as the postal service itself; and some of the great insurance companies are similarly widespread in their spheres. These huge corporations cannot be supervised by the State from which they have obtained their charters of incorporation, nor can they be properly dealt with under the varying laws and methods of the many States and Territories in which they carry on business. Under the interstate commerce laws, the national government has assumed a certain limited supervision of the railway system of the country, and under existing powers it might conceivably attempt some regulation of the affairs of great industrial corporations doing interstate business. But complete authority to regulate and control would seem to require an amendment to the Constitution. For some time past the opinion has prevailed at Washington that a new cabinet department, to be known as that of Commerce, ought to be established, and this was recommended by President McKinley in his last message to Congress. Whatever supervision over great corporations might be vested in the United States Government could be appropriately exercised through this new department, which would also assume in extended form the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Publicity the First Demand. Very few of the great so-called trusts are monopolies in a complete sense, and all of them in form are simply business corporations on a greater scale than was customary a few years ago. Whatever degree of public regulation or control they may be found to need in the future, the thing first desirable is knowledge of their financial condition and business methods—in other words, publicity of a kind illustrated by the reports that banks are required to give and that insurance companies are also, to some extent, obliged to submit. In his very able and striking message to the New York State Legislature of January, 1900, Governor Roosevelt dealt with the trust question at some length, and set forth in excellent form the argument for full publicity. There is good reason to think that President Roosevelt has not changed his views upon these questions, and that he believes it would be better for the corporations themselves and for the country at large if the authority of the national government were so extended as to permit Congress to enact laws for the supervision or regulation of the great industrial companies. Most of these business amalgamations have been carrying on their affairs under a veil of mystery that the small stockholder is powerless to penetrate.

A highly significant innovation was made, however, by the directors of the United States Steel Corporation when, on October 1, it gave to its stockholders and to the general public a straightforward and intelligible statement of its gross earnings by months, its expenditure, its profits, and its disposition of the net gains. This largest of all the industrial amalgamations was regarded in many quarters as a very doubtful experiment. It seems to have been formed in self-defense by its constituent members, which found themselves face to face with the danger of competitive wars with one another that might have worked great harm to all and real benefit to none. The resulting amalgamation had nothing to guide it in its methods, and was obliged to pay for its experience as it



THE FATTED STEER: "I just wonder what he is going to do?"—From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul).

went along. It seems to have been able already to effect great savings by unifying certain classes of expenditure, by the avoidance of much duplication of effort and unnecessary transportation of raw material, and by getting rid of much of the managerial expense that was formerly entailed upon the several distinct companies. There was general surprise that the earnings of the Steel Corporation showed so favorably for the period of the strike by the Amalgamated men under Mr. Shaffer's leadership. It is perfectly evident that the Steel Corporation made a strong gain in the confidence of the financial world and in the estimation of the country at large by the simple process of issuing a financial statement. And it is to be hoped that this good example will have been found contagious.

It is said that some prominent financiers and so-called "trust magnates" who did not believe at all in the policy of publishing reports have been quite converted by the good results that followed the step taken by the Steel Corporation. The men who have the great industrial corporations in their hands may discover in the near future that the country is disposed to make a very sharp distinction between those on the one hand that dare to make public their financial and business conditions and methods, and those on the other that prefer to keep in the dark. It is quite time that all these great companies should be setting their houses in order and making ready for the day when they will be expected to do business as systematically and correctly as any bank. The fact should not be overlooked that one branch of Congress has already voted in favor of an amendment to the Constitution extending the power of the national government to include the regulation of corporations; and it might be found that the Senate would also favor such a plan. An amendment to the Constitution requires a two-thirds majority in each House of Congress and subsequent ratification by three-fourths of the States. Legislation would have to follow to give practical effect to an amendment, and thus several years would be required before the national regulation of corporations could come about through such a process. But in any case those corporations will be in the best position that not only have little to conceal, but that are quite ready of their own accord to disclose their financial condition periodically to all whom it may concern.

Whether or not the trust question is to come prominently before Congress at its approaching session cannot well be foretold, but it is quite probable that the ship subsidy question will be revised and discussed with much energy. There seems no prospect that the leading Republicans can be brought to agree on this question. Many of the most influential men in Congress do not believe in the subsidy policy, and in any case they find nothing commendable in the particular proposals of the bill that was so strenuously urged in the last Congress by Senators Frye and Hanna. Certainly, our ship-building industry is growing very fast as a branch of the enormous expansion of the general American manufacture of steel and machinery. And this development of American ship-building seems likely to go forward quite irrespective of legislation. Operating steamship lines on the high seas is, of course, a wholly different matter. The fundamental fact about it is that American capital heretofore has found more profitable em-

ployment in railroads and other enterprises, and we could afford to let the less prosperous nations of Europe do our ocean freighting business, they being content with smaller dividends than would satisfy Americans. Upon hardly any other subject of a politico-economic character has so much meaningless nonsense been talked in the past few years in this country as upon this one topic of the carrying trade on the high seas.

What the Proposal has Meant.

The general subsidy proposal has amounted in effect to this: that instead of employing the world's ocean tonnage at the most favorable possible rates to do our freighting for us, we should tax ourselves in order to pay American ship-owners the higher prices that they would demand before being willing to go extensively into the business. Our foreign trade has been growing by leaps and by bounds—more rapidly, indeed, than any country's foreign trade has ever grown before—during this very period in which the advocates of subsidy have been lamenting over our disadvantages in the matter of foreign commerce as due to the lack of American-owned merchant ships. The best way to promote American foreign commerce is to make some tariff relaxations, to increase the navy steadily, and to build the trans-Isthmian canal as quickly as possible. Then if American trade seems to depend upon the establishment of steamship lines, it may be found feasible to grant small subsidies, prescribed for a very brief period of years, to encourage the establishment of frequent and efficient steamship service between specified South American and North American ports. We have reached the time when the growth of American trade, the vast increase in the volume of American capital, and the revolution in the methods of doing business are completely changing all the conditions.

"Circumstances Alter Cases."

American industrial and commercial life has changed so much in the few years since Senator Frye began to advocate his steamship subsidy measure that arguments which might have had much weight at that time are relatively obsolete now. Within another five years an American trust may have decided to buy up the principal steamship lines of the world and operate them under the American flag. In other words, any possible advantages that could be expected under a modest little steamship subsidy measure could not begin to compare, as a change-producing motive force in the economic world, with the stupendous change-producing forces that are already at work. This being the case—and American industry and commerce being at present the largest beneficia-

ries of the new economic methods and forces—why not be patient for a year or two and see what further growth the American merchant marine may have without gifts from the national Treasury? The wiser course is to lessen trade shackles, enormously improve our consular system, and give the American merchant every kind of reasonable and intelligent aid in developing new markets. The Standard Oil Company has no trouble in shipping its products wherever it can develop a market. The American Fruit Company has provided a great fleet for its growing West Indian trade. The transcontinental railway interests, like those under the direction of Mr. J. J. Hill, are capable of providing ocean tonnage for our expanding Oriental trade. The country would not be much surprised to find the American Sugar Refining Company running a West Indian line of its own, or some great American combination, endeavoring to supply the demand of the United States for coffee, buying Brazilian plantations and providing its own direct steamship service.

The Triangular Trade Routes.

Heretofore Europe has supplied the South American market with manufactured goods, and European shipping has to a considerable extent followed a triangular route, cargoes of manufactured goods being carried from Germany, France or England to South America, where cargoes of hides, coffee, and other products are secured for New York, Philadelphia, and other American ports, where, in turn, cargoes of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, or other American products are loaded for the European market. This course of triangular trade has been economical and advantageous for everybody, in spite of assertions to the contrary of certain American speakers and writers. Each of the three continents concerned, namely, Europe, South America, and North America, has been enabled in this way to buy and sell exactly the commodities that it needed to buy and to sell. With the cutting of the trans-Isthmian canal, and with the very rapid maturing of the industrial production of the United States, conditions of trade between North and South America may well begin to change quite materially. With or without the artificial stimulus of subsidies we shall find a steady growth of direct trade between the United States and the Latin-American republics. North American capital in large masses, and on well-considered plans, will doubtless interest itself in the development of the natural resources of South America; and although it would be absurd to suppose that Europe is to lose her South American trade, it is reasonable enough to suppose that

the total volume of this South American trade will increase many-fold, and that the United States will participate largely in the benefits of such expansion.

Importance of the Isthmus to this Country. In the future development of the United States, whether in commerce or in strategic strength and in influence as a world power, the Isthmus must be the pivotal point. Whether the canal is to be completed where the French began it—across Panama—or whether it is destined to connect Lake Nicaragua with the two oceans, is principally a technical matter that belongs to the engineering experts, shipping and commercial experts, and naval and strategical experts. What concerns the people of the United States broadly is that the canal, wherever built, should be owned by the United States Government and controlled by it in every sense of the word. That so great a public work should be owned by the Government, yet permanently controlled in a sense somewhat short of sovereignty, is almost inconceivable to a thoughtful and intelligent man. It is quite conceivable that a private commercial company, whether French, American, or mixed and international, should build a Nicaragua canal under the sovereignty of Nicaragua, and with its operation, where the issues of war and peace are involved, fixed under terms agreed upon by a group of nations. Even such an arrangement, however, would not be quite compatible with the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine as interpreted in recent years. But that the United States Government should itself construct the canal at the cost of the public Treasury, with sovereignty over it vested in a South American state, and the control of it, as respects war and peace, vested in a group of great European naval powers, would mean that our Government had put itself in the position of a mere private trading company.

Advantages of Annexation. The United States Government cannot appropriately construct a vast and permanent public work like a ship canal upon soil over which the United States does not propose to become sovereign in the full sense at some time. The French company that owns the unfinished Panama canal is anxious to sell its assets, whatever they may be, to the United States Government. But such a purchase should not be consummated without negotiations for the purchase at a good price from the Republic of Colombia of its long Isthmian stretch known as the State of Panama. In times of emergency we already exercise supervisory functions in the State of Panama under a long-standing treaty, whereby we guarantee peace and order

there to the end that the Panama Railroad may be operated without obstruction. Topographical conditions are such that the Isthmus bears no actual relation to the political, economic, or social life of the Republic of Colombia. The Isthmus has always been identified with North America rather than with South America; and inasmuch as the Panama Railroad has long been its principal economic factor, it has been especially identified with the United States. Our interests there are already paramount, and we could not possibly allow any disposition to be made of the Isthmus that would tend to lessen our influence or authority. Our position in the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea, and our acquisition of Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines, point to our full acquisition of the Isthmus as the one essential step to be taken in the rounding out of our policy of territorial and trade expansion. With the Isthmus annexed by purchase, all diplomatic questions about the control of an Isthmian canal would adjust themselves to the changed situation.

A New Treaty with England. The report has been current for a number of weeks, and has not been denied, that England and the United States have agreed upon the points of a new treaty in abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and in recognition of the radical changes made by the Senate in the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. For a generation it has been the practically unanimous opinion of American Presidents, Secretaries of State, and Congressional authorities on international law that the plans outlined in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty for the control of an Isthmian ship canal could not now be regarded as limiting the freedom of the United States to take any course it should think best in promoting an interoceanic waterway. In England the view now prevails among public men that the United States will in any case be the builder, owner, and master of the canal whenever built, and that much the best course for England to pursue is both to accept and to encourage precisely this solution. When the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were announced President Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, declared his opposition most emphatically, on the ground that the residual control of the American canal should be vested in the American government. The Senate amendments were in the line of the position that Mr. Roosevelt advocated. It is the President himself, under the Constitution, who holds and exercises the treaty-making power, and the new treaty with England on the canal question, which, it is supposed, will be submitted to the Senate in December, will be Mr. Roosevelt's. The treaty-making power involves policy in the

highest sense, and the Constitution vests it in the President, who is to act with the advice and consent of the Senate. With all due respect to the excellent gentlemen who compose the cabinet, it is quite reasonable and within bounds to say that President Roosevelt, quite apart from the fact that constitutional authority is now vested in him, has been better known than any of them as a student and an exponent of the distinctively American policy in the Western Hemisphere. It is to be taken for granted, therefore, that he will lead in reality as well as in name; and that no treaties will be submitted to the Senate that would be out of line with the well-known views that he has heretofore so deliberately expressed. Conversely, it may be said that a new treaty which meets Mr. Roosevelt's ideas ought to be acceptable to all the ardent advocates of an American canal.



MEXICO PREPARING FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

(The political cartoons of the Mexican comic paper *El Hijo del Ahuizote*, published in the City of Mexico, are intensely hostile to the administration of President Díaz. This one represents the President as greeting the United States, on occasion of the Pan-American Congress, with a picture showing Uncle Sam seated on the throne of the Montezumas. The inference is that Mexico is unduly under American influence, and will act with the United States in the Congress.)

A Great International Gathering. The Pan-American Congress convened in the City of Mexico late in October, and it was expected that its sessions would continue for a number of weeks. Although education in the South American countries is far from universal, and the institutions of society and government lack the stability that has been attained in Europe and the United States, it is none the less true that all the Latin-American republics have their select coteries of highly educated and cultivated people. In the professions, particularly those of medicine and law, the South Americans take high rank; and their public men are especially well versed in diplomacy and international law. One reason, of course, for the extent to which the law of nations has been cultivated in Central and South American states is the considerable number of sovereign and independent republics among which the territory is divided up. Thus they have their relations with one another to consider as well as those with North America and Europe, and they expect their public men to be familiar with the history and methods of diplomacy and with the principles and precedents of international law. The Argentine Republic, Chile, Peru, Brazil, and all the other republics of Central and South America have sent men of ability and experience to meet the delegations of Mexico and the United States. Peru, for example, is represented by its vice-president and the chief justice of its supreme court, together with the able diplomat who is its minister at Washington. The American delegation has at its head ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, and the other members are Mr. Buchanan of Iowa, Mr. John Barrett, Mr. Volney Foster of Chicago, and Mr. Charles Pepper of Washington.

Need of Inter-American Transportation Facilities. Many of the delegates from South America came first to New York and Washington and went by rail to Mexico. Some went by direct steamship lines to Europe, then came by fast ships to this country, with the long railroad ride to the City of Mexico still before them—all of which illustrates the great progress in transportation facilities that must be brought about in order to make intercourse easier throughout the Western Hemisphere. Mexico, for instance, has been so little accessible to the South American republics and has had so little trade with them that until lately it has not had diplomatic representatives at their capitals. Several of the South American ministers at Washington are also accredited to Mexico. Naturally this congress will give attention to various matters relating to transportation, commerce, and the promotion of closer relations.

*The
Arbitration
Question.*

One of the subjects to be dealt with has to do with the provision of some kind of a court of claims to facilitate the adjustment of the many cases arising from the demands of citizens of one country upon the government of another. But the theme to which most thought in advance has been given is that of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between governments. As our readers will remember, this question at one time threatened to keep Chile and Peru from attending the Congress. Chile was disposed to make the condition that the Congress should not discuss the question of submitting existing disputes to arbitration, but only those which should arise at some future time, and the Chilean government desired guarantees on this point before agreeing to send delegates. Peru and Bolivia, on the other hand, intimated that if such promises were made to Chile, they would refuse to participate in the Congress, and would do what they could to keep other states away. As matters stand, all of the South American states have joined in the Congress, and they will take their chances on the scope that the arbitration discussion may assume. In any case, no arbitration would be binding except upon the powers that voluntarily acceded to it.

*The
Grievance
of Peru.*

After the successful war against Peru, Chile retained occupation of two Peruvian coast provinces for a term of years. That term expired several years ago. The provinces in question are rich in certain mineral deposits, by virtue of which Chile has been enabled enormously to increase her public revenues. With this increase of resources she has been able to maintain her army and navy. To allow Peru to resume possession of her old seaboard would be for Chile to deprive herself of her largest sources of income. The situation is such from a strategic standpoint that it is wholly controlled by sea power; but Peru has practically no navy. Consequently, in view of Chile's refusal or neglect to fulfill treaty pledges, Peru's only hope lies either in the submission of the question to arbitration or else in the intervention of some outside naval power. Chile is said to have been cultivating close relations with Germany. Peru is inclined, on the other hand, to cultivate as close relations as possible with the United States. Chile's position is by no means a firm or secure one, because hitherto she has not repudiated the treaty with Peru, but has merely found reasons for prolonging diplomatic discussion over detail and thus delaying the carrying out of agreements. Peru obviously has a clear legal claim to the provinces, conditioned upon the outcome of

certain proceedings required by the treaty. If Peru should choose to part with her rights to the extent, for instance, of conveying to the United States a coaling station or two, or should grant to the citizens of the United States important trading concessions or franchises on the coast of the disputed provinces, Chile might be put in the position of being obliged to explain to a third party, like the government of the United States, on what grounds it neglected to comply with the treaty stipulations. If Chile, on the expiration of the war, had demanded and secured the unconditional cession of the provinces under discussion, the situation would be a wholly different one in international law. The Peruvians are determined to find a way to bring the subject before the congress at Mexico, while the Chileans are equally determined to prevent its consideration there. The only possible solution in law and in morals is the carrying out of the treaty. According to its terms, the people of the provinces are to decide by vote which country they will join; and the one in whose favor they decide may keep the provinces permanently, on condition of paying to the other country a specified sum of money. The people of the provinces are understood to be practically all Peruvians; and thus a submission of the question to vote would result in restoring to Peru her now alienated coast-line.

*Disturbances
in Colombia
and Venezuela.*

The revolutionary disturbances in Colombia continue, although no news of an important or decisive character has been received lately in the United States.



GENERAL URIBE-URIBE.
(Leader of the Colombian Revolutionists.)



EX-PRESIDENT ANDRADE OF VENEZUELA.

The revolution seems to have been made inevitable by the arbitrary and reactionary character of the government. The marked sympathy of Venezuela with the Colombian insurgents has led to complications the extent of which our slender news reports make it difficult to understand. One thing is certain enough, and that is that the governmental condition of both Colombia and Venezuela is shockingly bad. Castro's Venezuelan *régime* is reported to be the most arbitrary in the recent history of that country. General Andrade, who was Castro's predecessor and who was driven from authority by Castro's violence, is said to be preparing to land an expedition in Venezuela some time during the present month. Andrade has been living in San Juan, Porto Rico, for a year or two. Thus there is no outlook for peace or stability in either Colombia or Venezuela. In one way and another the rights and interests of the governments and the citizens of a number of foreign countries are being involved, and the situation calls for the closest vigilance on the part of the United States.

*Politics
in Several
States.*

The State political campaigns are neither very numerous nor very exciting this year. One of the most significant is in Pennsylvania, where, although only a few offices are to be filled, the indignation of reform Republicans and Independents against the Quay Republican machine is so intense that they have united with the Democrats in a union movement that ignores national party lines, and

that has no object except the purification of politics in the most corrupt of American States. The issue in the municipal contest at Philadelphia is exactly the same, and the forces are similarly grouped. An article contributed to this number of the REVIEW by Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff explains the Philadelphia issues. In New Jersey the contest has followed regular party lines, the Republican nominee for governor being the Hon. Franklin Murphy, a prominent and wealthy manufacturer of Newark, and the Democratic nominee being also a Newark man and mayor of the city, Hon. James M. Seymour. There was perfect harmony in the Republican convention, and no other candidate beside Mr. Murphy was mentioned. The New Jersey Democrats, on the other hand, have of late been divided into factions, and their convention this year was anything but harmonious. In Massachusetts the Republicans accorded a unanimous renomination to the present governor, Winthrop Murray Crane, and their convention, like that of New Jersey, was marked by great harmony, with the best men and sentiment of the party clearly dominant. In these respects the condition of the Republican party in Massachusetts and New Jersey is in marked contrast with its condition in Pennsylvania. The Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention on October 3, nominated Hon. Josiah Quincy for governor, with the understanding all around that he would secure the support alike of the Bryan men and the element of gold Democrats that voted for McKinley last year. The death of President McKinley had a marked effect upon the Ohio campaign, which has proceeded in an unusually quiet and matter-of-fact way, the general expectation being that Governor Nash, who is running for a second term, would be endorsed at the polls.

*In Virginia
and
Alabama.*

The campaign that is closing in the State of Virginia has proved to be a more energetic and interesting one than usual on several accounts. For the first time in a great many years the Republicans, whose candidate for the governorship is Col. J. Hampton Hoge, have been thought to have a fighting chance to win. The Democratic candidate, Hon. Andrew J. Montague, is said not to have the very earnest support of certain machine elements of the party. The Virginia constitutional convention which has been in session since early in June has found it extremely difficult to agree upon a plan for the limitation of the suffrage, and its inharmonious proceedings have not strengthened the position of the Democratic party in the pending campaign. In Alabama, where the constitutional convention that assembled on May 21 completed its labors

and adjourned on September 3, there has been pending a very active campaign on the question of the ratification of the new constitution. For more than a month it was understood that nobody but Democrats would talk or vote on the question. The colored men had met in convention and had resolved that their votes would not be counted even if cast against the constitutional changes; since the constitution has for its chief object their disfranchisement. The opposition has been led by a committee of prominent Democrats. The white Republicans had made no appearance at all in the campaign until toward the middle of October, when they decided to act with the opponents of the new constitution. One of the most prominent of these Democratic opponents was ex-Governor Jones, who was appointed to the federal bench by President Roosevelt. The election will be held on November 11. The Populist party seems to have disappeared altogether in Alabama.

Connecticut's Struggle Between City and Country. The little State of Connecticut, in which there has often been expressed much moral disapprobation of the Southern movement for excluding the illiterate negroes from the franchise, has a system of its own that results in depriving the greater part of the people of fair representation. Connecticut is divided territorially into 168 permanent districts known as "towns." Most of these are rural districts, but in perhaps forty of them there are populous manufacturing communities. The "town" or township is the unit of legislative representation; and the rural districts, with a mere handful of people, count for as much in the Legislature as the urban ones, which have many times as great a population. On October 7 the people of Connecticut as a whole had an opportunity to vote on the question whether or not they would have a constitutional convention, the principal object in view being, of course, a revision of the existing system of representation by towns. The proposition was overwhelmingly carried, because the populous communities are naturally in favor of it. But when the members of the proposed convention are chosen on November 5 each of the 168 towns will send one delegate apiece. Thus some neighborhoods with a few dozen families will count for as much in the convention as the large cities. As the rural towns (townships) will have about three-fourths of the members of the convention, although representing only a small minority of the people of the State, they will probably insist upon a plan by which the minority will still continue to govern the majority, although with some concessions. The New England towns were like little republics

in the early days, and the commonwealth was regarded as a sort of federation of the towns. Equality of town representation rested upon somewhat the same kind of doctrine as the equality of representation of States in the United States Senate. In the early days, when agriculture was the principal business and there were no cities, the system was not objectionable.

New York's Municipal Campaign. Of far more consequence than any State campaign this year has been the municipal campaign in the city of New York. For the first time in the history of the city the principle of non-partisanship in city affairs has been completely triumphant in the shaping of the situation. In the last municipal election, that of 1897, when New York and Brooklyn had been consolidated and the first administration of the Greater New York was to be chosen, the Citizens' Union played a very prominent part with its creed of non-partisanship, and brought forward as its candidate for mayor Seth Low, president of Columbia University. It had then been hoped that the Republicans would accept Mr. Low as their candidate and make common cause against Tammany. If they had been wise enough to do this, Mr. Low would have been easily elected, and the greatest of American cities would to-day be setting the world an example of splendid metropolitan government. The Republican organization, however, took a strictly partisan view and put a separate ticket in the field, which, though it ran far behind the Low ticket, diverted votes enough to throw the city into the hands of Tammany Hall. An element of sincere Democratic radicals, abhorring Tammany Hall, at that time prevailed upon Mr. Henry George to accept a nomination, but his death occurred just before election day. If he had lived it is quite possible that his candidacy might have resulted in the election of Mr. Low; and this, indeed, was one of the things that Henry George had in mind when he decided to run. The Tammany candidate selected by Mr. Richard Croker was Robert A. Van Wyck. Perhaps no mayor in the history of the city of New York has ever so completely alienated the esteem and respect of the community as has this man. He has seemed at all points to do the bidding of the head of Tammany Hall, which is not a political body in the usual sense of the word, but a mercenary organization held together by motives of private interest.

Elements in the Contest. Even Tammany Hall has in it many men of fairly good intentions, who, — through prejudice, self-interest, inferior environment, and defective education—

have never acquired a very high or intelligent sense of the duties of citizenship. And such men, when holding appointive offices, are likely to accept standards that the community has gradually created. For example, since Colonel Waring administered the Street-Cleaning Department under Mayor Strong even Tammany officials have acknowledged a much higher standard than they had ever known before. The corruption of the Tammany *régime* is not so much in the rank and file as in the leadership. The Citizens' Union movement has represented a thoroughly patriotic and intelligent desire to make the city government conserve the best interests of all the people of the community. The most encouraging note of progress in the present campaign is the frankness with which the various elements that are supporting the Fusion ticket avow their complete conversion to the doctrine of non-partisanship in strictly local and municipal affairs. For the Republicans of New York City, especially, this is an entire change of front. Mr. Platt himself has endorsed the idea of non-partisan municipal government on a purely business basis in language as explicit as any municipal reformer could desire; and it would be hard to improve the utterances on that score of Mr. Robert C. Morris, chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, who has represented the Republican organization in the Fusion conferences.

*Seth Low
as a
Candidate.*

Since New York City is nominally Democratic by a large majority in State and national elections, it had been thought best to select for a mayoralty candidate a Democrat of high standing whose name would carry weight in the community. The Republicans themselves had strongly advised the selection of an Independent Democrat. But when the various anti-Tammany elements came together



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HON. SETH LOW.

in conference, it did not prove possible to unite upon any one of a number of Democrats who were mentioned; while, on the other hand, it proved unexpectedly easy to unite upon Mr. Seth Low. Although Mr. Low is a Republican in national politics, there could be no possible question as to his non-partisanship in municipal matters. He accepted the nomination without hesitation as a public duty, and, to use his own language, burned his bridges behind him by resigning from the presidency of Columbia University and insisting upon the immediate acceptance of his resignation by the trustees. Four years earlier, when nominated by the Citizens' Union, he had offered his resignation, but the trustees had deferred action until after election day, and then, of course, declined to accept it. Mr. Low entered upon the work of his mayoralty campaign with great vigor.

making daily speeches of a remarkably felicitous and successful character, and appearing on all occasions to the greatest possible advantage. In short, Mr. Low has made a surprisingly good canvass.

Mr. Low's Retirement from Columbia. At Columbia Mr. Low's work has been that of administrator rather than of educator ; and during the twelve years

of his service as president the University has been completely transformed both outwardly and inwardly. It has been transferred to a new location and housed in magnificent new buildings, its work as a real university has become greatly expanded and diversified, and the number of its students has increased several-fold. It is an evidence of the real success of Mr. Low's administration of the University that its operation was so harmonious throughout, and all its departments so well manned and in such good running order, that he felt at liberty to give up his position in order to enter the municipal campaign, being fully satisfied that the University's interests need not suffer. Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and eminent throughout the United States as an educational leader, was immediately made Acting-President.

The Tammany Candidate for Mayor.

The action of Tammany in the selection of a mayoralty candidate was awaited with much curiosity. Mr. Richard Croker, who has lived in England for a number of years, had come to New York to conduct Tammany's campaign, and it was expected that the candidate would be of his personal designation. It was necessary for him, however, to confer with the Brooklyn Democratic machine, the head of which is an aged political manager named McLaughlin. To the general surprise of the community, Mr. Croker and Mr. McLaughlin chose neither a politician of the ordinary stripe, nor yet a harmless and amiable figure-head, but gave the nomination to a Democratic lawyer of the highest standing, who has himself long been an exponent of reform politics, and who supported Mr. Low against Tammany four years ago in speeches of great pith and force. This lawyer is Mr. Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Shepard's social, personal, professional, and political relations have long been exceedingly intimate with a number of the men most closely identified in New York with reform politics and public-spirited efforts on behalf of the community. In his professional capacity he has for some years been counsel of the Rapid-Transit Commission, and has played an active part in this great movement by virtue of which New York is to have its underground railroad system on the most commendable engineering and financiering plans. In State and

national Democratic politics Mr. Shepard has long been an interesting figure, noted also for his great intellectual acumen. He has always been a philosophical Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and many of his views and principles are incidentally expounded in his biography of Martin Van Buren in the "American Statesmen Series."

Mr. Shepard as a Political Figure.

Our readers will remember that whereas Mr. Shepard opposed the Bryan ticket in 1896, he supported Mr. Bryan last year. He had not changed his views on the money question, but he accepted the dictum that the paramount issue was imperialism, and he took the ground that the gold standard was safe in any case. He contributed to this REVIEW for October of last year an article expounding the statesmanship of Mr. Bryan's views under the heading "The Practical Bryan Policy for the Philippines." An article on Mr. Shepard appears in this issue from the pen of Mr. George Foster Peabody, himself a prominent reform Democrat of New York and well known throughout the country for his efforts on behalf of the gold standard and currency reform, who is supporting Mr. Shepard. Curious though it may seem, both Mr. Peabody and Mr. Shepard were among the most prominent of the men originally proposed for the Fusion candidacy that was accorded to Mr. Low. While believing most emphatically that the success of the Fusion ticket headed by Mr. Low is the most desirable thing for the future of municipal government in New York and in the United States that could possibly happen, it has seemed to us a mistake to belittle Mr. Shepard. His candidacy is susceptible of an explanation both logical and honorable. Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody are Democrats to the core, and they hold that metropolitan New York is destined to remain Democratic by a great majority. They believe, therefore, that permanent political reform requires the improvement from within of the Democratic organization. They believe, doubtless, that the Brooklyn Democracy, being on a higher plane than Tammany, can bring a good deal of reform leverage to bear upon the organization that Mr. Croker has controlled ; and it is to be remembered that both Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody are Brooklyn Democrats. In short, Mr. Peabody would hold that Tammany is always a great objective fact, and usually a dominant one, and that the affairs of New York are in a relatively fortunate position when Tammany is forced to nominate a candidate of such excellence as Mr. Shepard. A number of other well-known Independent Democrats decided on such grounds to support the Tammany nominee.

But, on the other hand, if the success of the Citizens' Union in bringing together nearly all the good elements of the community to support Mr. Low has forced many for once to make good nomination, there would seem to be all the more reason why the Citizens' Union should be maintained and supported. In either case, Mr. Peabody would be a good mayor. But the Fusion ticket comes far short of explaining the whole situation. Under the charter revision recently adopted, the mayor has more power over certain departments, but he has far less power over the purse-strings, and much less in the management of contracts and administration of affairs in detail. This is because the revised charter greatly eases the power vested in elective presidents of the several great boroughs into which the metropolis is divided, and further because the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which is the fiscal authority of the metropolis, will not henceforth be in control of the mayor and his appointees, but will have a parity of elected officials. Now it happens that the rest of the Tammany ticket is not of Mr. Shepard's quality. The Fusion or Low ticket, generally speaking, is of very high grade throughout. The Tammany ticket, on the other hand, is of very poor grade, except for the name at the head. A good administration of the affairs of Greater New York requires not merely the election of Mr. Low, but of the entire ticket. All the problems, for example, as those of the community of the Police Department with vice and crime have to be dealt with in the district attorney's office and not in the mayor's. The Fusion candidate for district attorney is a fearless and aggressive reformer. The Tammany candidate is exactly the same stripe as the present Tammany government. Mr. Jerome, the Fusion candidate for district attorney, is a reformer of whom Tammany stands in peculiar dread.



HON. EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

A New Democratic Moses. In political theory and doctrine Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody are opposed to almost everything that they regard President Roosevelt as standing for. They believe, undoubtedly, that Democratic reorganization all along the line is essential to a firm and determined campaign against Roosevelt Republicanism in 1904. Doubtless it is a part of Mr. Shepard's ambition to bring about a reorganized metropolitan Democracy that can be utilized in the party sense for State and national contests. It has been thought that, if successful in this municipal campaign, Mr. Shepard might become a candidate for the governorship next year, with a view to the Democratic Presidential nomination for 1904. What would seem more likely, however, is that failure in this campaign rather than success might give Mr. Shepard the nomination for governor. The elements that are now united in support of Mr. Low polled an

aggregate vote four years ago that was far greater than that which elected Van Wyck. It seems wholly improbable, therefore, that Mr. Shepard can be elected mayor. But it does not seem improbable at all that his work in this campaign may win for him the nomination for governor next year. If Mr. Shepard, as the leader in this campaign of the Democracy of Brooklyn and Manhattan, can poll a larger vote than was given for Van Wyck four years ago, he may have demonstrated his ability to carry the State next year, when in any case a backward swing of the political pendulum will be about due.

*A Great
American
Citizen.*

The politics of New York bear so large and important a relation to the politics of the country at large that we have not hesitated to set forth this view at some length. We are glad to publish elsewhere in this number, besides Mr. Peabody's article on Mr. Shepard, a statement of the municipal situation by an excellent scientific authority, Dr. Milo Roy Maltbie, and an article upon the position and work of Mr. Low, by Dr. Canfield, of Columbia University. Of Seth Low it may be said that he has now attained such great eminence as a citizen and a public man that, being at the very height of his mental and physical vigor, he is quite certain, humanly speaking, to play an important part in American affairs, irrespective of the outcome of the municipal campaign. If elected mayor, his position will be very favorable. He is obliged to do nothing except to give the city the very best government that he can, and no individuals or elements can make any selfish claim to appointments. If he had been elected four years ago, Republican politicians would have been so hostile as to have hurt his administration wherever they could, and the State government at Albany would not have worked harmoniously with the Citizens' Union administration of the metropolis. But all that is now changed.

*Magnitude of
Metropolitan
Affairs.*

New York City now raises and expends more than \$100,000,000 a year. Thus its municipal affairs are of stupendous magnitude. Its position as the American metropolis becomes more firmly established every year. It has on hand great undertakings in the construction of the rapid-transit system, the building of new bridges, and many other enterprises. The expenditure of Mr. Carnegie's millions for public libraries will soon begin. School accommodations do not nearly suffice for the children of the city, and great extensions are required at once. Thus the kind of work that this vast municipal corporation has to carry on is

of vital importance to millions of people, and there is no man in the United States who could possibly think himself too great or too important to direct it. Yet during the past four years the head of this work has been a man of whom the New York Bar Association officially declared last month that he was unfit to hold the judicial position for which Tammany has now nominated him. The direction of this vast municipal corporation will be a congenial task for Mr. Low, because his mind and heart are enlisted in the work of making the great metropolis the best possible place for the men, women, and children who live in it. On many accounts this New York election is the most important one thus far in the history of city government in the United States.

*Appropos of
Mr. McKinley's
Death.*

The desire to honor the memory of the late President McKinley has taken form in the organization of a national monument association, of which Judge William R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, is chairman, and Col. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, treasurer. It is proposed to erect a worthy monument of some kind at Canton. Another project is that of the erection of the proposed bridge across the Potomac River at Washington as a memorial to Mr. McKinley, with an arch at one end designed especially in commemoration of the late President. The citizens of Washington have taken active measures to advance this project, and Mr. Henry B. F. Macfarland, chief commissioner of the District, is chairman of the association, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, is treasurer. There is said to be entire harmony between the Canton and the Washington associations, and it is desired to make both projects completely successful at a very early day. The reports regarding Mrs. McKinley's health are favorable. While the late President did not leave a large fortune, it appears that the amount was ample for the maintenance of Mrs. McKinley, whose welfare must naturally be a matter of general solicitude. The trial of the President's assassin was very brief. The evidence as to the act itself was, of course, conclusive, and the examination of the accused man by medical specialists showed that there was no ground for urging insanity as a defence. The man himself maintained a stolid silence throughout the proceedings. The trial began before Justice Truman C. White, at Buffalo, on September 23, and the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was returned the next day, followed by sentence of death, to take effect in the electrical chair at the Auburn State Prison in the week beginning October 28. Every form required by law to assure a fair trial was scrupulously observed.

In the Philippines.

Surgeon-General Sternberg has returned from the Philippines with a good report as to the health of our soldiers and the general health conditions of the archipelago. It is not strange that some difficulties should have arisen between our civil and military authorities in the Philippines touching their respective authority. Fortunately Secretary Root is peculiarly well qualified to deal with questions of that kind. Treachery on the part of leading natives of a community that had professed to be friendly resulted in the massacre of forty or fifty men of Company C of the Ninth Infantry late in September on the Island of Samar. In general it may be said that the Philippine war is at an end, but that many extensive districts will for a long time require firm military administration to protect the people against the tyranny of bandits and guerrilla leaders. These very bandits are the men who, under too speedy an establishment of local self-government, would force themselves into power to the terrible detriment of all legitimate interests. Reform in the Philippines still requires the strong military hand. We publish elsewhere two extremely valuable articles by captains in the United States army whose experiences entitle them to speak with authority upon Philippine problems.

The Abduction of a Missionary.

An American missionary in European Turkey, Miss Ellen M. Stone, together with the wife of an Albanian missionary assistant, were taken captive by brigands early in September and carried into the mountains toward the Bulgarian frontier. The details of this matter appear to have been sent by mail rather than cable to the office of the missionary board in Boston, so that it was not until September 25 that it was fully understood in this country. Our Government was advised, and the Turkish and Bulgarian authorities were asked to do everything in their power to rescue Miss Stone, who was being held for a large ransom. At Constantinople the view soon came to be regarded as established that Miss Stone's abduction was traceable to a committee of the Bulgarian agitators who were making trouble for Turkey in Macedonia. But we have not found any reason for believing this charge. It was not even made clear that the brigands had crossed the Bulgarian frontier, or that they had any other character than that of ordinary mountain robbers who infest those regions.

English Affairs.

English public life has been at low ebb this fall, nearly all the prominent leaders having taken prolonged advantage of the parliamentary recess to seek their

own devices in seclusion. Mr. Asquith has made several speeches which have merely contributed to show the hopelessly divided character of the Liberal party. The quality of the much-heralded army reform under Mr. Brodrick as Secretary for War was exemplified in the appointment of General Buller as commander of the First Army Corps. In view of General Buller's conspicuous failure in South Africa this appointment raised a storm of criticism regardless of party. It was shown that Buller had actually advised General White to surrender at Ladysmith at the very beginning of the siege. All this was made worse by General Buller's attempts to reply to his critics. It is surprising that English discontent has not become more acute on account of the failure of the government to bring the South African war to an end. The relation of social cliques to army appointments is painfully manifest. The London drawing-room influences are evidently averse to General Kitchener, who, nevertheless, seems to be doing the best that he can under the circumstances.

In South Africa.

On October 11, the South African war entered upon its third year. According to British theory, the war ended on September 15 with the taking effect of Lord Kitchener's proclamation. But at no time since the war began has so large a part of Cape Colony been involved in it. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State have been so nearly reduced to wilderness conditions that the Boer commandoes find it practically necessary to operate in a country from which they can derive some supplies of food and other necessary materials. The reports that thousands of disaffected Dutch subjects in Cape Colony have been taking to arms and joining the insurgents seem to be true. On October 17 it was reported that a commando of 500 Boer soldiers had forced its way across Cape Colony to the ocean at a point only about fifty miles from Cape Town. Late in September General Botha's army had made a desperate assault upon a British fortified post on the border of Zululand. The Boer loss was very heavy, amounting to about 500 men, and the movement was unsuccessful. In other recent engagements the Boers have shown a disposition to attack more in the open than had been their wont. Martial law prevails quite generally through the rural districts of Cape Colony, and the English are pursuing the policy of treating the fighting men as traitors rather than as soldiers. The English, of course, are technically right, but it is a serious question whether this method is not the worst possible way to end the war and pacify South Africa.

European Notes.

The general European outlook is quite peaceful from the international standpoint, though not so prosperous and comfortable as respects business and domestic politics as might be desired. Russia, with vast agricultural and economic resources to develop, needs capital and wishes to borrow money. Her position is somewhat like that of the United States in the period when the employment of foreign capital was necessary. France will not be able to loan Russia as much as is needed. In due time surplus British and American capital will naturally aid in the development of Russia's empire. The Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has now outstripped the record of any in the history of the present republic. The longest previous ministry served for two years and ninety-seven days. The religious orders have submitted quietly to the new French law of associations. Some have complied with the terms of the law, and the others have either dispersed or withdrawn from France. Many of their members have gone to England or to the British islands in the Channel. The new German tariff proposals continue to make agitation, not only in Germany itself, but also in the neighboring countries. The division between the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the empire is sharply drawn, the industrial element being opposed to the principles of the new tariff bill. The population of Germany under the recent census is 56,345,000.

Asiatic Notes.

The Ameer of Afghanistan, Abdur Rahman Khan, died on October 3, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Habib Ullah Khan. The fear that domestic or foreign troubles might occur in connection with the succession seems to have been groundless. For some time past there has been trouble in the Persian Gulf on the coast of Arabia owing to the disposition of the Turkish Government to assert control where England has long exercised a useful protectorate. The trouble seems to owe its origin to the fact that Koweyt, which is a convenient shipping point on the coast, has been selected as the terminus of

the German railroad from Constantinople to Bagdad, and also of an English railroad from the Suez Canal across Arabia. Germany has been securing a coaling station on the Farsan islands in the Red Sea. Russia is also projecting a railroad into this region from the Caucasus. Turkish affairs show growing disorder at all points. Russia's purpose to remain in Manchuria is undoubted, and there is no reason to suppose that the general partition of China can long be delayed. The situation in Korea causes the Japanese no little anxiety.

The Marquis Ito has been visiting the United States, where he has many friends and is highly esteemed.



DR. CHARLES K. ADAMS.

Educational Notes.

The most conspicuous educational event of the past month has been the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Yale College at New Haven. The men whom Yale has educated are not only a numerous body, but they have taken so high a rank in public life and in professional and business pursuits that this great celebration took on the aspect of a national event. Dr. Hadley's administration of university affairs is accounted highly successful. Among the distinguished men upon whom honorary degrees were conferred was the President of the United States. We have mentioned elsewhere the resignation of President Low from Columbia University, and the appointment of Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler as Acting President. President Charles Kendall Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, resigned on October 11 in consequence of the continuance of his much-regretted ill health. Dr. George A. Gates, for a number of years president of Iowa College, has been elected president of Washburn College, at Topeka, Kan. Among constant givers to educational institutions none is more worthy of honor than Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of whom we are glad to publish a character sketch in this number of the REVIEW. Dartmouth College has celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster. The German public, as well as the German universities, observed the eightieth birthday of Prof. Rudolph Virchow, of the University of Berlin, which occurred on October 13.



THE MARQUIS ITO.



THE NEW AMERICAN-BUILT RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP "RETVIZAN," THE SWIFTEST VESSEL OF HER CLASS AFLOAT.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From September 21 to October 19, 1901.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

September 23.—Leon F. Czolgosz is placed on trial at Buffalo for the murder of President McKinley.

September 24.—After a trial lasting less than nine hours, Leon F. Czolgosz is found guilty of the murder of President McKinley at Buffalo....The Republican and Citizens' Union conventions in New York City endorse Seth Low for mayor.

September 26.—New Jersey Republicans nominate Franklin Murphy for governor....Leon F. Czolgosz, convicted of the murder of President McKinley, is sentenced to be put to death in the electric chair in the week of October 28; he declares that he had no accomplices....Two plans for restriction of the suffrage are laid before the Virginia Constitutional Convention.

September 27.—Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, is taken to the prison at Auburn, N. Y., there to await execution.

October 1.—Mayor James M. Seymour, of Newark, is nominated for governor by the New Jersey Democrats....William Barret Ridgely, of Illinois, succeeds Charles G. Dawes as Comptroller of the Currency.

October 3.—Governor General Wood issues an order formally dissolving the Cuban Constitutional Convention....Massachusetts Democrats nominate Josiah Quincy for governor....New York City Democrats nominate Edward M. Shepard for mayor.

October 4.—Massachusetts Republicans renominate Governor Winthrop M. Crane....Seth



HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

GOV. W. M. CRANE.

(Opposing candidates for the Massachusetts Governorship.)

Low formally accepts the anti-Tammany nominations for mayor.

October 7.—President Roosevelt appoints ex-Gov. Thomas Goode Jones United States District Judge for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama....At a special election in Connecticut the proposition to hold a State constitutional convention is carried by a decisive majority....Edward M. Shepard accepts the Tammany nomination for mayor of New York City.

October 9.—Rear-Admiral Schley is placed on the naval retired list, having reached the age limit of active service (62 years)....United States General Appraiser Thaddeus S. Sharretts is appointed by President Roosevelt as a special commissioner to assist in revising the Chinese customs and in negotiating a commercial treaty between the United States and China.

October 14.—The United States Supreme Court opens its fall term.

October 15.—Rhode Island Democrats nominate Dr. L. F. C. Garvin for Governor.



MR. THADDEUS S. SHARRETTS.
(Special commissioner of the United States to assist in revising the Chinese customs.)



A COURT-MARTIAL TRIAL FOR TREASON IN CAPE COLONY.

October 16.—Rhode Island Republicans renominate Gov. William Gregory.... The Boston registration books for the State election show a total of 108,240 names on the voting list, the greatest number ever recorded in the history of the city.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

September 21.—The Argentina Chamber passes a bill imposing obligatory military service.

September 25.—The bill for compulsory industrial arbitration passes the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

September 28.—Sir Joseph Dimsdale, M.P., is elected Lord Mayor of London.

October 2.—The provincial elections in Nova Scotia result in an overwhelming Liberal victory.

October 3.—The Earl of Halsbury, Lord Chancellor of England, expresses himself as opposed to the reduction of the Irish representation in the British Parliament.... Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, dies, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Habibullah.

October 5.—The Danish Rigsdag is opened by King Christian in person.

October 10.—M. Laurent Tailhade, editor of the *Liber-taire*, an anarchist paper of Paris, is sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs for incendiary utterances during the Czar's visit to France.... Gen. Sir Redvers Buller is severely censured in England for a speech in which he admitted that he advised the surrender of Ladysmith.

October 11.—The Rhodes-Schnadhorst correspondence over Cecil Rhodes' gifts to the English Liberal party is made public.

October 12.—The Empress Dowager of China issues two reform edicts.

October 14.—Russia's naval budget for 1902 calls for 98,300,000 roubles (\$50,624,500).

October 15.—The French budget for 1902 shows a deficit of 50,000,000 francs (\$10,000,000), two-fifths of which is due to sugar bounties.

October 16.—A British naval court-martial finds that the torpedo-boat destroyer *Cobra*, lost in the North Sea on September 18, with more than 60 lives, collapsed from structural weakness.

October 17.—The editor of a German anarchist paper is sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing an article approving of the assassination of President McKinley.

October 18.—The Russian battleship *Retvizan* maintains an average speed of 18.8 knots for 12 hours, which breaks the record for vessels of that class.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

September 21.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of two Boer commandoes near Adenburgh.... Colonel the Hon. A. Murray and his adjutant, Captain Murray, both killed while trying to prevent Kruitzynder crossing the Orange River.

September 22.—The Boers damage the railway near Paardekop in Natal; ten trucks are derailed.... The supply of foodstuffs at Bloemfontein is very low.

September 24.—Sentence of permanent banishment from South Africa is promulgated at Pretoria against the Boer leaders captured since the 15th.... Many farmers are joining the Boers in Cape Colony.

September 25.—There is a virulent outbreak of rinderpest in Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

September 26.—A return published shows there were 1,268 deaths in the prison camps in the Transvaal last



WHY NOT ORDER A COURT OF INQUIRY?

All England is calling upon General Buller to resign because he confesses he advised the surrender of Ladysmith.

From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).

month, and 1,052 in the Orange River Colony camp, the overwhelming majority of which are children.... The chief news from Pretoria is of sentences passed on prisoners of war of penal servitude, ranging from five years to short periods.

September 27.—Lord Kitchener states that the Boers under Botha attack forts Itala and Prospect on the Zulu border, but that the garrisons drove them off.... The trial of Commandant Lotta begins at Graaf Reinet.

September 29.—In a Boer attack, led by Commandant Delarey, on Colonel Kekewich's camp, at Moedwill, the British sustain a loss of 4 officers and 31 men; the Boers also lose heavily.

September 30.—The British casualties in the recent fighting at forts Itala and Prospect are shown by the official list to be 127; one officer and twelve men are killed; General Botha retires at nightfall.... Tjaardt Kruger, who recently surrendered, dies at Pretoria after a short illness.

October 7.—Thirteen of Lord Kitchener's scouts are reported captured in a Boer ambush.

October 9.—Martial law is declared over the whole of Cape Colony.

October 12.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of Commandant Scheepers.

October 16.—In a fight at Twenty-four Streams, near Piquetberg, Captain Bellew and four other British are killed, and several others wounded.

October 17.—A Boer commando of 500 men reaches the sea, 60 miles northwest of Cape Town.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

September 21.—The Czar and Czarina witness a grand review of 130,000 French troops on the Plain of Béthény, near Compiègne, France.... Aguinaldo's bodyguard,



MISS ELLEN M. STONE.

(The American missionary captured by brigands in Bulgaria and held for ransom.)



PRESIDENT SETH LOW LEAVING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CHAPEL AFTER DELIVERING HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS.

commanded by Major Alhambra, surrenders near Baler, Luzon.

September 22.—The German Social Congress opens at Lubeck.

September 23.—Great destitution in consequence of floods is reported from the Yangtze district of China.

September 24.—In the athletic contest between Oxford and Cambridge universities on the one side, and Harvard and Yale on the other, the Americans win six out of nine events.

September 26.—The body of President Lincoln is placed beneath the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., after identification.

September 28.—Captain Connell, the other officers, and 45 men of Company C, Ninth United States Infantry, are massacred by Filipino insurgents at Balangiga, Island of Samar.

October 2.—Governor Gage, of California, arranges a settlement of the strike of the San Francisco teamsters and water-front laborers, which began on July 21.... The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church opens at San Francisco.

October 4.—The *Columbia* wins the third race in the series sailed with the *Shamrock*, thereby retaining the *America's* cup in the United States.

October 7.—The trustees of Columbia University accept the resignation of President Seth Low, the anti-Tammany candidate for mayor of New York City.

October 8.—A fund of \$56,000 is raised in the United States for the ransom of Miss Stone, the American missionary held captive by Bulgarian brigands.

October 16.—Otto Nordenskjöld's Antarctic expedition sails from Sweden.... Forty-six men of Company E, Ninth United States Infantry, are attacked by 400 bolomen in the Island of Samar; 10 are killed and 6 wounded.

October 18.—Five laborers are killed by the caving in of rock in a section of the New York rapid-transit subway.

OBITUARY.

September 22.—Simon Sterne, of New York, a well-known lawyer, 62.
....Dr. Abram Litton, of St. Louis, scientist and chemist, 87.

September 23.—Frederick Fraley, a distinguished Philadelphian, 97.

September 24.—The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, 49.
....Judge Jere M. Wilson, of Washington, 73.

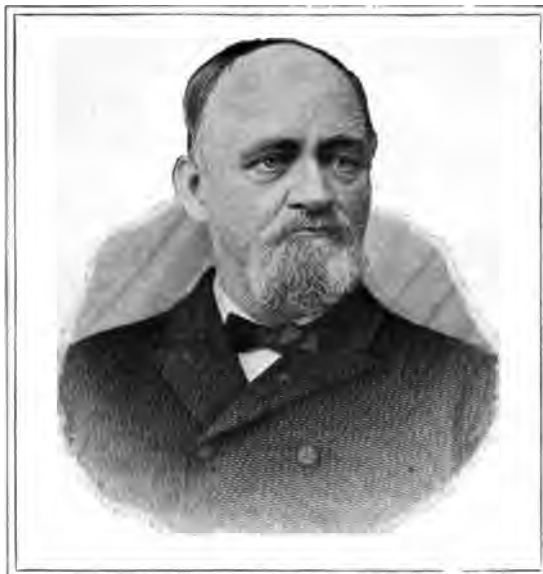
September 26.—John George Nicolay, private secretary to President Lincoln, 70....Judge William A. Fisher, of Baltimore, 65....Daniel A. Ray, United States Marshal for Hawaii, 65.

September 28.—J. H. ("Jack") Haverly, famous minstrel and theatrical manager, 58.

September 29.—Dr. William C. Gray, of Chicago, editor of *The Interior*, 70....Dr. Henry Whitehorne, of Schenectady, N. Y., a well-known educator, 86.



DR. J. G. MERRILL.
(New President of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.)



THE LATE EX-GOV. JOHN S. PILLSBURY, OF MINNESOTA.

October 3.—Maj.-Gen. George Washington Getty, veteran of the Mexican, the Seminole, and the Civil Wars, 82....Abdur Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, 71.
....Henry William Cramp, vice-president of the great shipbuilding company, 50.

October 4.—The Rev. Dr. Cecil F. P. Bancroft, principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 62.

October 7.—Walter D. Davidge, a well-known Washington lawyer, 78.



THE LATE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

October 8.—The Rt. Rev. Alexander Burgess, Episcopal bishop of the Diocese of Quincy, Ill., 82.

October 10.—Lorenzo Snow, president of the Mormon Church, 87.

October 12.—Mathew G. Emery, a former mayor of Washington, 83....The Rev. Dr. George Scudder Mott, of Orange, N. J., a prominent Presbyterian preacher, 83.

October 13.—Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin and a leading woman of Philadelphia, 80....Lansing Warren, editor and publisher of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 43.

October 14.—Edwin Landseer Harris, a well-known artist of Rochester, N. Y., 43.

October 18.—Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, 73.

October 19.—Rear-Admiral Francis M. Buncce, U. S. N. (retired), 65.



THE LATE JERE M. WILSON.
(Counsel for Admiral Schley before the Court of Inquiry.)



SOME CARTOONS ON THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.



TO BEARD THE TIGER.—From the *Platn-Dealer* (Cleveland).



RED RIDING HOOD IN NEW YORK POLITICS.

RED RIDING HOOD SHEPARD: "What big teeth you got, grandma."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



The Tiger had a candidate,
A Shepard white as snow,
And everywhere the Shepard led
The Tiger said he'd go. (nit!)

From the *Tribune* (New York).



HE WILL TACKLE THE TIGER.
President Low, of Columbia College, gets out on the political field again.

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



CAN HE CHANGE THE
TIGER'S STRIPES?
From the *Journal*
(Minneapolis).

THE most prominent subject of political cartoons and caricature last month in the United States was the great municipal campaign in New York City. In many aspects this contest was the most significant ever carried on in any American city, and it has been observed with intense interest in all parts of the country. Philadelphia, last month, was also much stirred up over a municipal campaign, but Philadelphia's affairs seldom secure



THE SHEPARD AND HIS CROOKS—A POLITICAL PASTORAL.

From the *Herald* (New York).



"LIKE A SECOND GEORGE III."—Seth Low in his speech of acceptance.
From the *Herald* (New York).

attention outside of Pennsylvania. New York's position as the American metropolis has been growing steadily, and its affairs are now regarded as of common concern North, South, East, and West. Tammany Hall is not a favorite organization with Democrats in other States, and the fact that so good a man as Mr. Shepard was accorded the nomination this year has not availed to affect American public opinion to any great extent. The cartoonists, regardless of party, have in the main arrayed themselves against Tammany. They have not, however, made any bitter attacks on Mr. Shepard. Much of their work has been humorous and highly effective.



THERE'S A NEW SHEEP IN THE SHEP(HE)RD'S FLOCK.—From the *Plain-Dealer* (Cleveland).



THE TIGER: "If my old pard doesn't throw him, I'm done for."—From the *Journal* (Detroit).



DON'T OVERCROWD THE LIFE PRESERVER.—From the *Journal* (New York).



There was a young lady of Niger
Who smiled as she rode on a Tiger.

They came back from the ride
With the lady inside,
And the smile on the face of the Tiger,

From the *Tribune* (New York).



CROKER HAS A NIGHTMARE.
 "Coming events cast their shadows before."
 From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



ONE POINT ON WHICH ALL NEW YORK IS UNITED.
 All the political parties in the municipal campaign have pledged themselves to give a full day's schooling to every child every day in the school year.
 From the *Journal* (New York).



THE SHEPARD MASK.
 "Peek-a-boo! We see you hiding there!"
 From the *Tribune* (New York).

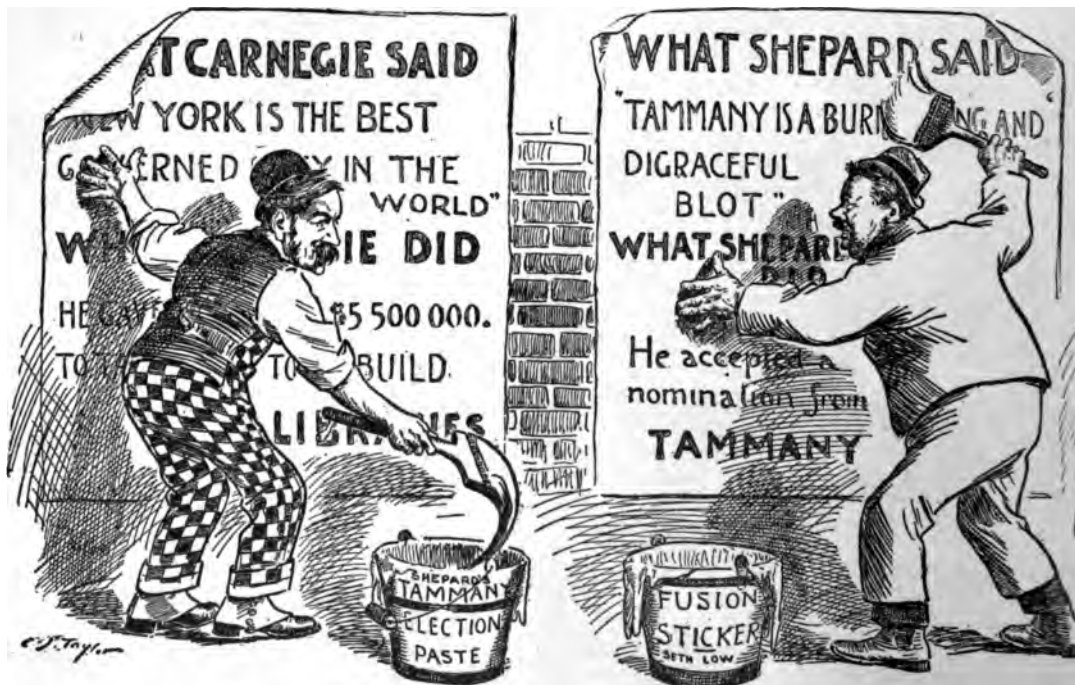
• BEHOLD, NOW GOOD, AND NOW PLEASANT IT IS
 FOR BRETHREN TO DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY.



1897-1901.—From the *World* (New York).



"WHERE DO WE COME IN?"—From the *World* (New York).

SHEPARD'S FAMOUS LOOP.—From the *Tribune* (New York).THE RIVAL BILL STICKERS.—*Herald* (New York).

SETH LOW, NEW YORK'S ANTI-TAMMANY CANDIDATE FOR THE MAYORALTY.

BY JAMES H. CANFIELD.

TO one who for many years in the great central West has been a constant and at least a somewhat careful student, from what may be called a mediterranean standpoint, of the many and marked changes which have taken place in academic life and theory and in civic affairs, Mr. Low's withdrawal from Columbia University, and his acceptance of a second nomination for the mayoralty, are peculiarly interesting events.

The history of education in this country is certainly unique. Whatever else in the way of institutions, customs, or laws came to us from the old world, the public schools, or our school system (if that does not imply too much organization at the start), was essentially original. Really there was little or nothing of this which we could profitably transplant; all conditions here were such that we were obliged to strike out for ourselves on what were practically new lines. Our ancestors in the then new world saw quite clearly—though with by no means perfect vision—that if the experiment of a free government by the people in this wilderness of God across the sea was to succeed, and was to have staying power, wide-spread intelligence among the people must be secured and assured. This accounts for the immediate setting up of the public school, for the statute as early as 1647 requiring that “when any town is increased to the number of one hundred families or householders they shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct the youth so that they may be fitted for the University,” and for the early founding of Harvard College. From that day to the present our educational movement has been a steady growth under and meeting a constant and intelligent demand.

Since the close of the Civil War we have advanced in this matter, as in all else, by leaps and bounds. For the last fifteen years the educational ferment has been continuous and extreme, and at times the stress and strain have seemed almost unbearable. Indeed, many men have broken under this or have been broken by it, or have voluntarily withdrawn from the field. The official death-rate has at times been almost alarming, and city and college authorities have found it no easy task to secure men competent to meet the emergency of the hour.

Such a critical moment in the history of Columbia College was reached about twelve years ago. The institution, chartered in 1754, was well into its second century, and held an honored position in the academic world. Its resources and revenues had been thought ample, it counted among its faculty and officers many men of high standing and of wide reputation, and its alumni had made excellent records in their various professions and callings. But the time had come when the college must determine whether it would meet the reasonable demands of the new education, would respond to the best influences of the educational renaissance, would cease building the tombs of the fathers and would move forward. To many of its most faithful friends and supporters it was entirely evident that the institution could not stand still—in the manual of the educational army there is no such movement as “marking time”; that if it even attempted to do this it would retrograde.

More than ten years ago, in a gathering of prominent educators in the city of Washington, when the question of a national university was under discussion, a Western man had said, “If Columbia College ever awakens to its true position and power, and the city of New York has its civic pride in that institution stirred to commensurate and practical appreciation, there will be no need of planning for a national university; it will be Columbia.” To his credit be it recorded that President Barnard had recognized all this, with almost prophetic vision, and had wrought mightily to effect a change and to meet the near future demand; but the time was not then ripe, and the seed which he sowed had long lain dormant. Now the authorities and friends of the college came to a like belief and faith.

But to lift Columbia College to the plane of a true university, to quicken and enlarge its life, to make that life at all equal to its possibilities, to send the college well along this career of great usefulness and renown, this were a task calling for the exercise of the very highest administrative qualities. Absolute unanimity and hearty coöperation are at least as rare among college people as in the world at large, but substantial unanimity and very general coöperation were necessary to the success of the

movement. There must be readjustment at many points and growth at all points; but readjustment always means friction, and growing pains are hard to bear. Money, a great deal of money, is required by modern education; and money does not grow upon bushes by the roadside, especially by the side of a road which borders an estate thought to be wealthy—and for some years a few officers, with not the clearest foresight, had rather unwisely boasted of Columbia's riches, though for such a movement it was absolutely poor. The aims and methods and purposes and life of the new university must become known to all men; but the public at large knew very little about Columbia, and even an appearance of exploiting or advertising would be extremely distasteful to all college men, and harmful, if not fatal, to the undertaking in hand. Approved business methods were demanded, and to many faithful and loyal officers these seemed burdensome and undesirable and unnecessary. Above all, during the initial years at least of this reorganization, there must necessarily be a very close approach to one-man power, if certainty of movement and even reasonable dispatch were to be assured; and nowhere is autocracy more unwillingly accepted than by a college faculty and by college men.

These characteristics, then, must be united in one man if success was to crown the effort: a scholarly appreciation of educational needs and resources combined with rare business ability, a reasonable and sufficient acceptance of the traditions and spirit of Columbia, thoughtful consideration of the rights and welfare of others, a strong hold upon the confidence of his associates and of the community at large, accurate observation, sound judgment, tact, loyalty, good faith, patience—the best qualities of leadership.

With singular unanimity the choice fell upon Seth Low. He was just forty years of age, in the very prime of his life. He was graduated at the head of his class in 1870. A little more than ten years later his ability, his manliness, his absolute independence, his strong sense of civic duty, and his fearlessness had so commended him to his fellow-citizens in Brooklyn that he was chosen mayor under the new charter of that city. His administration is well known and need not be detailed here and now. It constituted an epoch in the history of municipal government. Men who watched his career most closely during those four years saw the most to praise and the least to blame. Adverse criticism was rare and constantly decreasing; appreciation grew into warm approval. When he turned aside from this task Brooklyn was one of the best-governed cities in the Union, and every Brooklynite was proud of Low.

He hesitated long and sincerely about accepting the presidency of Columbia. He made no pretensions to being an educator in the technical or professional sense; the task was a severe one, the burdens were very great, the necessary sacrifices were unusual; he felt that there would be more or less misunderstanding and friction from the start, and he knew full well that there were chances of failure. But he had been loyal to his alma mater, both as alumnus and trustee; there was no immediate demand for his services in any other direction; the path of duty seemed clear and plain, and he had never shrunk from any duty. He accepted the call.

The results fully justified the choice. Columbia College, though increased in attendance, in resources and in reputation, is but one of the several entities which serve to make Columbia University. Barnard College, Teachers' College, the Horace Mann School, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the School of Law, the Schools of Applied Science, the School of Graduate Instruction, the Summer School, and the Extension work—these, with the old college, constitute a notable collection of educational organizations under one management. The sphere of university influence includes more than four thousand regularly enrolled students, the roster of the instructional corps carries more than four hundred names, the graduate students who have already secured their first degrees, the "true graduate students," come from a large number of most renowned colleges and represent nearly every State in the Union. Even the old college is no longer merely local in its enrollment, but draws from many of the surrounding cities and States. The University, thus enlarged and expanded, occupies one of the most commanding sites in the metropolis, surrounded by other public institutions of unusual importance, the whole destined at no very distant day to give to the imperial city of the new world all the beauty and emotion of the classic Acropolis.

To sell the old buildings and site at a good price, to purchase advantageously the land for another campus, to determine in all its details the occupancy of this new ground, to plan buildings and drive construction through to a finish, to transfer all departments with no serious break in their work, to successfully refund all outstanding indebtedness, to provide for largely increased expenditures, to expand the entire curriculum, and to thoroughly reorganize the entire educational machinery, to accomplish the affiliation of the hitherto independent colleges, and in ten years to be able to leave all this so reasonably complete that the leading spirit of it all may withdraw without a jolt or a jar being felt in

any part of the machine, and with no apparent lessening of either power or speed—all this is surely a noteworthy achievement. It is, probably, without a parallel in the history of educational institutions. It is a very able administrator who can so determine and direct the relations and work of others that his own place and value are scarcely recognized, and that he can retire without causing what Wall Street would call a slump in the local market. It is far easier and far more common to secure a reputation for brilliancy by keeping one's self ostentatiously in sight, by insisting upon constant recognition and upon constant personal initiative, but this is not organization. In this already great University, Mr. Low has proved himself an organizer, an administrator, of remarkably high and strong character and qualities.

The newer and clearer and more rational thought in public affairs is that any unit of civic life is nothing more or less than a business corporation, a very practical and successful coöperative scheme. A city charter and its accompanying ordinances are nothing more than a necessary expansion and enlargement of the constitution and by-laws of every four-corners' debating club or high-school literary society or labor union, since each simply determines the ways and means of best accomplishing the purposes of the organization. Every citizen is supposed to contribute toward a common fund, and to contribute according to his financial or property ability. This common fund is supposed to be expended for common and public purposes, expended with the greatest economy consistent with efficiency, with absolute impartiality, and without the slightest reference to mere personal desires or personal benefits. The larger the number of co-partners in such a municipal scheme the more intelligent and the more active and the more complete must the co-partnership be. The greater the need, also, of expert services, and of services free from the slightest taint of indolence or indifference, or self-seeking or dishonesty. The people of a rural village can far more easily determine whether their one town constable or village marshal is honestly and efficiently performing his duty, without respect of persons, than the people of a great city can possibly be similarly informed about their chief of police, and therefore there is need of far greater care in the selection of the latter. The health officer of a small town may be quite indifferent and even remiss without very serious results, but the board of health of a city may not withhold its hand for a moment without a menace to the physical well-being of thousands. Whether the street commissioner of Kalamazoo, for in-

stance, is quite equal to his task is of some consequence, but the shortcomings of the same official in New York are of infinitely graver import. Even the leading administrative officer of the country town may be quite an indifferent or impossible person and no citizen suffer very seriously thereby or therefrom; but if the mayor of a metropolis be a mere figure-head there is a frightful loss in general honesty and efficiency of administration, to say nothing of the natural and inevitable humiliation of every citizen. These comparisons and illustrations may be carried through the entire list of municipal servants.

It has become evident, therefore, to all truly wise and thoughtful and thoroughly unselfish people that party politics as such, mere partisanship, ought to play no part whatever in municipal affairs. At least two political parties will always exist; ought always to exist, because each will be a check upon the other, a stimulus to the other. In national affairs the *raison d'être* of these is the necessary existence of a general administrative policy concerning each of several great problems, in the solution of which there is room for honest difference of opinion. Some similar problems exist within the lines of State interests; and the States, in Senatorial elections at least, touch closely and influentially national conditions. There may be ground for the continuance of party organization within the States, therefore. But the problems of a city are purely business problems, absolutely local in every respect, and there can be no reasonable ground for insisting upon an observance of party lines in municipal elections. Tariffs, foreign relations, the currency, internal improvements, the national budgets, the organization of the army and of the navy, the disposition of public lands—all these and others like them have no bearing, or but most indirect bearing, upon municipal life; and if there chance to be a point of contact on the very outer edge of the circle the slight friction cannot be cured from within. The essential results of successful municipal administration are safety and security for life, property, and the conduct of business affairs; well paved and clean streets, plenty of artificial light at a reasonable price, sufficient pure water to supply all ordinary demands, healthful and comfortable homes, sanitary sewers with expert plumbing, breathing places and recreation places for young and old, efficient public schools, the proper public care of the poor and needy and defective, the maintenance of law and order—in fine, the most complete enforcement possible and the most complete realization possible of the well-known apothegm, From each according to his ability and to each according to his need. All these matters, how-

ever, are purely business matters, and are to be cared for by business methods. Men may be divided in opinion as to the best men or the best means by which to accomplish the best results along these lines, and thus what may be called local parties may arise, but the cleavage will be, must be, on local lines and for local reasons, and for no other.

For more than twenty years Mr. Low has stood squarely and insistently, and unselfishly and fearlessly, for this theory of business principles and not partisan methods in local affairs. He has been its most conspicuous advocate, he has been its very incarnation, and for four years he put all this into practice in a remarkably successful manner. It is scarcely too much to assert that the public affairs of Brooklyn during his mayoralty became as though his private business, and as far as possible were administered upon precisely the same basis and by the same methods as would direct his conduct of private affairs. He tried to save money for the people precisely as he would have tried to make money for himself.

He endeavored to secure the largest possible returns from the resources at hand, just as he would have labored for like results for a firm in which he was a partner. He regarded taxes paid by citizens as a definite investment for a definite purpose, and he was as eager to realize upon this investment as though it had been made by or for a corporation of which he was a director or the president.

He made character and efficiency the sole test for appointment to public service and the sole assurance of continued tenure. He carried municipal administration to the highest point of efficiency ever reached in this country. And in all he manifested the characteristics which gave him success at Columbia, and which made him conspicuous in the educational world.

This is why, in the hour of their supreme need of honest, competent, fearless administration of civic affairs, hundreds of thousands of our citizens have instinctively and confidently turned to Seth Low.

EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD.

BY GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD, the candidate of the Democratic party for mayor of Greater New York, may be said to have an almost unparalleled record of public service and accomplishment for the advancement of good government in city, State and nation, notwithstanding the fact that he has held no public office excepting that of Civil Service Commissioner, and a temporary appointment as assistant to the attorney-general of the State.

The conditions leading up to his present candidacy are unique. The potentialities suggested are so far reaching that the world-wide constituency of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS may well be advised of what many believe to be the fact.

The man for the hour is here!

Democracy is the cause of the common people. For the past few decades it has seemed to languish throughout the world. Legislative procedure has largely failed to be either effective or representative. The demand for the referendum is the significant evidence of this. This demand is even more significant of the general consciousness of a doubt as to the ability of the people under the present methods of government to conserve and protect the rights of all. In the United

States, which has been the haven of the oppressed, the great party of the common people has for the past few years been divided, and is at present without force or cohesion even as an opposition party. The strength of the party in the whole country has been weakened by the rule of corruption in local Democratic strongholds. Thus has the party of Jefferson been laid low.

The increase of the productive power of the country through the greater utilization of natural forces has been marvellous. The evolution of modern society has been along the lines of mammon worship far beyond the traditional "Almighty Dollar" period. An idolatry of accumulated wealth or its counterpart, hatred, seems to have taken possession of all sections of our people. The political party which sees in the maintenance of existing conditions and the protection of vested rights the chief reason for its being has flourished greatly. The extraordinary doctrine of the right of the strong to dominate the weak has made much headway in this land of universal suffrage, and the monarchical theory of colonies to be ruled until the rulers deemed them fitted to govern themselves is maintained by large numbers of the people. From West

and South, and East and North, the cry is heard, who shall be the leader to reunite the party of the people, for the work that is manifestly waiting to be done? So much for the hour!

What of the man?

Mr. Shepard inherits qualities which, together with study and practice, preëminently fit him to be that leader. These have given him a philosophic conception and an intellectual grasp of the dynamics of politics which do not often accompany practical efficiency. He has also the strong and unyielding elements of moral character that are essential to the reformer. His clear, calm, vigorous mind, while not ignoring the vital and immediate moral issue, probes to the bottom the conditions which have brought about the moral rottenness and, perchance, finds them related to the departure from fundamental principles of government. Thus he can be trusted not to allow the zeal of his moral vigor to destroy the house he would purify; nor, on the other hand, to become so lost in fine-spun technicalities as to ignore the moral issues as they may demand vigorous and prompt treatment. The equipoise of Mr. Shepard's mentality and qualities is as marked as it is rare. It has been well said of him by a distinguished publicist, "In Mr. Edward M. Shepard is seen the evolution of traits and powers which in every civilization best assure the result of student, statesman, reformer, moralist, jurist, publicist and gentleman. He has a philosophy of intellect which is not exaggerated when it is compared with that of Jefferson. His is an insight as prophetic as that of Tilden without that wavering liability to deviate from principle to expediency. His is a culture alike as natural and perfected as that of Horatio Seymour, at whose feet he sat; and his are versatility, a normal firmness, and a courageous adhesion to truth, with a consequent detestation of demagoguery and indirection. . . . There is no issue of principle international in its scope which has relation to law, to justice, or to literature which he ignores. There is no obligation, national in its sweep, to which he is unfaithful. . . . The scope, the theater, the recognition, matter not to him. The duty is the one consideration. Among the very few who can be called statesmen without satire, scholars without sarcasm, patriots without cynicism, and reformers without qualification, who have lived in Brooklyn, this man is easily the first."

As a courageous apostle of reform he stands in bold relief. The fearless courage of his actions, the moral tonic of his words, have had a strong educational influence upon the community. Because of these he was selected by the Governor of New York State to prosecute John

Y. McKane for fraud at the ballot-box. This he did with vigor and success, but without malice. As for his words, there is no need to repeat them here; the air is full of their echoes; his present opponents do him the honor to constantly quote him.

No more splendidly unique and dramatic situation has developed in modern politics than that which gave this man the forum in which to say to those tendering him the nomination: "Gentlemen, I want to know if you have read my speeches delivered in 1897, and my speeches before and since. I want to know if you and the others who are considering this nomination recognize in them the ideals of a political behavior. Until you have read them, and know that they speak the ideas of the man you ask to be mayor, I would ask you to offer me no nomination. If you elect me mayor I shall stand inflexibly for those ideas. I stood for them then and I stand for them now."

Fearless, dauntless, steadfast, inflexible he stands! Even though his position seems to some to have changed, his words were spoken with an integrity of purpose which gave them an abiding life.

Mr. Shepard was born in the city of New York, now the Borough of Manhattan, in the Greater New York, fifty-one years ago. His lineage goes back to the sturdy Puritans who settled in New England. His father, Lorenzo B. Shepard, was one of the most brilliant of the young men of New York of a half century ago. Dying at the early age of thirty-six, he left a reputation that has not dimmed with the passing years. It may be said that the career of the son has already reflected light upon that of the father. Lorenzo B. Shepard was United States District Attorney for the District of New York, and also Counsel for the Corporation of the City of New York, and often a delegate of great influence at the conventions of the Democratic party.

One incident in the career of his father is interesting to relate, because it is so pertinent to the present situation of the son. In the year 1856, when Fernando Wood was mayor of the City of New York, Lorenzo B. Shepard was Counsel to the Corporation, and likewise Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall. At this time the county was under the separate government of a board of supervisors, of which the mayor was a member *ex-officio*. The board of supervisors passed a resolution by vote of a majority, including the mayor, directing the raising of a tax of \$200,000 for the improvement of Central Park, to be expended under the direction of Fernando Wood and Joseph S. Taylor, commissioners. There was at the time great public indignation at

this procedure. Although having no relation to the county government, but only the very close political relation to the mayor held by the Counsel to the Corporation, Lorenzo B. Shepard brought a suit against Fernando Wood and others, not in his official capacity, but as an individual and tax-payer, praying for an injunction to declare the resolution void. The injunction was granted and continued by the special term. Justice Whiting in his opinion said: "I am more than pleased that the burden of this suit has been assumed by a high executive officer of the Corporation, that while he has incurred the risk of giving dissatisfaction to a large majority of the board of supervisors, the benefit of his example, so praiseworthy and just yet so novel, will have a tendency to allay an apprehension already strongly pervading this community, that there can be no restraint imposed upon the enormous, extraordinary and wilful expenditure that has been so long indulged."

This was the inheritance of the son; an inheritance vastly greater than wealth, of which there was none. When he was six years old his mother moved to Brooklyn. He attended the public school in Degraw Street. Thus early was he privileged to have association with the children of all the people. Thus early did he begin to realize the oneness of humanity, to profoundly respect men for what they are and what they may become. Lack of vigorous health necessitated a change, and for one year he went to Oberlin, Ohio. Here he was thrown in contact with the newer citizenship of the West, the anti-slavery sentiment and the intensely earnest and religious atmosphere of that educational center in the Western Reserve. Thus he was able at the impressionable period of his life to get the seeds of a knowledge of the vastly differing conditions in this country. Returning to the public schools, he prepared for and entered the College of the City of New York, which was then and is still a part of the public-school system. He is now one of the trustees of this college and president of the Alumni Association. Fellow-students say that he was easily the intellectual leader of the class of 1869, of which he was the salutarian.

He graduated at the age of eighteen, and became a law student in the office of Man & Parsons, soon becoming managing clerk. Of this firm his father had been senior member when it was Shepard & Parsons. In 1890, after many years of association with Mr. Albert Stickney, one of the keenest legal minds in New York, he resumed his earlier association with Mr. John E. Parsons, one of the foremost lawyers of the United States, forming the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

This firm has a very large business, requiring from Mr. Shepard an exceptionally extensive law practice, involving also important executive work.

Probably the most lasting legal service performed by Mr. Shepard has been in connection with his work as one of the counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission of the city of New York, whereby has been secured, in spite of extraordinary opposition of every character, the beginning of a system of transportation owned by the city, which will at the end of the lease be free of any existing debt.

Mr. Shepard has always been a careful student of history, especially, the political history of the State of New York, of the United States, and of Great Britain. He has made many contributions to current magazines and pamphlet literature, and written a life of Martin Van Buren, of which it has been said, "Mr. Shepard has made one lasting contribution to history in the 'Life of Martin Van Buren.' There are many—and among them are strangers not biased by friendship—who regard that volume to be the best the 'Statesman Series' has yet issued, and who consider it to be a needed and unanswerable vindication of one of the greatest presidents and greatest Americans."

Mr. Shepard has not only studied political history, but his conception of duty compelled him to take an active part in political activity in association with the Democratic party. He was active in organizing the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn, of which he later became the president.

The report of the commission which prepared the bill providing for a forestry commission in the State of New York was drawn by Mr. Shepard, who is recognized as among the ablest students of that most important subject.

Mr. Shepard's thorough mastery of political questions has made him the friend and trusted adviser of many of the leading political minds of his time, so that his knowledge of public men and affairs has grown largely at first hand.

His recent nomination by the Democratic party came as a surprise, not only to the community who had not believed such result possible even from the rising tide of public sentiment, but it was more of a surprise to him, for no hint of it had been given until two days before.

It is not possible here to explain in detail the conditions which brought such a result about. The importance of the Borough of Brooklyn as a factor in a campaign in which Seth Low was a candidate gave the opportunity to the very strong and compact organization of the Democratic party in Kings County to insistently demand the nomination of Comptroller Coler of that

Borough, for whose nomination there was so much public demand. Comptroller Coler not being accepted, Edward M. Shepard was agreed upon because he had two essential requisites: First, ample knowledge of politics; and, second, demonstrated ability to cope with the complex conditions which a cosmopolitan population presents. Further, he possessed a character known to be thoroughly reliable, tested by a record of opposition to evils in public administration in his own party or elsewhere.

I know this character, and I know the talents

that have been placed in his keeping; I fear not to counsel others to join in calling for the use of those talents. He has extraordinary equipment. Inheritance, mental ability, and a fine power of selection enabled him to gain it. With this equipment he has the rightful dower, and power of the incentive of *noblesse oblige*. When the demand shall be made upon him to serve, he will bring all his powers to bear, doing his best; and that best will be an ever-growing quantity, which will be faithful and steadfast to the best interests of his country and to the truth.

NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

BY MILO ROY MALTBYE.

THE present political situation in New York City is quite unique. Tammany Hall, the personification of blackmail and corruption, has nominated for mayor Edward M. Shepard, a man of sterling character, a lawyer of high reputation, a civil service reformer, and an Independent Democrat, who but four years ago branded the organization which now nominates him as "the most burning and disgraceful blot upon the municipal history of this country."

The anti-Tammany forces, composed of Republicans, Independent Democrats, Citizens Union members, and others of various shades of political belief, have nominated Seth Low, formerly mayor of Brooklyn, and recently president of Columbia University. He also is a man of sterling character, large executive ability, broad culture, wide sympathy with the masses; a practical reformer, and a Republican in national politics. Four years ago he was nominated by the Citizens Union, composed of independent Republicans and Democrats. The Republican party refused to endorse his nomination, and bitterly opposed his election, but in the present campaign it is working industriously to place him in the mayor's chair.

What is the explanation of this anomalous situation? What are the issues at stake? How will the election result? What will be the effect upon the movement for good government in New York and other cities? These are the questions now demanding attention. To comprehend fully the meaning and importance of the various factors a bit of retrospect is necessary.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

The downfall of Tweed in 1871 was accompanied by a short-lived civic revival. In a few

years the enthusiasm had cooled, and Tammany Hall was restored to power—under new leaders, to be sure, but possessed of the same ravenous appetite for the spoils of office and public plunder. A swift return to the practices of the Tweed Ring was out of the question, but under the leadership first of John Kelly, and afterward of Richard Croker, a most corrupt system of blackmail was soon built up.

The facts were brought to the attention of the State Legislature early in 1894, and reinforced by considerations of party politics, led to the appointment of an investigating committee, of which Mr. Clarence Lexow was chairman. Similar investigations have been made every few years; for New York State is normally Republican and New York City is normally Democratic. Hence a Republican State commission investigates with glee the corrupt workings of a Democratic city government. But the Lexow Committee soon displayed a sincerity of purpose that drew to its support all opposed to Tammany: those who dared not fight so strong an organization single-handed as well as those who needed only the prospect of Tammany's defeat to cause them to speak out.

REFORMERS IN COMMAND.

The evidence presented to this committee caused the city to blush with shame. Day after day well-authenticated stories of blackmail and corruption were pitifully told by the victims. Then followed a civic awakening such as had not been known since Tweed's time. A municipal election being close at hand, a committee of seventy representative men was formed to nominate non-partisan candidates and to secure their election. Mr. William L. Strong, a dry goods



From the N. Y. Tribune.

E. M. Grout.

Seth Low.

C. V. Fornes.

MESSRS. LOW, GROUT, AND FORNES, AND THE CITIZENS UNION NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

merchant of high standing and reputation, but with little experience in politics, was named for mayor. The remainder of the ticket was made up of men selected from the various organizations, the aim being to unite all elements hostile to Tammany Hall. In this they were successful.

The election was a victory for the Good Government ticket, Mr. Strong having a plurality of 50,000 out of a total vote of 260,000. The reform administration apparently entered upon its official career under most favorable conditions. The city had unquestionably repudiated Tammany Hall and its corrupt methods. But the formation and execution of a constructive policy is entirely different from pointing out the mistakes in the plans and actions of others. It is much easier to apply the brake than to guide aright. Thus, it was a simple matter for the anti-Tammany forces to agree that Tammany was wicked and ought to be deposed, but to agree upon a line of action when once in power was entirely different and vastly more difficult.

OBSTACLES TO REFORM.

Immediately following the election the trouble began. Every faction that had contributed to Mayor Strong's election demanded its share of the offices and the recognition of its particular theory. Recognizing that no one party or faction alone had elected him, Mayor Strong sought to harmonize all. This process called for almost superhuman tact and ability. To say that Mayor Strong was not equal to the task is in no way discreditable to him. Further, the different elective officials chosen from these divergent factions were inclined to act independently.

They received their mandates from the people, and each interpreted his election as a personal endorsement.

Now there was at the head of the Good Government movement no well-developed party organization, no generally recognized leader or "boss." And whatever faults the "boss" system may be responsible for, it certainly has the virtue of unity and of forcing the fusion of petty factions. Some such force was needed during Strong's administration. It did not exist, and its lack seriously hindered and weakened the reform movement.

The practical effect of this condition of affairs was not only to destroy all unity of purpose and action, but to produce an administration having several very good features, but several others quite bad. And the bad will always overshadow the good, unless there is a great preponderance of the latter. Then, too, the failure of the Strong administration to reach the high standard set made its lack seem far greater than it really was.

"PERSONAL LIBERTY."

There was another factor, probably of more importance, especially with certain classes of people. The election of 1894 was correctly interpreted as rebuking blackmail and corruption. But many went further and interpreted it as approving a rigid enforcement of the laws regarding gambling, prostitution, and Sunday opening of saloons. A thorough regeneration of the police force was undertaken. Laws that many had forgotten were on the statute books were enforced. Gambling and prostitution were attacked, and a strict enforcement of the excise

law attempted. Not one step was taken that the law did not command, but New York is not a Puritan city. These laws were not of its making. They had been passed by a Republican State legislature to deprive a Democratic city of its "personal liberty." So said the anti-Puritans. Tammany Hall had not enforced them, but had made the saloon-keepers, the gamblers, and their ilk pay liberally for non-enforcement. The reform government did away with this blackmail, and thus far public sentiment supported it. But when it came to the rigid enforcement of "blue laws" many rebelled. They wanted their beer on Sunday. The wealthy club member could have his champagne. What right had he to deny the poor their beer?

Police Commissioner Roosevelt and the reform government may have been right, but their policy in this instance was regarded by not a few of their former friends and supporters as a political mistake, and the great good accomplished by Mr. Roosevelt in other directions was forgotten by

those who saw only a direct attack upon their personal liberty.

TAMMANY RESTORED TO POWER.

This was the situation in the fall of 1897, when the first election under the Greater New York Charter was held. The forces that had elected Mr. Strong were disrupted. Animosities had been engendered. The Independents would not make a deal with the Republican party, and insisted that the Republicans endorse the Citizens Union nomination. But the Republicans would not accept a subordinate position, and finally the Citizens Union nominated Seth Low independently. The Republican party held its convention later, naming its own ticket, with Gen. B. F. Tracy at its head.

The Tammany forces, upon the other hand, were almost a unit. Mr. Robert A. Van Wyck was slated for mayor, and the other nominees were representative Tammany men. The Jeffersonian Democracy put up Henry George, and



From the N. Y. Tribune.

E. M. Shepard. Mayor Van Wyck. W. W. Ladd, Jr.

MR. EDWARD M. SHEPARD AND DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK.



MR. EDWARD M. GROUT.
(Fusion candidate for Comptroller.)



MR. CHARLES V. FORNES.
(Fusion candidate for President Board of Aldermen.)

thus for a time a four-cornered fight was waged. A few days before election Mr. George suddenly died, and his vote largely drifted back to Tammany Hall.

The election resulted in the success of the Tammany ticket, Van Wyck receiving 234,000, or 44 per cent. of the total vote cast—a plurality of 83,000 over his nearest opponent. Mr. Low received 151,000, or 29 per cent.; General Tracy, 102,000, or 20 per cent., and Henry George 21,700, or 4 per cent. A union of the Low and Tracy vote gives a plurality of nearly 20,000, and many have argued from this premise that if Low had been endorsed by both Citizens Union and the Republican party, he would have been elected. But this does not follow. If Mr. Low had run upon a union ticket, the opposition upon the part of many Democrats to voting for a Republican, or any one supported by the Republicans, would have alienated more than 10,000 voters. The other returns seem to point this way, for the Tammany candidate for comptroller polled only 8,000 votes less than the Republican and Citizens Union tickets combined. Looking backward, we can now see that Tammany was almost certain to win.

At first glance one may think that there is little relation between the Strong administration and the election of 1894 and the present situation, but it will become evident as we proceed that the present conditions are entirely incomprehensible except with the above facts in mind.

CORRUPTION AND BLACKMAIL AGAIN COMMON.

January 1, 1898, saw Tammany Hall again in control of the city, only it was now a greater

city, with double the population of old New York and a vastly increased area. The corrupt methods in vogue in 1894 were immediately restored, and within two years systematic blackmail was as common as ever. The State Legislature, remembering the success of the Lexow investigation, appointed another committee in 1899. Many regarded this as a purely partisan move and refused to cooperate. However, much valuable and interesting evidence was secured. For example, Mr. Croker himself unblushingly admitted that he was working for his own pocket all of the time.

Following the retirement of the Mazet Committee, other agencies took up the fight. The press exposed the gambling combine, showing that Tammany men were receiving at least \$3,000,000 annually for the privilege of running, contrary to law. The City Vigilance League, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the Society for the Suppression of Vice, the churches and settlements upon the East Side—the portion of the city where dwell the poor classes and the foreign element—and many other organizations enlisted in the crusade against vice and the corrupt union of the city officials with crime and criminals. The police were requested, entreated, implored to close the brothels and the gambling places which were contaminating the innocent children of respectable parents, whose poverty prevented their removal to purer quarters. Officials were accused and brought to trial before their superiors, but without success. Appeal was taken to the mayor and other high city officials, but nothing was done, except in a very few instances.

ANTI-VICE COMMITTEES.

A Committee of Fifteen, composed of prominent business men, lawyers, and labor leaders, was appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. Gambling house after gambling house was raided in districts where the police persistently asserted that none existed. Evidence showing the close relation between the gamblers and city officials was secured. In all these efforts to root out vice, Justice Jerome, of the Court of Special Sessions, gave valuable assistance, for it was not easy to get coöperation from the courts, manned as they were by Tammanyites who supported the administration.

at one time even Tammany Hall seemed to repented. With great bluster and pretense an anti-vice Committee of Five was appointed. It started its work with profuse exhibitions of virtue, raided a few gambling dens, came upon a high city official in one looking for his wayward son," and suddenly ended its labors, declaring there was little vice to be found in the city. It was quite evident, however, that the chase had become too warm, that the "powers that prey" had forced the powers that be to call a halt. Practically nothing was accomplished, except to demonstrate fully the close relation between vice and Tammany Hall.

Anyone who has ever been connected with law work knows the difficulty of securing evidence which is conclusive in a court of law, to mention the greater difficulty when the cases are in sympathy with the law-breakers. Nevertheless, a number of convictions have resulted, and several have jumped their bail rather than stand trial. The most important case is that of Ferdinand Bissert, who was sentenced to five and a half years in the State prison for blackmailing a prostitute. At present a police captain and several subordinate officers are under indictment, and several others have had to resort to every trick of law to keep out of jail.

THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

Although the various organizations, societies, clubs, churches, and committees which had been claiming to improve conditions asserted that Tammany politics had nothing to do with their action, it was evident from the start that the facts demonstrated would play an important part in the coming election, for Tammany was shown to be as brazen and corrupt as in 1894, or even Tweed's time, except that now little is stolen from the city treasury directly, blackmail being the much more fruitful source of revenue and much more difficult to prove.

That the present administration was a shame to the city, and that it ought to be rooted out, was a program to which all organizations opposed Tammany Hall could subscribe. Early last spring the preliminary steps were taken to secure a nomination. The Republicans expressed their willingness to accept as candidate for the mayoralty any man preferably an Independent Democrat, with the exception of Bird S. Coler, who could not be regarded upon by the other fusion bodies. This was a situation of the Republican organization to Mr. Coler was illogical and detrimental to the movement. Mr. Coler had administered the financial affairs of the city honestly and efficiently, and stood for good government persistently,

blocking many corrupt schemes, notably the Ramapo contract to deprive the city of its waterworks and rob it of \$200,000,000. This scheme was backed both by Republicans and by Democrats, and it is urged that the real reason why Senator Platt refused to accept Mr. Coler was his blocking of the Ramapo contract. The reason assigned by Mr. Platt was that Mr. Coler had supported the Democratic ticket in the last national election and thereby sanctioned free silver. The most plausible explanation is that Mr. Platt wished to secure the nomination of a Republican by the Fusion forces and perceived that, with Mr. Coler out of the way, this could easily be accomplished. For the Independents realized that they could not win without the support of the Republican party, and the Democrats probably would not agree upon any other man. Mr. Platt's expectations were fully realized, and Seth Low was selected. The other places upon the ticket were distributed among the various factions, and with very few, if any, exceptions, its personnel is most satisfactory and of high quality.

TAMMANY FEIGNS REPENTANCE.

The Tammany convention was held after the selection of the Fusion candidates. Seeing what a strong ticket they had nominated, Mr. Croker cast about for an honest, efficient, and able man. Mr. Edward M. Shepard was selected and formally nominated, although many of the Tammany leaders were strongly opposed to taking up a reformer who for so many years has charged Tammany Hall with all the villainies in the category. But the corrupt record of the past four years is a heavy drag upon the ticket, and Mr. Croker saw that no ordinary Democrat could win. Mr. Coler was the first choice of many, and would have proved a strong candidate, but he had aroused the opposition of Mr. Croker by an attack upon "Commercialism in Politics," and was *persona non grata*. Mr. Shepard seemed the only other person who could keep the Fusion ticket from winning. To placate the leaders, Mr. Croker filled the other places with faithful Tammany men, most of whom are mediocre and of the same grade as the present incumbents.

This was a very shrewd move, for attention is usually centered upon the head of the ticket. Under the Greater New York charter the mayor was an autocrat who controlled not only the administrative departments, but the Board of Estimate and Apportionment—the body which has charge of the city's purse. Under the new charter, which goes into effect January 1, 1902, the mayor will be deprived of certain of these functions. He will possess larger control over the departments through the power of appointment

and removal, but the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will no longer be controlled by him. Thus, if the Tammany ticket is elected, Mr. Shepard's hands may be tied and his plans brought to naught. It is very important, therefore, not only that a good man be elected mayor, but that the other offices be filled with men who



JUSTICE WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.
(Fusion candidate for District Attorney.)

are in sympathy with him. Mr. Croker relies upon the failure of the voters to appreciate this fact, and expects them to accept the Tammany ticket *in toto* because a man of excellent character has been put at its head.

MR. SHEPARD'S POSITION.

Quite naturally, therefore, the question has arisen why Mr. Shepard has loaned his good name and reputation to Tammany Hall and assisted in carrying out the scheme. What are the influences that have brought this about? Few assert, and they wrongfully, that he has sold himself to Tammany. Most persons believe him when he says that he has given no pledges, that no deal has been made, and that he is free to act. The explanation put forward by certain of his friends is that he intends to regenerate the Democratic party and drive from leadership the corrupt and unscrupulous politicians who have for so long dominated affairs. This is complimentary to his courage but not to his judgment, for Hercules' labors would be easy in comparison.

The more probable explanation is that Mr. Shepard is ambitious (and quite properly so). If he is elected, he believes he will give a clean, honest, and efficient administration. And mind-

ful of Mr. Tilden's success, and the fact that every Democrat who has ever attained fame has done so independently of Tammany Hall, he believes that his election will not only be good for the city, but will strengthen Democratic principles generally and open a field of greater usefulness in State and nation. But this is entirely illogical, unless it be probable that Mr. Low cannot win, or unless national issues and the general interests of the Democratic party are more important than the overthrow of Tammany.

NATIONAL POLITICS INTRODUCED.

Independent voters will hardly accept this, but Mr. Shepard has, doubtless, persuaded himself that as between the injury done to the cause of good government by his accepting a nomination from Tammany Hall and the defeat of Democratic principles, the former is less important. Mr. Shepard's political speeches support this explanation. He has said little about police corruption or the past administration of the city. He tries to make it appear that the anti-Tammany ticket is purely a Republican ticket, that the Fusionists are non-partisan only in name. And Mr. Platt's attitude in refusing to accept Mr. Coler seems to give some ground for the assertion. However, Mr. Shepard's position is "good politics." The record of the past four years is most foul; the less said about it the better for Tammany. New York City is nominally Democratic, and if all Democrats could be persuaded to vote the Tammany ticket, success would be certain.

One of the amusing features of the campaign has been the constant reference by the Tammany men to Philadelphia conditions, and the frequent assertion that the election of Mr. Low will mean the introduction into New York of Quay-Ashbridge methods. If there were any possibility of such a result, all would flock to Tammany Hall, for bad as is New York, it is not as corrupt as Philadelphia. Doubtless the campaign orators will here and there win votes by this appeal, although it is wholly illogical. For one might as well say that a triumph of the Democratic ticket would mean the introduction of polygamy because Salt Lake City is a Democratic city.

PRESENT CITY GOVERNMENT WASTEFUL.

From the point of view of efficiency the present administration is greatly lacking. The city's expenses have increased 30 per cent. in four years. But the criticism is not that more money is spent, for the taxpayer could stand that if he received a proportionate return, but that the return is so small. The civil service is honeycombed with sinecures. Five men draw pay for what one man can do. The present Department of Street

Cleaning, for instance, spends nearly a million dollars more in Manhattan and the Bronx than did Colonel Waring, and yet the streets are much dirtier than when he was commissioner. Economy in government is not, however, a slogan that sways the masses. It appeals almost wholly to the taxpayer.

"REFORM" DISCREDITED.

But national party interests and pure and efficient administration are not the only issues of the campaign. If they were, one could safely predict the success of the Fusion ticket. Many voters remember the mistakes of the reform government under Strong. They remember that all the office-holders were not saints, and that the excise law was so enforced as to deprive them of their "personal liberty." Beer on Sunday is a necessity of life to them, in comparison with which other issues are as nothing. The candidates upon the anti-Tammany ticket have assured them that the laws will be liberally enforced, but many still are suspicious and inclined not to trust the reformers. There is yet time for them to flock to the support of Mr. Low, and it seems very likely that they will do so.

The experience of four years ago is cited in another way. Those of a pessimistic temperament are inclined to ask, What is the use? The Fusionists cannot work together. After election they will fall to fighting among themselves. Cranks and incompetents will be put at the head of a few of the departments at least. Political debts must be paid. And in two years—at the next election—Tammany Hall will again be placed in charge. Probably the greatest danger to the permanent success of good government lies in this direction. Mayor Strong could not harmonize the diverse interests, and many question Mr. Low's ability to do so. Those who accept this view naturally turn to Mr. Shepard, who, they believe, will give a good, clean administration, and possibly improve the morals of Tammany Hall, so that in two years from now we shall have a regenerated Democratic organization. If Mr. Shepard is defeated, they predict that the Tammany Hall that gets into power in 1904 will be no better than the present *régime*.

ALIGNMENT OF VOTERS.

The effect of the probable return of Tammany to power in 1904, even if Mr. Low and his ticket should win upon November 5, keeps the lowest classes in line, not because their principles are Democratic, for gamblers, prostitutes and criminals have no principles. It is a business government they want; one with which they can buy and sell. They aim to be on the winning side,

and in New York they are Democrats; in Philadelphia, Republicans.

It is hazardous to predict what the final result will be. However, it is possible to state how certain classes will vote. The independent as well as the regular Republicans will vote the Fusion ticket. The out-and-out Tammany men and the interests which thrive upon vice and crime will support the Democratic ticket. The Independent Democrats are somewhat divided; most of them will probably vote against Tammany. But unless there is a considerable defection among the better class of Democrats—not those who are known as Independent Democrats, but those who usually vote the Democratic ticket—the Fusion ticket cannot win. Among the ten bodies that have endorsed Low there are several that claim to represent large constituencies of this class of men. But there is no way of estimating accurately their voting strength.

Another uncertain element is the venal voter. He supports the party with the largest wallet. A third factor is the discontent in Tammany itself. Threats have been made by certain leaders that they will knife the ticket. But similar threats are made before every election, and usually amount to nothing. One cannot see what they could gain by such a course this year, for at every point the Tammany ticket is preferable (from the standpoint of the Tammany man) to the anti-Tammany ticket. Everyone knows to a certainty what Mr. Low will do; he will cleanse the city government. Mr. Shepard, on the other hand, intends to do no more, perhaps less, and may be bound hand and foot by the other city officials in case of Tammany's success.

This is probably the way the Tammany heeler will look at the issues. It also suggests how those who seek better government view them. Mr. Low is a known factor, Mr. Shepard an unknown element in the equation of politics. Mr. Low has demonstrated his ability to administer a city satisfactorily and well. Mr. Shepard might do equally well under favorable circumstances, but that has yet to be proved. The issue is experience *vs.* hope. When one compares the other nominees, the probability that Mr. Shepard could give as good government as Mr. Low becomes less and less. Whether a majority of the voters of the city will reach the same conclusion by the same process is doubtful, but that most of the independent voters of both parties view it in this light is certain.

Whatever may be the outcome, the lovers of good government in every American city should be elated rather than cast down, for it is a great gain to compel so corrupt an organization as Tammany Hall to nominate such a man as Edward M. Shepard. It shows public sentiment has become more alert.

THE PHILADELPHIA CAMPAIGN AGAINST "MACHINE" RULE.

BY CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

ON a hot night last June the citizens of Philadelphia assembled in great numbers in the Academy of Music, which has come to be regarded as our town hall, to express their indignation concerning two recent political events: the refusal of the "machine" to renominate an efficient district attorney and the enactment of fourteen street railway ordinances in the face of popular disapproval and the higher offer of a responsible citizen.

With the growth of the demand for better municipal government has come an appreciation of the importance of a fearless and honest district attorney as a prosecutor of wrong-doers and as a guardian of public interests. In New York a large part of the present situation revolves around the fight for district attorney. In Philadelphia the succession to that office forms the crux of the present reform effort.

P. Frederick Rothermel, Jr. (a son of the painter of the great picture, "The Battle of Gettysburg"), has served with great distinction for three years in the office of District Attorney of the County of Philadelphia. Not only has the regular routine of the office been transacted with promptness and fairness, but cases involving the public welfare and morality have been handled with unusual ability and success. Mr. Rothermel has secured a larger number of convictions for the violation of the election and liquor laws than any of his predecessors during an equal period, and has likewise been diligent and successful in the prosecution of offenders against laws regulating the sale of oleomargarine and forbidding the adulteration of food products.

In the discharge of his duties Mr. Rothermel knew neither friend nor foe. He recognized neither the "administration" (as the "machine" is called locally) nor his opponents. He had but one client, the people; and but one master, the law. In short, he could not be controlled by political "pull"; he could not be depended upon to postpone or pigeon-hole indictments against influential or useful workers. From a "machine" standpoint he was unsafe; therefore he must be defeated to make way for a district attorney who could be controlled. To quote the words of an influential local "boss," Israel W. Durham, "The man we nominate must be a man we can control." Accordingly Mr. Rothermel was denied renomi-



MR. P. FREDERICK ROTHERMEL, JR.
(Nominee for District Attorney of Philadelphia.)

nation at the hands of the "machine," which is called Republican in Philadelphia because Philadelphia happens to be Republican. The same men would call themselves Democrats in New York, as one of them frankly admitted the other evening in a speech to which I shall refer later on. A new man, unknown alike to the voters and the workers, was chosen at the instance of the mayor, who is the real and nominal "boss" of the organization.

About the time of the Republican conventions, the Councils of Philadelphia and the Legislature of Pennsylvania, both controlled by the Republicans, were engaged in making a new record for reckless franchise legislation. On May 29 two street railway bills were introduced into the Pennsylvania Senate and rushed through all the preliminary stages within a few hours on the same day, and within three days through all stages. They were sent over to the House at the beginning of the following week and were similarly treated there; so that within six legislative days

two bills conferring great powers, even the right of eminent domain, and of great importance alike to present corporations and to the public, were rushed, or, to use the modern political phraseology, "jammed through" without a formal committee hearing, without a public hearing, with no debate in one house and only a perfunctory one in the other. The governor of the State fell into line and without a public hearing signed the bills in his home at midnight in the presence of big and little "bosses" and of the prospective grantees of the franchises.

The same proceeding was repeated in Philadelphia, where within a single week from the time of notice of the formation of the companies fourteen ordinances granting franchises worth many millions of dollars and covering two hundred miles of streets were passed, with no consideration of the public interest and despite the protest of five or six of the morning and two out of three of the afternoon papers and of a great popular indignation. It was but reasonable to look to the mayor to protect the interests of the people, but his conduct was more reprehensible than that of the councilmen, for he refused to consider the offer of Mr. Wanamaker to pay \$2,500,000 for the franchises (\$250,000 of which was deposited as an earnest of good faith), and hastened back to his office to sign the bills on the day the offer was made, although he had previously announced that it would be some days before he could give them attention.

Here, then, was the situation early last June: a faithful official had been denied a renomination

because he had done his duty, and the legislative and executive branches of the government had passed without consideration, and in flagrant disregard of every demand of decency and public interest, franchise legislation of great present and prospective value. The Republican "machine" was responsible for both actions and the people were justly indignant; nay, more, they were outraged, and the great mass meeting in the Academy of Music was the result. To the chairman of this meeting Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith sent the following telegram: "Can you use my name as a vice-president? It is time for a new Declaration of Independence. Philadelphia ought to rise in her might against jobbers in her public rights and the ravishing of her sacred safeguards of the law."

The conditions were indeed intolerable and the situation grave when so strict a party man as Mr. Smith, the editor of a stalwart Republican paper (*The Press*), a member of a Republican cabinet, a lifelong supporter of the Republican party, should feel it his duty to rebuke so openly and directly the action of the Republican organization in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. He appreciated the need for reform; that municipal government was a matter to be considered separate and apart from national matters; that the Republican party in the country was suffering from the rascalities of its so-called representatives in Philadelphia.

Out of this great town meeting has grown the Union party. Mr. Edward Shippen (whose ancestor was one of the earliest mayors of Philadelphia) appointed a Committee of Nine, which in turn organized a Union party, with a city committee, 41 ward committees, and a representative in every one of the 1,042 election districts of this city. The Municipal League, which for ten years has been steadily at work trying to improve municipal conditions, welcomed this new ally, that may be likened to a great volunteer army, and invited it to confer as to a fusion ticket. Similar invitations were sent to independent Democratic organizations and to the Citizens' Union. As a result of these conferences a ticket was agreed upon, with Mr. Rothermel at its head, which has been placed in formal nomination by the League and the Union party.

The regular Democratic organization, for years in open alliance with the Republican "machine," refused to cooperate, preferring to nominate a straightout ticket, thus directly helping the Republicans. The reform Democrats, under the leadership of former Gov. Robert E. Pattison, repudiated this action and openly endorsed the Union-Municipal League ticket, a course which



Photo by Gutekunst.

MR. HARMAN YERKES.

(Nominee of the Union party for Supreme Court Justice.)



Photo by Gutekunst.

EX-GOV. ROBERT E. PATTISON OF PENNSYLVANIA.

has met with the approval of the Democratic State Committee.

So the lines are drawn. On the one hand we have the Republican ticket, dictated by Mayor Ashbridge and representing the regular organization and the city administration ; on the other, the fusion ticket, representing the efforts of those who are seeking to place municipal politics on a basis of decency and honesty ; with the so-called Democratic organization aiding the former through the maintenance of a straight ticket.

No city administration in Philadelphia has ever been so severely criticised as that of Mayor Ashbridge, and I doubt if any in the country, not even excepting that of Tammany Hall in New York. This criticism has become general throughout the United States and even abroad. A few weeks ago I met an English author of some repute, and the first question he asked me after he learned that I was from Philadelphia touched upon our municipal situation. He frankly told me that it was the surprise of Englishmen that we had allowed our city affairs to reach so deplorable a plight.

To be sure, some portion of the criticism is due to the extreme of opposition and some to the natural exaggeration incident to a description of a bad state of affairs ; but I must confess that, after a careful and intimate study of the situation here and elsewhere, I am compelled to admit that the major part of the criticism is well founded.

I can best describe the attitude and objects of the Republican "machine" by quoting from the speech of a ward leader (or "boss," if you prefer), who hails from the mayor's own ward, and who has been his political sponsor. It was delivered on Friday evening, October 4, to a ward committee in a speech calling for loyal support of the "machine" candidate for district attorney. The speaker said :

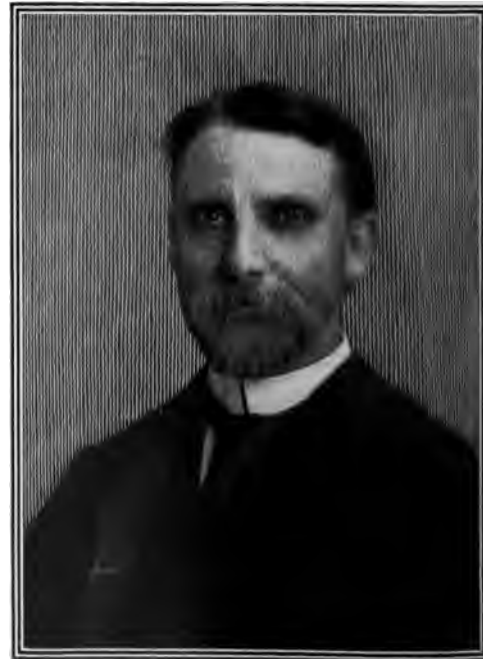
The organization in Philadelphia occupies the same position to the people of this city as Tammany does to the people of New York. The cohesive power of the organization is the offices. There are 10,000 of them at the disposal of the organization.

The Poles, Hungarians, Italians, and other foreigners who come here vote with us because we control the offices. They want favors and know they cannot get them unless they are with us. In New York they vote with Tammany for the same reason.

It is not the question of Weaver or any other one man. If the organization does not control the offices it cannot maintain its strength ; and if it has not power, how is it going to reward those who are faithful to it ? But it is powerful now, and under this administration no man can hope for office unless he is true to the organization.

The ticket nominated is the ticket of the organization. You are a part of the organization, and if you do not stand by the organization, how can you expect the organization to stand by you ?

The organization is strong because it controls the offices which contribute all that goes to make it strong. Without the offices this great organization would crumble and fall.

MR. GEORGE BURNHAM, JR.
(President of the Municipal League.)

It voted \$40,000 to-day to buy 80,000 tax receipts and qualify 80,000 voters. This money came from the office-holders. All of the money needed to run the organization comes from the office-holders. Without the offices, who would do the work in your wards and divisions?

This statement clarifies the issue and explains why stalwart Republicans, who are interested in the dominance of Republican principles, are supporting the Union-Municipal League ticket.

There have already been two grave scandals touching franchises. One I have mentioned. For less objectionable measures the people of Chicago paraded its streets with miniature nooses in their button holes; and those of Kansas City, headed by responsible business men, threatened the councilmen with personal violence. The street-railway ordinances of Philadelphia granted in perpetuity franchises of untold value to favored and specially created corporations, with no provisions for compensation. A year ago telephone franchises of equally great value were disposed of in the same way, without other safeguards than the "personal standing" of the immediate grantees. Contract scandals have been numerous and equally grave.

The "organization," as it likes to call itself, frankly admits that it uses the offices for its own ends and profit and to perpetuate its power. The record amply bears out this admission, and also discloses that it uses the police power for the same ends. The attempt of an officer in charge of the police force of the city to blackmail the supposed owner of an unfriendly paper into silence attracted widespread attention. The success of the attempt was thwarted through the courageous exposure by Mr. Wanamaker of the scheme.

The power of the police is constantly used to similar ends in a less conspicuous but none the less reprehensible way. Especially is this so in connection with elections in the lower part of the city. A year ago the Municipal League issued a leaflet entitled "Stumbling Blocks," in which eleven typical instances of police interference at elections were given in detail.

Frauds at the primaries are notorious, although I cannot go into them at this time. It may, however, be interesting to cite the fact that in the Fifth Senatorial primary a year ago more votes were cast for the Republican candidates in two hours than had been cast for all candidates for governor between 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. at the preceding gubernatorial elections!

Some idea of the extent of the frauds committed at the general elections may be gathered

from the bare statement that the Committee of the Allied Organizations for Good Government (representing the Municipal League, the Trades League, and similar bodies), which committee I have the honor to serve as counsel, is now preparing upward of 500 election cases, involving nearly that number of election officers and at least 8,000 illegal votes. One reason of Mr. Rothermel's unpopularity with the machine is the persistence and skill with which he has prosecuted election officers guilty of election frauds. One man he convicted admitted voting 33 times at one election; another that he had voted 38 times. There are cases now pending in which two men are charged with having "run in" 25 votes, and so it goes. What with police interference and brutality, the acceptance of illegal votes and repeating, and the stuffing of ballot boxes (one set of officers are now fugitives from justice because they started to receive votes with 200 marked ballots already in box) elections in some parts of the city are a travesty on democratic government.

I have not space to mention in detail the awards of electric-light contracts to the Trust at an increase of 33 per cent. over the bids of responsible independent companies; nor of the scandals connected with the asphalt and garbage contracts, and with the contracts for street-paving and cleaning.

It is not pleasant to have to say these things about the city of one's birth and education and residence; but I believe it to be the duty of every citizen to expose the wrongs which are bringing the blush of shame to those who call themselves Philadelphians, and which are bringing the name of our city into disrepute throughout the land. I would much prefer to speak only of the brighter side of our life, but this is obscured by the rascality and venality of those who, charged with an important trust by an indulgent people, have betrayed it for base ends.

The present Municipal League-Union ticket represents the revolt of the decent people of the city against an administration that has ignored its public pledges and violated the trust reposed in it. The present indications favor the success of Mr. Rothermel and his colleagues, as the people seem to realize the need not only for a new Declaration of Independence, but for a political revolution to "free us from a long train of abuses and usurpations which, pursuing the same object, evince a design to reduce us to absolute despotism . . . and the establishment of an absolute tyranny."

THE LAST PHASE OF THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION AND THE PROBLEMS RESULTING THEREFROM.

BY CAPT. JOHN H. PARKER, TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

THE American public has been slow to understand that the Philippine rebellion in its last phases has been different from any organized warfare heretofore known to this country. A correct understanding of the actual conditions of the last two years will go very far toward elucidating the problems now confronting the new civil government in the Philippines. It is first necessary to understand the form taken by the disorganized revolution of 1898 in order to appreciate some traits of the native character and some difficulties resulting therefrom. The revolution, since the fall of Malolos, has been the Katipunan Society and nothing else.

This society was originally organized to oppose the Spanish supremacy in the Philippines. In Spanish times, only a small portion of the people were members of the society, and these generally fighting men in insurrection against the government. Just after the fall of Malolos—1899—the Filipinos formally adopted the guerrilla system of warfare against the Americans. The last act of the so-called Filipino Congress decreed that the Supreme Council of the Katipunan Society should thereafter assume the powers and duties of the then disorganized insurgent government. Aguinaldo, as supreme chief, then proclaimed that henceforth every male Filipino should be considered subject to the regulations of the society as at that time reorganized. By the secret promulgation of this proclamation there was thus established at once a system of government which extended in its multitudinous ramifications to every hamlet and every barrio in the archipelago. The outcroppings of this evil have been observed all over the islands, but only recently captured documents and archives of the defunct government and of the society itself have made it possible to fully understand the significance of the many isolated cases observed.

At the time this system was extended to include all male citizens all the members of the then disintegrating revolutionary army were active members of the society. It became the duty as well as the interest of every member of that army to enforce the command of the supreme chief. As the members of the disorganized army scattered to their respective barrios, cover-

ing every part of the islands, carrying with them the only arms in the country, they carried with them at once the news of this development of the society, the nucleus for its reorganization in each barrio, the ability, power, and will to enforce it. Formerly, all actions of the society were decided by majority vote; but in this emergency it was decreed that when impracticable to hold meetings of the society the will of the society should be determined by the chief. This provision gave the necessary executive force to carry into effect the will of the supreme chief.

The organization is strictly military. In each town where there are one hundred men there is a "superior chief," with the rank of colonel. Under him, and appointed by him, are as many "principal chiefs," with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, as may be considered necessary. These in turn appoint "partial chiefs," with the rank of major. The "partial chiefs" are in direct contact with the *cabezas* (captains), who are directly charged with the recruiting of men and supplies. This system accounts fully for the immense number of Filipino officers. Enough officers have been killed and captured to supply half the armies of Europe, and still the crop seems as large as ever.

In this hierarchy it is usual that only those who are directly associated together by rank and duties are known to one another as active members of the society. Thus, each chief knows all his subordinate officers and is known by them; but he is not necessarily known by his men. These know only their captains and lieutenants. Thus, the chances of betrayal are minimized and its effects are localized. There are secret signs in the various grades by which members of that grade may make themselves known to one another or to subordinates. But these are used only in case of necessity.

The principal duties of members of the society are to report to the chiefs all events in their respective localities; to report all natives suspected of lack of zeal or of fidelity to the society; to contribute at stated intervals, or when called upon in emergency, rice, money, corn, fish, cloth, or personal service to the full extent of their ability; to obey instantly and without question

any and every command that may be given by any chief of the society; to stand ready to sacrifice at an instant's notice, property, family, and even life, for the society; and, finally, to take the field as guerrillas at any time when called upon by the immediate chief.

Each member of the society takes a most solemn and binding oath of secrecy and obedience on being admitted as an active member. He swears to obey all orders of the society, and all orders of any chief of the society, without question, even though such order result in his own death. Each initiate signs this oath before the whole society, or the chief, in blood from his own veins, devoting life, property, and family to the interests of the society, and subjecting himself, family, and relatives to the most horrible penalties in case of treason to it.

These penalties are not vague or imaginary. They are enforced with the most rigid severity. They are so fearful, and the oath is so solemn and binding, that very few natives have yet betrayed the secrets of the Katipunan. The Tay-Tay murder case, where seven men were buried alive, was only the execution of a lot of suspects by order of a Katipunan chief. In the province of Pangasinan, the whole Agno valley was terrorized for months by the secret assassinations of this society. Seven men, in one case, were executed at a single time by order of the chiefs Claveria and Valdez. Near San Pablo, a chief called Banaag is reported to have buried men alive up to the neck and left them thus to die for refusal to take the field as guerrillas when called upon. Other cases of similar infliction of the death penalty have been reported from all parts of the islands. Such examples make the penalties of this society more terrible than any form of law or justice known to Occidental peoples. They also make the Katipunan oath so terrible that no oath taken subsequently has any binding force. To the native mind, both the Katipunan oath and any subsequent oath before a civil magistrate are equally imposed upon him by force. The one threatens him with a light term of imprisonment, the other with a horrible and inevitable death. The natives are not given a choice—they have been compelled to take the Katipunan oath. When a chief desires to organize or reorganize in a given locality, he goes in secretly with a few riflemen, calls a meeting, using force when necessary, administers the oath of membership, and goes on his way, knowing well that mutual fear and distrust will insure the coöperation of all concerned.

Having firmly in mind these conditions, it becomes possible to partially understand the apparent solidarity of the native population in their

passive but stubborn and hopeless resistance to the sovereignty of the United States. Not inclination, not patriotism, not high sense of duty, not love of country, but abject, cringing, helpless, hopeless, groveling *terror* is the secret of the hold of these leaders over the people. Fear of secret assassination; fear of the avenging knife; fear of the most horrible and inevitable tortures; fear of their nearest neighbors; fear of their closest relatives; fear of the very sons, brothers, fathers, who share the daily food; fear of an all-pervading, intangible, secret, destructive, almost occult, power that strikes home and spares neither age, sex, nor condition—this and nothing else has been the cause of the attitude of the people, for the last two years, to the insurrection.

To fully understand the extent of the secret influence thus exerted on the natives, it is pertinent to consider certain anthropological peculiarities of the people. Physiologically, the Filipino is much nearer the primitive stock than the European or American. The shape of the skull is different. There is a much smaller development in front of the transverse suture, with a much larger development behind that division. This would indicate what has been actually observed—that the animal faculties of cunning, secretiveness, and instinct are relatively more developed among them than with us. The highest form of wisdom known to the Filipino intellect is aptly illustrated by contrasting the words "*astuto*" and "*sapiente*." He is cunning as opposed to wise. His powers of observation and imitation are highly developed, but his power of analysis and deduction is far inferior to that found in the Caucasian race. The relative proportions of the skeleton are different. The femur is longer, the toes are longer and more separated. In many of their habits they resemble our common ancestors, the monkey. They retain more of the primordial instinct of the common animal nature than we. They are, therefore, more amenable to secret, mysterious, awe-inspiring rites and ceremonies than we are. On these fundamental characteristics of their natures the shrewd friars, and the shrewder native leaders, have played craftily with their Oriental adaptations of Christianity, their societies and dramatic ceremonies of initiation, until they have obtained an ascendancy that can be shaken only by raising up a new generation free from these influences. In some similar way, perhaps, the priests of Osiris dominated ancient Egypt and the Druids controlled the tribes of prehistoric Britain. But whether this be the true explanation or not, there can be no doubt of the tremendous influence of the Katipunan and its intimate relation with the disorders of the last two years.

Having thus sought a basis of explanation, it becomes possible to understand the Filipino fighting man. It must always be remembered that he is also a Katipunán; that this fearful society, to him doubly dreadful by reason of the mystery in which its operations are enveloped, continually holds over his head a fate far more dreadful than simple death in battle, and that it often executes this fate on victims within his own knowledge with relentless severity. It is also necessary to know the system of tactics under which he fights, and the orders he receives from his chiefs, as well as his actual conduct in battle. For over a year there has been little actual fighting as we understand the word. The Filipino soldier sneaks up near a town filled with helpless women and children of his own race. He crawls up noiselessly under cover of the darkness of night, clad in the ordinary dress of the country, ready to run away at the slightest sign that he has been discovered. From behind some sheltering hedge of bamboo, three or four hundred yards away, he delivers one or two ragged, ill-directed salvos in the general direction of the town. Then, without waiting to ascertain the result of his fusillade, as soon as the alarm is given, he runs away. If pursued, he secretes his arms and appears as a humble countryman. To facilitate this, his chiefs teach him that when he is called out as an active Katipunán, when he has arms in his hands, then he is an honorable soldier; but that when he is temporarily dismissed, when he has secreted his arms and returned to his peaceful occupations, then he is no longer a soldier and is entitled to all consideration given by the American Government to a peaceful citizen. The poor people believe these teachings, and the above analysis of native character will show why they believe them. The chiefs know better, and ought to be severely punished whenever they are caught.

Yet he who rates the Filipino as a coward is mistaken. Face to face with unavoidable danger, the Filipino is often as cool and "nervy" as a white man. The writer has seen Filipino officers stand up under hot fire, disdaining to take cover, inspiring and stimulating their men, ready to die in the discharge of what they believed to be their duty like officers and gentlemen. It shows that there are among them men who are the equals of any of us in bravery, that first, common quality of all soldiers, over which in its sublimer illustrations we are all enthusiastic and laudatory. So we may hold that it is not cowardice that has caused them to continually run away for the last two years, which has prevented them from making a single well-sustained attack delivered home with energy, and has usually

prevented them from any attack except as above described. The explanation of this is found in their system of tactics, designed especially for guerrilla warfare. These regulations were written by some master of the art of war in Spain; they were sent out from the Filipino Junta in Madrid, and were formally adopted by Aguinaldo just after the fall of Malolos. They describe minutely the exact system of annoyances in use by their forces, and prohibit the adoption of any other style of fighting. The reason is, that victory in the field is no longer their object, but political effect. They have blindly and fatuously hoped by useless resistance to arouse a sentiment in favor of withdrawal in the American people. Such a warfare of partisans and guerrillas is very trying on even the victorious side, because there are no substantial results visible. It is depressing, wearing, enervating. To the defeated party it is simply destruction. It is the greatest calamity than can befall any people, and there are no practicable means which will put an end to it that are not justifiable both legally and morally.

Practically, the best means available are to be chosen between two methods. The first is the military devastation of certain limited sections of the country, making them untenable as hiding-places and retreats, with the severest application of the laws of war. The enforcement of the laws of war has always been held strictly in check, and no methods have been sanctioned that could fail to meet the approval of the most scrupulous conscience. A proof of this may be found in the fact that there has not yet been a single execution of the death penalty under American rule against a native, except for horrible and atrocious murder of natives by natives. Even in these cases, the most exhaustive proof has been required, and all appeals for clemency having any basis whatever have been granted. Strict interpretation of the laws of war empowers the commanding officer on the spot to execute summarily every one of these detestable guerrillas, whenever and wherever caught. If such a policy were adopted, it would put a speedy end to guerrilla warfare. The other method is to officially declare the insurrection at an end, thus depriving these guerrillas of the protection of the laws of war that have been tacitly extended to cover them. Then bring every man of them to trial by the ordinary criminal courts as fast as they can be caught, on indictments for treason and murder. The principal objection to this method is the lack of civil machinery to carry it into effect. It would, of course, involve all the technical delays that the ingenuity of lawyers can invent; but it would bring the desired re-

sult in the end, by a slower process. This last method, more in consonance with our ideas of justice, is the one that has been actually used. Such offenders were tried by military commission until the beginning of the civil *régime*; henceforth it is probable that the ordinary criminal courts will be invoked, as soon as they can be organized. It should not be forgotten that until July 1, 1901, there was no machinery in existence for the administration of justice except the military, and some few *quasi* civil courts established under military authority.

There are racial peculiarities common to all Oriental peoples, sharply accentuated in this people by their circumstances and environment during the last three centuries, which further complicate the situation, and which the new civil government will have to face. These people become accustomed only very slowly to new conditions, ideas, and systems. They associate all such new things with the persons who introduce them. The departure of that person, with the advent of a new one, causes a reversion to their primitive state of fear and distrust. Hence, frequent changes of systems or officials are undesirable, so far as the effect on the native population is concerned. Even in our own *régime*, there have been far too many such changes. First there was the reign of military law pure and simple. This was a necessary result of the hostile campaigns in which we were at that time engaged, through no fault of our own. Then there was a form of local administration instituted by General Orders No. 43, 1899; a slightly different system was inaugurated by General Orders No. 40, of 1900, before the first was even well established. Now there is a civil government by a commission, and we are led to expect that when Congress shall act there will be still further alterations. Before all this there was, in 1898, the shadow of Spanish rule. Then came the imperial "republic" of Aguinaldo; then the reign of Aguinaldo, the dictator (to all intents and purposes); then the disorganization of all government and the substitution for rightful authority of that of a monstrous secret society, beneath the baleful influence of which righteousness, truthfulness, peace, morality, and every virtue known among men were being fast extinguished in the bosoms of this people, doomed to so many misfortunes, so that in many localities had actually been instituted a saturnalia of crimes the relation of which would be shocking to those sentimental persons who affect to look with horror on the merciful work of the trained soldier, which has ended these conditions and brought some semblance of peace and tranquillity to the distracted country. All these changes in the organic government of the coun-

try have swept over it since July, 1898. Surely it is not to be wondered at if the poor, ignorant, bewildered, illiterate native is in doubt as to where his allegiance rightfully rests and gives it to the strongest present force in his locality. Most of us would do the same under similar conditions. Here, then, is indicated the immediate adoption of a stable system, strong, just, capable of development along progressive lines without revolutionary methods, and—*permanent*. Such a system must be implanted by the strong arm of the military power and maintained by the same power as long as necessary—which will probably be for at least one generation. This is just what the United States is doing.

The Filipino has standards of morality that are different from ours. For example, the American teaches his son to be candid and truthful. We regard these qualities as the true touchstone of character. The Filipino tells his progeny to be secretive and deceptive, especially toward strangers. He looks with unmitigated contempt upon any one who betrays that he knows anything about any occurrence or transaction. Some say that if you can obtain the confidence of the native he becomes frank and truthful. The writer has had exceptional opportunities for observation, with the advantage of a very fair knowledge of Spanish and some knowledge of Tagalo; has known the natives very intimately for nearly two years, and has come into contact with them in almost every conceivable situation. In all this experience, with all these advantages, the writer has yet to find a single Filipino whose word could be trusted in any transaction. On receiving a statement from any of them, it is always necessary to weigh that statement, analyze it, view it in every light, and finally to accept only so much of it as may be found to be supported by other and independent information. This arises from a limitation of Filipino character. It is not in them to tell the truth unreservedly, without bias or color; perhaps they cannot see it that way. Ability to deceive another person, with the sub-dominant idea of self-protection, is the highest native test of character and ability. In exact proportion as a native sees that he cannot deceive another person, his estimate of that person rises. If in addition this person deceives him a few times, he gladly recognizes a superior and cultivates his acquaintance for the purpose of learning his superior methods.

From the foregoing partial explanation of some existing conditions it will be readily seen that no American can fully trust the word—or oath—of any Filipino at the present stage of our relations with them. The hereditary, instinctive inclination of the native to deceive a stranger

and a foreigner; the innate hostility they, like other Asiatics, evince to all innovations; the antipathies and animosities resulting from the last three years of strife; and, last but not least, the terrible secret obligations, the far-reaching influence, of the hideous Katipunan Society—all these combined make it a very safe proposition to lay down for our guidance, at least in the proximate future, that no representations emanating from Filipino sources are worthy of credence unless strongly supported by other information or circumstances. Not but what there may be even now sporadic cases of truth-telling among them—isolated instances where intelligent natives have perceived that it is to their interest to become apparently friendly to the United States and are assisting the authorities with more or less sincerity and zeal. But, in general, the natives of this generation, by heredity, by youthful training, by environment, by inclination, and by circumstances now beyond control, are as incapable of correctly transmitting the truth as a warped mirror is incapable of reflecting an undistorted image.

Hence, it is not enough to merely teach them that Americans can be trusted. We must go deeper. We must implant in them the same principles that ought to—and do, fundamentally—govern us in our relations to one another and to them. We must radically uproot the false ideas and false ideals that have become incorporated into their national character and replace them by the true ones on which free, self-governing nations are founded. We must do all this before it will be possible to think of an independent Filipino nation in the manner that their orators and some dreaming theorists in the United States have proposed. To launch them on the troubled sea of international difficulties too soon will only be to see their small casco run down and appropriated by some larger vessel that understands better the art of navigating those troublous seas. It would be to set them adrift without chart or compass, without navigator or destination—a nondescript derelict afloat on the ocean of time, a menace to all other nations, a reproach to our civilization and to our national honor. Free institutions rest fundamentally on those characteristics of free peoples which are the basis of mutual respect and confidence between their individual constituents. Truth-telling, candor, honesty, the sacredness of the home, the equality before the law of all citizens, right-line thinking as opposed to Filipino mental processes that proceed on curves of the *n*th degree, and, above all, that absolute confidence in the ultimate justice of governmental processes which we base on the general diffusion

among our people of these characteristics—these things are to be bodily implanted in this people before it will be possible to have in them, individually or collectively, that confidence which must exist before they can become a free, capable, self-governing nation in the international sense.

The immediate and radical introduction of our own language is the only direct means to accomplish these ends. It is astonishing that any other course should be considered for a moment. Spanish, of all languages, is associated with memories, ideas, and systems that it is desirable for them to forget. Less than 10 per cent. of them have any knowledge of that language; less than half of these can use it correctly. It is about the most difficult thing in the country to find a capable Spanish-English interpreter. If we are to foster and legalize any language other than our own, it should be the language of the people. But here the difficulty arises that they have no community of language. Tagalo, the commercial language, is spoken by only a small minority, although it is the most widely diffused of all the native tongues. It seems to be the only one that has even a passable grammar; but there are insuperable racial antipathies that prevent its general adoption. Hence, the adoption of some language foreign to the majority of the people is a necessity. If so, it would appear that our own is the most desirable, as being familiar to at least one of the interested parties. The absence of any common language favors the adoption of our own, which is now spoken by nearly as many natives as speak Spanish. It is especially desirable to unlock for them the great storehouse of English and American literature and traditions. This can be done only by the diffusion among them of the English language. As fast as we anglicize their language, just that fast can we hope to Americanize their life and modes of thought; just so fast will we find them in sympathy with our own aspirations and ideals; just so fast will the problems to be solved here become cognate to those at home.

To progress along these indicated lines, four things are very necessary:

1. The formal adoption of the English language as the language of legal instruments and of the courts.

2. Readjustment of commercial relations with the Philippines, so that the American merchant and manufacturer will not find himself at a disadvantage in this country. If the Yankee is given an even chance, he will beat the world in these markets. He is at least entitled to that, as this is United States territory. It has been granted to Porto Rico and Hawaii; it ought not

to be delayed in the Philippines longer than war conditions require.

3. Education along American methods, in free public schools, at which attendance shall be compulsory, and in which the English language shall be taught, as in all other American public schools. Much has been done already in this direction, but the surface only of the field has been scratched. Plow deep, with straight furrows, in this field and the crop will repay all expenses in a very short time. Too much stress cannot be laid on this, for it is the key to the whole situation.

4. One other point deserves consideration. The land titles of the country must be quieted in

some way, so that it will be possible for transfers to be made. The mineral resources of the country are very great; its agricultural resources are still greater. But no American is safe in investments until some general system of land tenure is adopted and existing titles are determined. Once this is done, there will be a profitable field for the farmer, the manufacturer, and the miner. As fast as the prospector penetrates the interior, lawlessness must disappear; and the intimate contact that freer commercial relations will bring with our own country will be the most powerful educating and civilizing agent in our new possessions.

THE VIEWPOINT OF THE FILIPINOS.

BY CAPT. H. L. HAWTHORNE.

(Of the United States Artillery Corps.)

SO much has been said and written of the lack of appreciative comprehension by natives of the Philippines of the character and intentions of the Americans, and of the design and future effect of the republican institutions introduced by us among them, that a word from their viewpoint concerning these things may be acceptable to American readers. An added interest may lie in the fact that the natures and character of the Filipinos have not been very fully exploited, or have been presented by writers who have seen them either in the misleading condition of insurrectionary unrest, or as they appeared to these writers in the restricted life of Manila.

It may be proper to state here the extent of the experience which justifies me in believing that I am able to show the Filipino in a more intimate light than most of those who have furnished our people with their conceptions of the natives of the Philippines.

My introduction to the Filipinos began a few days after the fall of Manila; and for the six months of peace which followed, I was in daily contact with them and watched their sentiments change from confidence, liking, and respect to distrust, hatred, and ridicule. Some of the events which produced this change are well known; but many of the subtle undercurrents of feeling and thought that aided in this unhappy separation are not generally known, and were due, in part, to causes which could have been avoided, and, in part, were inevitable from the unbridgeable chasm between the two races, then in contact for the first time.

There is no need to enter into the troublous

story of these unfortunate days. The insurrection then began, and I met them in the field many times, both as soldiers and as neutrals, in towns, villages, and farms, far removed from the initial ground of the struggle, and distant from the centers of that enthusiasm which brought about the inception of the Filipino republic.

After many months of strife, and after the rebel forces had been scattered and crippled beyond the power for concerted action, both political and military, I came in contact with a city of natives left by the tide of war within the American lines, yet not so far removed from the active spirits of insurrection but that their awing influence could be felt. Under the secret goading of these, a period of intrigue and deception was begun by which it was equally difficult to both sides to know how far to trust and how much to suspect.

Such conditions try men's souls, and expose to dangerous mishaps weaknesses of character and bad racial instincts.

This city was once rich and populous, and was the place where had been born the first great rebellion against the Spanish tyrants. My duties here were both military and civil. Another period of field-service followed this, but in a new sphere, and, it could almost be said, in a new country and among a new people.

My first experiences were among the natives of the Island of Luzon, who were mostly Tagals. Now, I found myself among the Visayans and under wholly different war conditions, and where, during most of my stay for eight months, the civil problems grew to be the more important.

The leading insurgents among the Visayans of the Island of Samar (my station) were importations from Luzon and were Tagals, or, more properly speaking, men of mixed blood, like nearly all the insurgent leaders. It is true that many native Visayans helped to swell the ranks; but there were many more who welcomed the Americans and who dealt honestly and fairly with our authorities in the face of secret threats and the half-understood political uncertainty of our occupation.

This uncertainty of our tenure was always present in their minds; and, although it slowly dissipated under a growing confidence and an increasing knowledge of the steadiness of our policy, the unwavering aid and support we had from these people was a tribute to their moral courage and strong desire for good government.

From the two years and seven months' experience thus outlined, I have gained some knowledge of the sentiments of the Filipinos, of their thoughts of us, and of a few of their mental and moral characteristics.

In considering the Filipino, and in judging his mental and political impulses, we must never forget the indelible brand placed on his present generation by the crafty, cruel, and unscrupulous hand of Spanish authority. It is plain to those who have seen, that, where that authority was most active and vigorous, the native people were the more distinctly affected in moral and political obliquity. The Tagals were the Spaniards' nearest neighbors, their most serious enemies, and their closest imitators. The Visayans, who were largely devoted to agriculture or fishing, were distant, and less mixed with Spanish and Chinese blood; and, in consequence, are simpler in disposition and mental processes, less insurrectionary, and less savage and subtle than the Tagals.

To the Filipino, the American came first as a rescuer, then as a purchaser of their islands, with all they held of wealth, population, and history. Our unhesitating grapple with the Spanish rulers, and their immediate and almost lightning-like overthrow, filled the natives with respect, awe, and enthusiasm. The pause that followed, during which the game of international diplomacy was being played far beyond their knowledge and comprehension, was filled by a gradually growing sense of their importance, of the absence of any directing authority, and of a full freedom to live and enjoy.

In the distant provinces, the principal emotion was the relief felt by the disappearance or inactivity of Spanish authority; and to those people the Americans seemed only a hand laid temporarily on the now inert Spanish power at Manila. Knowledge of events passed through the islands

slowly and inaccurately, and definitions and purposes of policy and international bargaining and rights were unheard of. Then came the dawning of the republic, told to them by their own people in terms to be understood and by methods not unlike those of the Spaniards, but less onerous and more acceptable because of their origin. Then it began to be said that the Americans were advancing claims for the right to possess and govern; that all the work for the certainty of peace and plenty, already beginning to be felt, would be put aside; and that this unknown people who belonged to the Western world, from which the Spanish had emerged, wished to place themselves on the vacated throne of the expelled rulers.

These sentiments and thoughts did not grow out of deceptions voiced by the Filipino leaders. There is no doubt but that many misleading and ignorant rumors were circulated by them to effect the final purpose of insurrection. It is also no doubt true that some of the most desperate and ambitious malcontents contemplated the insurrection from the first, and understood fully that such action was rebellion against perfectly plain international rights.

But in these early days no such base proceedings were necessary to turn the thoughts of this politically neglected people toward the foundation of a new government and to an enthusiasm for those who sprang from among them to places of leadership and influence. An almost total want of intercommunication was responsible, in a measure, for this situation, as was also credulity; while the apparent purposelessness of American occupation was a factor at the beginning. This, then, was the outlook of the mass of Filipinos at this period on the intentions of the American Government.

Before the outbreak of the insurrection, the American people were introduced to the natives of the Philippines in the persons of the soldiers of the army of occupation. It will be recalled that this army was composed almost entirely of State volunteers mustered into the service of the United States. These levies were hurriedly raised by the several States, shabbily equipped by the United States, and concentrated on fleets of hired transports, with almost everything wanting in the way of reserved supplies and field transportation. The physical examination of recruits was lax, the uniforms of poor material and ill-fitting, the arms old-fashioned, the ammunition worse, the training of the men as a mass almost nothing, and the officers chosen or appointed in that disappointing method so long known to us. At the close of the few days' march and battle for the possession of Manila—days spent in hardship, in mud, in continuous

rains, in disease and vermin-infected swamps below that city—this army took possession; and from that time to the beginning of the insurrection the native was in close contact with the representative American. He found him boisterous, rough, shabbily dressed, seemingly undisciplined, and, in spite of his giant frame, an easy victim apparently to disease. Even in those months of peace and plenty, the hospitals filled alarmingly, some organizations showing as high as 15 to 20 per cent. sick. The causes for this we all know; but to the Filipino it meant but one thing, and that was that the climate of his islands would prove deadly to light-skinned Americans. He saw also much drunkenness, a vice so little to his taste; he felt the burden of increasing prices forced up by American occupation; and, finally, the hand of the law was laid on his pet predilections, some of which were innocent, and some distinctly bad.

The impressions thus created passed into the provinces; and when the time was ripe, the unfriendliness engendered by them between the two races was skillfully used by the native leaders to deepen that feeling into hatred, repugnance, and fear.

To make certain that the object of this article is not misunderstood, the reader's attention is called to my initial purpose: to give what I believe to have been the viewpoint of the Filipino in regard to his conception of American character, and of the design and future effect of the institutions which we declared we would establish among them. It matters not for the purposes of this article whether the conditions on which his belief was founded were true or false, or ignorantly interpreted. He judged us all by what he saw; and although he did not see all, nor clearly, nor did he realize how great was his misconception, yet to him the picture was complete, and the mental and moral effect upon him was as true and as real as though the analysis was exact.

It would be unfair to expect in the Filipino mind even the haziest knowledge of the principles of our republican methods and institutions, or to look for an appreciation of the checks and balances by which its component parts are adjusted. They had so long been accustomed to see practically absolute power in the control of a military governor, to see even in the hands of distant, petty officials arbitrary power to the limit of life or death, that the spectacle of a conquering general and admiral unable to proceed to government or dictation was strange and confusing. After those first dramatic weeks, the Americans had suddenly stopped all advance, ceased to war, and had marked about them a

circumscribed line in which to live and rule. The Americans seemed indifferent as to the fate of the millions scattered over the many islands, in the far provinces, and on the expansive plains. No newspapers spread abroad the story of the bitter diplomatic struggle, the kindness of our home people at that period, or the hopes of a great political future under the government of a mild republic. The movement for their own republic came to them slowly and naturally, and, in the minds of the masses, by a perfectly innocent development. This penetrated to places so distant that the presence of the Americans was but faintly felt, and their pretensions to ownership unheard of. The American, as an individual, was far better and generally known than was any statement of his political rights and claims.

In the meantime the native republic grew, and the leaders drew about them an army whose *raison d'être* to the whole people was by no means as a menace to the foreign forces at Manila. These leaders knew full well, of course, of the conflict toward which they were drawing the Filipino people, and by slow degrees made their cause a national one. With a people easily stirred, easily roused by vague enticing principles, the more desirous as they were the more unknown and unexperienced, under circumstances where false rumor was not easily corrected, the task was simple and the deception complete. The conceptions of the inhabitants of the Manila and Cavite provinces, brought about by causes already noted, became of easy and general belief to the far confines of the archipelago. There were also other emissaries of American dislike abroad in this unfortunate land, not the least of which were the conquered Spaniards and renegade fathers of the Church. These, however, belonged to those subtle influences which no one man can know exactly or fully, but of which all men of those days were aware.

It is plain to those who are acquainted with the topographical conditions of the islands of the Philippine group that their inhabitants had but the vaguest knowledge of the nature of American pretensions. As time went on, this ignorance made fallow soil in which to sow the revolutionary enterprises of the officials sent out in all directions by the new Filipino government. It is not surprising that a hostile feeling toward us grew up among these people, nor can they fairly be held culpable for the inevitable trend toward insurrection. When the moment came for active hostilities, the whole people were united in the daring sentiment of independence; but this feeling was founded on such shallow principles, and was fostered by such questionable methods, that

it ceased to be self-sustaining so soon as the power and real purposes of the United States were fully disclosed. There is ample proof of this, plain on every hand, to those of us who witnessed its collapse, when our columns subsequently penetrated the country. As disaster after disaster overtook their military and civil forces, the facility for deception was withdrawn from the revolutionary government, and the state of ignorance of the people lessened, until they were no longer in doubt of the purposes of our Government. It is a splendid tribute to these simple folk that they fell away so rapidly from the desperate demands of the failing cause, thus depriving it of all reserved sources for recuperation. And it was not fear and demoralization that drove these people so quickly from their allegiance to the native government. In fact, the sentiment of fear kept them aloof from us for a time, and this, once overcome, completed the pacific conquest.

It is my full belief now, that at no time was the whole Filipino people united against us. They seemed at first, it is true, to be in accord; but this was founded on the simple delight produced by the downfall of the Spaniards and the exhilaration of freedom, and not from any clear purpose to throw off the yoke of American control. It was not possible to weld them into a homogeneous people by the sentiment of independence alone, because their minds were too simple to accept that vague condition as capable of meeting all their wants, and because the dominant and compelling desire among them was a wish for a relief from the anxiety and distress so closely associated with the domineering rule of Spain. In addition to this, the average Filipino mind was too elemental and their natures too sensitive and timid to face for long the tempestuous life of insurrection, and to give all for what seemed to mean only discomfort and trouble.

Everywhere were evidences of this state of things as the war progressed. We all felt at first the general hostility; then the demoralizing fear of the Americans as they swept through the islands; then the acceptance of our rule when that fear subsided; then the equal dread of the insurgents in arms; and, finally, their entire repudiation of these irreconcilables, and soon enthusiastic admiration for, and support of, the new government.

There are no records nor testimony to show how numerous were our opponents in the field. No official statement, so far as known, has ever been published. A fair total based on estimates of the forces around Manila in the first days' battles, and an allowance for guards in cities and towns and on other islands, would be about 60,000 armed and enrolled fighting men, of whom

probably one-half were armed with firearms. In addition to these, there were many thousands more warned for duty and subject to call. These latter soon disappeared as an enrolled force, with the disintegration of their armies, to seek their distant homes or to flee before our troops. This was the element which the Filipino commanders vainly tried to call to the colors as their ranks thinned from losses and desertion. Then came conscription, and when this failed, the military authorities went through the form of dismissing the "soldiers who could be spared" to their homes for the harvesting season.

If we accept the claim that this insurrection was a patriotic uprising of a people, we must admit its evanescent quality, when a nation of ten millions produced but 60,000 soldiers in its best days. It was not a united nation which faced us, but a remnant held together at the beginning by the enthusiasm of a hope for freedom, and afterward by misrepresentation and deception. I sincerely believe that, had the Filipino nation been arrayed against us, we never would have conquered them without the extremity of annihilation—a process that would have been intolerable to a free people.

It has been claimed that there was another element among the influences that bore on the minds of the natives of the Philippines, and helped to create their views and attitude toward America. It has been said that they felt the sympathy and heard the words of encouragement proffered them by those in the United States who looked with unfriendliness on the policy of our Government in this acquired territory. An inquiry into this plainly involves political issues and persons, and however prepared to speak I might be, and however fair I might judge it to be to take from the shoulders of the Filipinos the responsibilities which flowed from this condition, I am properly deterred by the restrictions of army regulations.

It is possible that what has been said of the mentality of the Filipino has conveyed an unflattering impression of his intelligence and of his lack of imagination. Such a thought would not be just, and would be true only in considering his want of scholastic training and knowledge, and his somewhat pronounced weakness for superstition. A writer of extended experience among them has stated that they are not uneducated, and that schooling has been general throughout the islands. Just how much he wished to convey by these statements can be judged only by his conclusion that they were fully prepared for self-government. This certainly has not been my observation. Many officers will recall that a large percentage of those men who took the oath of

allegiance were unable to sign their names. Men of education among them have freely admitted the general ignorance of the great mass of their people.

It is impossible to live among the Filipinos without admiring their many good and wholesome qualities. Nearly all of their weaknesses of character and disposition are due to causes for which they should not be held accountable. What is bad or vicious in them is not in the blood, but in the influence of example and custom. If we will remove from their daily lives the presence of an immoral government and of venal and licentious officials, and from their surroundings the squalor incident to a corrupt and grasping tax-system, then we will advance them far on the road to prosperity and civilization; we will rouse in them a desire for comfort, cleanliness, and homely luxuries, eradicate those qualities of sloth and deceit which, after all, are but skin deep, and bring into pleasing prominence their natural tractableness, good nature, love of family, and

virtuous living. Their religious fervor needs no cure, except at the head; and this is the one good inheritance—could we forget the wrongs done by individuals—which the departed power of Spain has left behind.

The part taken by our army in the civil settlement of the Philippine Islands is a page in history that may never be written, but will be remembered by the Filipinos with gratitude and respect. It was from that army that they gained the true definition of official honor; and with unaccustomed eyes they saw its members using every power of mind and body in the development of good government and fair dealings, with no incentive beyond right principle, and no reward but clear conscience. They looked, as was natural to men of their training, for motives, either sinister or selfish; for it was not conceivable that health, and home, and even life would be risked or thrown away for the mere contemplation of duty done and honor satisfied. But it has come to pass, and their eyes are opened and they believe.

THE AWAKENING CONCERNING GAME.

BY JOHN S. WISE.

THE unprecedented increase of population in the United States; the rapid disappearance of game, furred and feathered, from large sections as human occupation advances; the natural passion of mankind for hunting, and the increased intelligence of our people, resulting from the diffusion of education, make the subject of game-protection one of almost general interest. Time was when our game-supply seemed inexhaustible, but we have lived to realize that, bountiful as Nature has been, we must not abuse her trust, or we shall forfeit one of her kindest gifts.

But a few years ago, in Wichita, Kan., two men, still in life's vigor, pointed out to me a spot in the heart of the city where, in the fifties, they had slaughtered hundreds of buffalo. At the time they spoke, there was not a buffalo within a thousand miles of the spot. In the sixties, I shot, in the mountains of Virginia, hundreds of wild pigeons, but there has not been a wild pigeon in Virginia for twenty-five years.

Over vast sections of our land, game of many kinds has been altogether exterminated or sadly decimated. Yet, it is surprising to note the tenacity with which the beasts and birds still linger about the spots which were their favorite

haunts before the white man came to disturb them. When John Smith made his map of Virginia in 1607, he ornamented it with deer on the south side of the James River, about where the counties of Surry and Sussex are now located, and with turkey on the peninsula between the James and the York rivers, to show where these were most abundant. Three hundred years have passed since then, and a great many people have settled there, but deer and turkey most abound in Virginia still at the places designated by John Smith as their favorite haunts in his day. The Great South Bay and Barnegat were famous ducking grounds of old. One would think that the millions of people now collected about them would have frightened the wild fowl away. But with half a chance, they still assemble there in spite of the thousand sail that disturb them and the never-ending fusillade of the gunners. When Frank Forrester wrote, the Warwick Woodlands were the home of the ruffed grouse and the woodcock. To-day, notwithstanding the Oranges and Montclair and Tuxedo, and many other thickly populated communities that have sprung up in the territory, population has not altogether driven away the ancient occupants, and a few still linger, reluctant to abandon their charming natural habitat.

It is as if the voice of Nature is appealing to us to spare wisely and in moderation a few and preserve them before it is too late. The States were slow and reluctant to pass laws for the preservation of game, and even now the enactments of the different States are not homogeneous and mutually helpful. The pioneer advocate of an intelligent system of game-protection laws throughout the country was Mr. Charles Hallock. After careful study, he prepared a map dividing the country into three grand divisions in which, respectively, as he contended, the laws of the several States embraced within them should be substantially identical because the climate embraced in each was so. He devoted much time, labor, and money to the advocacy of that idea. Although he had little enough encouragement at the time, his work has brought forth good fruit. It was difficult to produce co-operation among the States upon a subject which many legislators, occupied as they were with other things, were disposed to regard as unimportant.

It was a long time, too, before a way was discovered by which the United States Government could be induced to legislate upon the subject; for, in a series of decisions, it had been repeatedly held by the courts, State and federal, that the States, when they formed the Constitution, had not delegated to the general government any power over the subjects of fishing and hunting. The only point at which federal power touched the subject of fishing was in its control of the navigable waters, which entitled it to provide against interruptions to navigation, and in its exclusive power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the States, which gave it some incidental power over fish when dealt in as an article of commerce; and this last named power was the only pretext for legislation touching game.

Some of the legislation of Congress on this latter subject has been very crude. For example, in the tariff act of 1896, a clause was inserted forbidding the importation of the eggs of any game birds. Nobody noticed the clause until large importations of pheasant eggs for breeding purposes were seized and destroyed in the New York custom-house. Every one was puzzled to know what influence could have secured the law. The writer, who was one of its victims, accidentally learned from Senator Lodge that he was the author of the provision, and that he inserted it in the act to break up a traffic in the eggs of wild ducks between the Hudson Bay and the United States. Immense numbers of wild-duck eggs were annually taken in the Hudson Bay territory and shipped to the United States, to be used, it

seems, in setting aniline dyes in certain fabrics. Spoiled eggs are more valuable for this purpose than fresh ones. The destruction of game by this process was very great, and the Senator intended to stop this. Unfortunately, he knew little of the general subject, and in the effort to break up an illegitimate traffic used language so broad that he has prevented for several years the introduction into this country of the eggs of any foreign game birds for breeding purposes. It is a law which ought to be, and no doubt will be, modified.

When the Hon. John F. Lacey, of Iowa, introduced into Congress the bill which was subsequently passed and went into effect on May 25, 1900, commonly known as the Lacey law, his effort was regarded as more or less trivial, and some of his brethren were disposed to ridicule him for pursuing the subject with such zeal and earnestness. But Mr. Lacey knew that it was a measure of decided importance, and lent his whole energies to its enactment as a law. The purpose was to supplement existing State laws relating to game protection by preventing merchants from evading them under the guise of the interstate commerce laws. The courts had shown a disposition to permit the shipment of game from one State to another, even in the face of laws forbidding traffic in game at certain seasons. The reason given was that a person lawfully in possession of game in one State, and lawfully transporting it as an article of commerce to another State, might lawfully dispose of it there; and that, if a State endeavored to restrict him, it was in effect passing a law regulating commerce, and was invading the exclusive domain of Congress. Primarily, the Lacey law comes to the aid of the States in this regard, and overthrows the very damaging construction to which many courts were tending. Secondly, it established a bureau for the study of an intelligent system of game-protection, for the preparation of homogeneous laws, and for the promotion of such laws in the States; for the creation of an interest in the subject of game-protection, and for the propagation of game and its distribution to sections which have been depleted, or in which newly introduced varieties of game thrive best.

The United States Agricultural Department, Division of Biological Survey, is intrusted with this service. It is organized after the manner of the Fish Commission, which, as everybody knows, has accomplished a great deal.

The Agricultural Department, from time to time, distributes circulars filled with information concerning the game laws; and it is almost impossible for any writer to treat of the subject

of game-protection in an original way, for the ground is fully covered by these publications. Circular 31, issued October 25, 1900, is a *vade mecum* of the existing game laws in all the States of the Union, and should be in the hands of every person interested. Much that I shall say is taken from it.

It classifies the laws prohibiting the killing of game under three heads:

1. Those limiting the manner of taking game. Such, for example, as forbidding the running of deer with hounds, the netting of quail, shooting at night, or with swivel-guns.

2. Those regulating the time of capture—i. e., prescribing close season, forbidding the shooting of certain game for a term of years, or except on designated days, or altogether, etc.

3. Those forbidding taking game for certain purposes—e. g., for the hides, or for sale, or for shipment beyond the limits of the State.

Treating of these subjects in their order, there can be no doubt that the running of deer with hounds will drive them away from any locality. At this very time, I could make a demonstration of this truth within easy call of New York, for the indiscriminate pursuit of deer with hounds on the lower James River has forced the deer to a section about a hundred miles higher up the stream. If the hounds were kenneled or confined, the evil would not be so great; but, as it is, every dorky has a mongrel hound that is unrestrained and goes wandering about, and at almost any hour of the day or night one may hear them trailing, and the poor deer, in season and out of season, first by one dog and then by another, is kept continually on the go, until he leaves the neighborhood to get a little peace.

Netting quail is equivalent to extermination, unless it is pursued intelligently. A dog is used to locate a bevy. Then a long, barrel-shaped net with wide wings is set near by. The dog is tied up as soon as he points. Several men on horseback ride around the birds so as to direct them toward the net. The bevy seldom rises before horses. It runs along the ground, and when it comes to the wings of the net seeks an outlet. When it reaches the barrel-shaped opening it enters, thinking it is a way past the obstruction. Every bird enters. The netter dismounts and closes the aperture, and then wrings the necks of the entire bevy. Intelligent men would spare a brace or two for breeders; but the men who do this work are not intelligent. They would look upon the man who proposed to release one pair or two pair to breed and replenish the supply next season as a fool. They would answer, "I don't intend to lose twenty cents or forty cents after taking the trouble to catch the

birds. There are plenty of other birds for breeding."

It is the same concerning shooting by night or with swivels. Either of these practices will drive wild fowl away. Any old soldier knows the terrors of a night attack too well to require argument about its effect even upon a goose. Wild fowl will soon abandon ground where they are gazed with searchlights at night and murdered by swivels. Yet, pot-hunters care nothing for ultimate consequences when immediate results are so large. Nor are the pot-hunters the only ones who encourage this outrage. I can put my hand on a rich man in New York City who hires a man to do this very thing, and pockets large profits from it after paying the man a liberal salary. The law must handle all these classes with a mailed hand, or the boasted game of America will soon be gone.

The necessity of protecting game during its breeding season has come to be almost universally recognized, and nearly every State has enacted laws upon this subject. The chief trouble, up to the present, concerning such laws has been from their lack of uniformity even in adjacent States, and from the constant changes made in the laws, which lead to confusion. The creation of a Central influence like this United States Game Commission, which will formulate comprehensive plans, and bring home to the State authorities the necessity of harmony, coöperation, and permanency in the laws, will doubtless do much to obviate these discords, and result in laws enacted upon the general design outlined so long ago by Mr. Hallock.

Under this head, also, we should have laws protecting game that has been much depleted, for a series of years, until it is replenished; and protecting newly introduced species absolutely until such time as the legislature, in its wisdom, shall adjudge that the newly introduced game has increased to such numbers as will justify its slaughter. Many States now have such laws touching pheasants. In Montana and Virginia they are protected altogether, and in many other States for periods ranging from one to five years. This is as it should be. It may be that in time, with intelligent protection, we shall have a good and permanent supply of this unsurpassed game bird. A few years ago, quail were nearly annihilated in Ohio. A law was passed forbidding the killing of quail for several years, and in that period they so increased that Ohio is now one of the best quail regions in the country.

Laws which attempt to preserve game by making the object of its capture the criterion of the hunter's right to take it seem to me to be impracticable. I may be wrong, and do not claim

to be right. I only state the matter as it presents itself to my mind, and with great deference to the views of others who differ with me, many of whom have had more experience than myself in such matters, and who are as zealous as I am to accomplish the best results. I refer to laws which—

1. Prohibit a man from shooting game to sell.
2. Prohibit the sale of game altogether.

In the first place, I do not believe it will ever be practicable to pass such laws. The number of actual shooters is too few, and the number of people who want game, even if they do not shoot it themselves, is too great, to justify the hope that the majority will consent to forego the enjoyment of game altogether.

It is easy and right to procure a law limiting the number of animals or birds which may be taken in a day, or limiting shooting to certain days. Such laws are intrinsically right and operate equally upon all. But, when it comes to saying that no one shall sell the game he kills, or that no game shall be sold, we are legislating, in effect, so that game shall be attainable by a very small class, and a very large class will be deprived of it. We not only cut off the market hunter, but we shut off all who now buy game, and make them dependent upon the complimentary courtesy of those who kill game, but will not sell it. What will the farmer's boy say about such a law? His little bunch of game killed on his father's farm has been the source of his pocket-money for hundreds of years. What will the clubman and the society woman, the diplomat, the legislator, the statesman say, when it is proposed that they shall never be able to buy game, and shall only taste it when it is presented to them? Moreover, I ask, What difference does it make what becomes of game, after the law has permitted it to be killed? Is any less game slaughtered by such a prohibition? It will certainly permit the rich game-hog to shoot all he wants. It, in effect, enacts that he is better entitled to the sport than his poor neighbor, who cannot afford to shoot unless he sells what he kills; and it must be based on the false assumption that such a one will be more merciful to the game than the poor market hunter. Anybody familiar with the subject knows this is not true, for the wealthy, with all the improved appliances and leisure, to whom ammunition is nothing,

will, in the aggregate, destroy more game than the market hunters, and less of the game destroyed will reach the places where it will do the most good. It will raise a storm of antagonism; it is distinctly class legislation; and, in my opinion, it presses the idea of game-protection beyond reasonable bounds. The time to protect game is before it is killed, and the right to kill it ought not to be made in any way dependent upon the disposition which will be made of it after it is dead. Montana prohibits the sale of all game killed in the State. No wonder the poor natives hate the rich Easterners who go there and shoot and eat their game, or give it away, while a resident cannot spare the time to shoot what is actually his own, and is not permitted to buy what really belongs to him. A law of similar purport was defeated in the New York Legislature.

Forty States prohibit the export of certain specified game, and thirty-seven of these forbid shipment of quail killed in the State to points outside the State. This is right. The game belongs to the people of the State, and there is no State where game is so abundant that the supply is greater than the demands of its own people. Moreover, the right to export it is a temptation to exterminate it for the benefit of others. It should be limited to those fairly entitled to enjoy it.

The importing of live game from foreign countries, and from one State to another under reasonable limitations, for breeding purposes, is manifestly right in the line of game-protection.

If a law could be enacted forbidding any cold storage company from having game on storage ten days after the beginning of the close season in any State, it would be a great measure. At present, the cold storage companies fill their shelves with game, and serve it at all seasons in spite of the law. They are a greater temptation to slaughter than all the other things put together. And such stuff it is! A quail or snipe that has been on ice six months, served, as it so often is, upon an ocean-liner in July or August, is no better than a sour piece of white-oak chip. Yet, to enable them to indulge in this class of menu, the laws are more grossly violated than for any other reason.

The above is a mere outline. The subject is too extensive to be embraced in the limits of a single article.



BISHOP WHIPPLE, THE FRIEND OF THE INDIAN.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL.

IN the little city of Faribault, lying fifty miles due south of the twin cities of Minnesota, on September 21 just past, there took place a notable function. Flags were at half-mast and the schools and places of business were closed. During the morning hours the townspeople and strangers arriving by train were streaming toward the Cathedral Church of Our Merciful Saviour to take a last look at the face of the beloved prelate—for a long generation their neighbor and friend—lying there in state. In the glorious sunlight of the afternoon a great company of clergy and bishops marched in procession from the adjacent parish house and passed solemnly up the central aisle, the senior bishop reading the well-known sentences beginning: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me, shall never die."

The anthem, the lesson, and the prayers of the American Episcopal burial service followed in the usual order. The only variations from the usual were in the music. A small band of Dakotas, still living near the town, rendered the hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee" in their native language, and the girls of St. Mary's School sang the lovely song, "My Ain Countree," one which the bishop had often called for on his visits there.

There was no preaching.

When the moment for committing the body arrived the bearers, among whom were two Indian clergymen, one a Chippewa, the other a Sioux, instead of bearing the coffin toward the door, moved to the rear of the deep chancel. Here in the apse, an opening having been made in the floor (the altar had been set aside), they lowered the body into a walled-up grave or crypt prepared for it, and one of the bishops said, "I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me, Write, From henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit: for they rest from their labors."

So closed a long and toilsome but still a happy and glorious career.

The mere annals thereof may be summarized:

Henry Benjamin Whipple was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., February 15, 1822, and well-born of worthy parents of honorable descent. The parents, although belonging to a family of Episcopalians, had become attached to

Presbyterianism. Intending their boy to have a college education, they naturally placed him in the schools of that church. The first selected was that conducted by Professor Avery, of Clinton, N. Y., well known to all the other alumni of Hamilton College. Later—whether fully prepared for college does not appear—he was sent to Oberlin, Ohio, where an uncle was professor of mathematics. The bishop has left a grateful expression of his debt to President Finney for his loving interest. This student could not have remained uninfluenced by that remarkable educator. Doubtless the confinement and discipline of school was irksome to the young athlete; at any rate his health showed signs of giving way. Under medical advice he gave up college for active life, and entered his father's mercantile business, in which he probably got his best education. An admirer in later years declared that "Bishop Whipple knew that it took sixteen ounces to make a pound." A decade or thereabouts passed in this employment, but his aspiring and generous nature could not be confined to the store and the neighborhood. His engaging personality of itself charmed all within whom he came in contact. He served on the staffs of two governors of New York. He became secretary of a State convention, and was in the way of political advancement. This he renounced because there arose in his ardent soul a nobler ambition—to proclaim the everlasting Gospel to his fellow-men. This resolution taken, he was by some means directed not to a theological seminary for preparatory studies, but to a veritable school of the prophets, then kept by the Rev. William Dexter Wilson, D.D., professor of philosophy in Hobart College. This great teacher must have exercised a profound influence on his pupil, with whom he could fully sympathize, having himself left a blacksmith's forge to enter the sacred ministry.

Among Dr. Wilson's numerous books is one entitled "The Church Identified," which has long been a classic among churchmen. It is an elaborate argument for the thesis that the Protestant Episcopal Church is the one pure, unapostate organization which is a true branch of the original society founded by Christ, whose bishops are in the apostolical succession, and whose priests alone have the right to administer the sacraments in the United States of America. Bishop

Whipple never for a moment doubted the validity of his orders, nor the claims of his church to absolute legitimacy.

Of Dr. Wilson it may be added that on the opening of Cornell University he was called there by President White, who had been his pupil, and to whom he was a tower of strength. He served as professor for many years, and remained on the faculty roll as *emeritus* until his recent death.

With such an education young Mr. Whipple at the age of twenty-seven was ordained a deacon, and in the same year, 1849, a priest, and undertook a pastorate in Rome, N. Y. This continued seven years, broken only by a winter of mission work in Florida, which he characterized as a "blessed experience."

To feed a flock in a well-fenced pasture was not the work for which he was best fitted. When in 1856 the way was opened to take up a mission work in Chicago he needed no urging. Here he was in his element. He began preaching in a rented hall to such workmen and women as he could induce to attend. To gain the attention of a body of railroad men he read up on locomotives till he could talk intelligently of inside connections, valve gears, and link motion. He attracted actors, and artisans of all sorts. The work grew and prospered, and he had no other thought than to give his life to it. While in the full tide of a glorious success there was brought to him on a morning in June, 1859, the unexpected message that he had been elected Bishop of Minnesota.

After a "deadlock" in the electing church body of Minnesota, one of the candidates stated the qualifications of the Rev. Mr. Whipple, of Chicago, with such effect as to lead to an immediate and almost unanimous election.

With such a nature and such a faith as his ("faith unclouded by a doubt" was a favorite phrase) it was easy to discern a providential summons, which he must needs obey. The consecration followed in October the same year, and a month later the young bishop was holding a missionary service in one of the river towns of his diocese.

Then forty-two years of labor in the episcopate, whereof details cannot be attempted. The bishop found the State of Minnesota two years old, mostly a wilderness, with settlements fringing the Mississippi and its tributaries containing a population of 170,000. He lived to see that population expand to near two millions. In his earlier years to make his visitations he traveled thousands of miles by stage or in his own conveyances, on horseback, in canoes, or on foot. At the close of his labors the State was gridironed by thousands

of miles of steel rails. The Church under his jurisdiction expanded with the growth of the commonwealth. When he could no longer cover the whole territory a new diocese was lopped off, including all that part of Minnesota lying north of the Northern Pacific Railway, which, running westward from the head of Lake Superior, nearly bisects the State. To further lighten his labors a coadjutor was given him some years ago.

In all these years he was a wise and indefatigable administrator, a tender and judicious counsellor of his clergy, and a great shepherd of his abounding flock. In more cases than would be suspected the public men of the State profited by his wise counsel. The bishop had all the qualities for statesmanship.

He could never be drawn into disputes about doctrine or ritual or any secondary matter. Content with the old Gospel of his mother, his concern was with men and their present and eternal welfare. Aflame with love to men, he spoke straight to their hearts with an eloquence as effective as it was unstudied.

But the long-dreaded end of this episcopate came. The memory of its achievements and of the man himself must fade in time. The bishop knew this, and he early exercised himself to do a work in his diocese which would survive him and carry on the good cause. At the very outset of his labors in Minnesota he formed a plan for a system of institutions, and to their foundation and development he gave a large share of his time and effort.

In the third year of his episcopate he laid the corner stone of the first cathedral built by or for the American Church. It was to be and it has been a true bishop's church, and not a parish house of worship lent to a bishop upon occasion. This was the center of the system as planned and since executed. On the day of his burial the close was partly occupied with building material and a mason's lodge for the completion of the principal tower.

The corner stone of Seabury Divinity School was laid the day after that of the cathedral. The expectation of the founder was that here he could train up young men of the West for the evangelization of the West. In this he was not disappointed, but he did not foresee what became a fact, that many young postulants from the East have resorted to this admirable seminary.

Shattuck School, planned to prepare young men for college and business, was opened soon after the close of the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. It has long been known as one of the best institutions of its class in the country. All its departments have been ably conducted, but its military instruction and discipline have,

From the *Churchman*.

THE LATE BISHOP HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE.

perhaps, done more to extend the reputation of the school. Bishop Whipple's relationship and acquaintance with officers of rank in the army enabled him to secure a line of accomplished instructors. The bishop enjoyed keenly the parades and evolutions of the annual commencement week. He had in him the stuff for a soldier.

St. Mary's School for girls was founded about the same time as Shattuck. It has done a great work, and has long enjoyed a deservedly high reputation. These schools are now splendidly housed on the commanding "bluff" beyond the little and very crooked river called "Straight,"

which flows to the west of the town. The cathedral and bishop's residence are in the principal residence quarter of the city. In the selection of teachers and officials for these institutions the bishop gave proof of his great sense and knowledge of human nature. Confidence in his enterprise and administrative ability brought him contributions from most unexpected sources.

"But the bishop founded no college" will be here remarked. The question of adding a college to his system of institutions was entertained and deliberately decided in the negative. He used frequently to relate how the first act he performed upon his arrival at Faribault to reside was to pull down from the front of an insignificant shanty in which a school was kept a gorgeous gilt sign,

Bishop Seabury University.

Three considerations dissuaded him from building a college. One was that, according to custom, upon opening his college he would be obliged to disclaim all intention to proselyte. As for his schools he was free to say, "We make churchmen as we can out of boys and girls sent to us. Fair warning to all." A second reason was the great cost of a

college establishment worthy of the title in modern days. The third consideration was that with a State university fifty miles away, liberally endowed, and giving free instruction, a little Episcopalian college at Faribault would be superfluous. The bishop, therefore, threw his powerful influence in favor of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis at a time when many good people raised the cry of "infidel" and "godless" because it was not controlled by a synod or conference.

One cherished plan for lack of time and strength he was unable to consummate—the foundation near the university of a church stu-

dents' home, in which those attached or inclined to his church might find congenial companionship. It is to be hoped that those friends and admirers who at this moment are proposing to carry out this scheme and rear a splendid memorial to this great friend of the university may be successful.

It was not only within his proper jurisdiction that Bishop Whipple exercised his remarkable powers and wielded a powerful influence for his Church, but far beyond its borders. In the triennial conventions he was at all times a great figure, and having outlived his seniors he had become the presiding bishop. Were he still living he might be in the chair of the house of bishops now sitting in San Francisco. In the Board of Missions he was always strenuous.

He preached in London the opening sermon before the Lambeth Conference of 1888, and in 1897 represented the American Church in the Lambeth Conference of that year. In the latter gathering a project was mooted of organizing a Pan-Anglican Council, with the Archbishop of Canterbury at its head with a title appropriate to that position. Our American bishop placed himself in the opposition, and the question did not prevail. A published letter from Mr. Gladstone, with whom Bishop Whipple was on most friendly terms, conveys his approval of the bishop's attitude. The great premier, who was an ardent churchman, had no desire to see the Archbishop of Canterbury "grow into a pope," and the American bishop stood resolutely for the independence of national churches.

During his several visits to England Bishop Whipple preached on important occasions: before the University of Cambridge on receiving the degree of doctor of laws; in Salisbury Cathedral at the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of King Ethelbert's baptism, where was a congregation of 7,000 people, 700 clergy and 1,400 choristers; before the royal family in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Queen holding a long interview with him in the afternoon. Oxford University also gave him an honorary degree. Upon all these notable occasions, and in the company of great personages lay and ecclesiastical, this splendid product of American democracy remained as serene as when preaching in his own cathedral or holding a confirmation in a log school-house in a frontier county.

To Americans and English-speaking people generally Bishop Whipple is best known as a friend of the Indians. He has been repeatedly eulogized as "The Apostle to the Indians." The title is not undeserved, but if unexplained is misleading. He never lived with Indians in their country, nor learned any of their languages,

except a few everyday words. He did not organize the first missions to the Indians of the Northwest. The Ponds, Riggs and Williamson and Boutwell were domesticated with the Sioux in the thirties. Breck began a mission to the Chippewas in 1852. In 1859 Bishop Kemper (of Wisconsin-Minnesota) had ordained Emmegahbowh, an Ojibway Indian, and sent him to follow up the work begun by Breck and Peake.

But the bishop revived and prosecuted the Indian work. He came to Minnesota with an earnest, an almost romantic hope to evangelize the 20,000 red men of the State. Within a fortnight after his arrival we find him at Gull Lake, then 200 miles from civilization, confirming and administering the sacraments to Emmegahbowh's converts. This now venerable priest was a notable figure among the mourners at his bishop's funeral.

At the outset Sioux and Chippewas were equally the objects of his interest, but after the Sioux massacre of 1862, in which some eight hundred white settlers lost their lives, that people, save some remnants of friendlies, were removed to the West. To the Chippewa villages the bishop made annual visits for many years. He sent them excellent missionaries. Some of them young Indians educated at Faribault. "Ki-chi-me-ka-de-wi-con-a-ye" the Ojibways called him, and they said "his tongue is straight; he makes the trail plain."

Let Bishop Whipple still be spoken of as an apostle to the Indians, but let it also be understood that he was much more an apostle to his fellow-countrymen and their rulers and agents on behalf of the red man everywhere. With his keen insight and common sense it did not take him long after arriving on the ground to fully comprehend the situation, the folly of the government's traditional Indian policy, the inefficiency not to say dishonesty of administrations, the bottomless iniquity of the Indian ring, and the miseries resulting from the unchecked flow of fire-water through the Indian camps. He had not been six months in Minnesota before he addressed a letter to President Buchanan urging measures and action to stop the sale of ardent spirits to Indians; and he took the opportunity to propose the establishment of the Indians in homes where they may live by cultivation of the soil, and that they be supplied with Christian teachers of agriculture and the arts of civilization.

American frontiersmen have always hated Indians and coveted their lands. After Indian outbreaks their seated hate has often swelled into incandescent passion. Such was the case in Minnesota after the Sioux massacre of 1862. On

every hand the talk was: "There are no good Indians but dead Indians; death to the red scoundrels." It took a brave spirit to stem that tide of denunciation. Bishop Whipple was not the man to wear a muzzle or to run for cover. In September, just after the slaughter had ceased, he published a statement of facts, in which he called things by their right names. For this he was bitterly abused in private and by the public press, but his assertions were never questioned. Without condoning the murders he portrayed the frauds and injuries which were the just excuse for resentment on the part of the Sioux, and pleaded with his fellow-citizens for the establishment of a new Indian policy which should insure to Indians "a strong government, an individual right in the soil, a just system of trade, a wise system of civilization, and honest agents."

From this time on for a quarter of a century he was before the American people, and the civilized world for that, as the advocate of justice and a rational policy for the red men. He probably made more journeys to Washington in their behalf than he ever made to the Indian settlements. At the first they could not understand him at the Indian Bureau. One commissioner asked of Henry M. Rice, M. C., "What does he want; some money for a school?" Said Mr. Rice, "Bishop Whipple wants justice for these Indians, and he will have it."

Secretary Stanton early gave him a "pointer" which he no doubt followed. "Tell him," said Stanton to General Halleck—"tell him that when he reaches the heart of the American people the Indians will be saved." He had no difficulty in reaching the heart of the great leader of the American people. President Lincoln, probably in 1862, said to a friend, "Bishop Whipple came here the other day and talked to me about the rascality of this Indian business until I felt it down to my boots. If we get through this war, and I live, this Indian system shall be reformed."

In the fall of 1862 the General Convention of the Episcopal Church was in session, and the bishop took with him what seems now a very temperate address to the president urging reforms in Indian policy, expecting to have it accepted by the bishops and deputies. He was advised by one of his colleagues not to bring "politics" into the convention. For the credit of that body

it ought to be said that thirty-nine of its members signed the paper individually. The bishop was disappointed, but he bided his time and kept the Indian cause before the public. This advocacy culminated in October, 1868, at which time the Board of Missions, a large committee of the General Convention, was meeting in New York. It was not long after the Cheyenne and Chivington massacres, in which white men had shown Indians their superiority in the art of murder. The bishop prepared a report on "The Moral and Temporal Condition of the Indian Tribes on Our Western Borders." In it he exposed the folly of our traditional Indian policy, portrayed the infamous behavior of agents and traders, and the connivance of men of fair names with their rascality. On his journey to New York the bishop read from this to gentlemen, who counselled him to suppress this arraignment of distinguished persons, suggesting that it might result in personal injury. Instantly came the reply, which all who knew the man knew to have been ready: "These things are true. The nation needs to know them; and, so help me God, I will tell them if I am shot the next minute."

He did read them, and to a great congregation dissolved in tears. The report contained suggestions toward a reform of Indian policy and administration. They are substantially those of his earliest appeal, and may be found admirably summed up in a paper read before the Church Congress in 1877, entitled, "A True Policy Toward the Indian Tribes." The papers mentioned will ever mark a turning point in the history of our dealing with red men.

The hearts of the American people were at length touched. Congress passed a resolution, which they afterward violated, to the effect that Indian tribes should no longer be recognized as high contracting powers. President Grant adopted the policy of appointing as agents men nominated by the churches. They were honest, if not always wise. The Indian ring dissolved. The "peace policy" has replaced a war policy which had cost the nation five hundred millions without a single item to balance.

If this contribution shall have served to explain Bishop Whipple's place and work in the history of our Indian affairs its principal object will have been attained.





DR. D. K. PEARSONS.

DR. D. K. PEARSONS, THE FRIEND OF THE AMERICAN SMALL COLLEGE.

BY GEORGE PERRY MORRIS.

THE unexampled scale of beneficence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. John D. Rockefeller to educational and philanthropic institutions should not obscure the equally generous giving of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Hinsdale, Ill. Their wealth and their giving represent organized, corporate accumulation, and are the product of the labor of countless subordinates as well as the product of directing skill. Dr. Pearsons' wealth

is the product of his own thrift, shrewdness, and toil, subordinate helpers being phenomenally few.

Like Mr. Carnegie, Dr. Pearsons is a Scotch-American, but one with an infusion of good Yankee blood, his maternal ancestor being of the famous Gen. Israel Putnam family. His Scotch forbear came to New England early in its history, and in due time a representative of the Pearsons family was to be found living in Brad-

ford, Vt. There, in 1820, a son was born who has since become famous. This child had the rigorous discipline of a New England farmer's home, with abundant opportunity for toil, self-sacrifice, and self-discipline. In the common schools of the town, and later in Bradford Academy, he prepared for Dartmouth College. He entered, and remained but one year, living on the cheapest of fare because of his poverty, and impairing his health temporarily by his privations.

Determined to rise in the world, he soon found ways and means of studying medicine in Hanover, and in due time entered the medical school at Woodstock, Vt., from which he graduated. One day, during his last year of study at this institution, he happened to inform Prof. Alonzo Clark, a noted New York City physician who was one of the instructors, that he would be compelled to withdraw, teach school, and earn money before he could graduate. "That is not necessary," Professor Clark replied; "I will loan you money, and you can graduate this year and save a year." So a loan of one hundred dollars was made. Dr. Pearsons says that this kindly act of Dr. Clark taught him a lesson which he has tried not to forget; and his loan fund of \$150,000, which he has kept sacred for many years, and from which loans to poor and deserving students are made, has been the means of giving an education to scores of youths in the interior and the West.

After a year and a half of practice of his profession in Vermont, Dr. Pearsons removed to Chicopee, Mass., where he remained twelve years, prospered fairly in his profession, and married an admirable wife, Miss Chapin, who is heart and soul with him in all his plans for altruism, if anything being more eager to dispose of the family fortune than he. While at Chicopee he formed the acquaintance of Mary Lyon, the founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary, and this acquaintance and friendship led to an intelligent and abiding interest, on his part, in the education of youth. Later, it led to Mount Holyoke College, in the days of its trial by fire and of its rebirth, receiving from Dr. Pearsons a gift of \$100,000—a larger sum than he has given to any other Eastern institution.

But a time came when Chicopee seemed restrictive in its influence, and his wife said to him: "You are made for something better than this. We must get out of here." And out they got, with faces turned westward, Janesville, Wis., being their destination. As far as Elgin, Ill., they traveled by rail. Then a stage was boarded *en route* for Janesville. It had a passenger on board, name now unknown, whose evil has brought forth much good, as evil sometimes will. He was a

coarse worldling, bent on accumulating wealth,—in short, a materialist. Approaching the town of Beloit, Wis., the newly erected college building on a bluff overlooking the town attracted Dr. Pearsons' attention. "What is that?" he asked of his unattractive fellow-passenger. "Oh," said he, "some Eastern cranks have come out here and have started a college." This was his estimate of the disposition of New England settlers in the interior and the West to found Christian colleges wherever they went, even as their forefathers had done at Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Williams, Bowdoin, and Amherst. Probably he said it in much the same tone as a prominent South Carolina Congressman who once remarked to the writer that it was useless to attempt to prevent the negroes of the South from getting education, for, said he, "If we do not do it, you Yankees from up North will come down and do it for us."

Such a remark to such a Green Mountain man as D. K. Pearsons, M.D., who held such pronounced opinions as to the value and necessity of education, naturally inflamed his ire; and the fourteen miles' journey in the stage from Beloit to Janesville was a time of stiff debate between the stranger and the Eastern physician emigrating West, the stranger denouncing colleges, the Easterner defending them. As they separated in Janesville, the protagonist for education shook his fist in the face of the champion of illiteracy and of lucre for lucre's sake, and said to him: "I am coming out West and am going to be a very rich man, and I am going to give money to Beloit College and these other Western colleges that you are running down."

Now, a vow made at the end of a long and heated debate often is not kept. Emotion fades away and reason steps in to negative the promise made. But in this case emotion and reason were wedded. Dr. Pearsons was not arguing for something which existed merely as an ideal in his mind. He had known in his own experience the value of the thing for which he was pleading; he had seen the beneficent effects of education writ large over the section of the country which he was leaving. He was arguing on what was to him a matter of fundamental importance to a democracy and a Christian state. Hence, when the vow was made, it was to be kept, providing the wealth anticipated came to make it possible.

The wealth did come. After a brief stay in Janesville, Dr. Pearsons and his wife started for Chicago, and arrived there in April, 1860. His capital was \$5,000, the savings of his Chicopee practice of medicine. How great a physician or surgeon Dr. Pearsons might have become, had he remained a practitioner, may never be known. He was a born financier, and found it out as soon

as he struck a virgin city and a growing commonwealth. Hereafter, trading in real estate and not medicine was to be his life-work. Renting a place in a law office at twenty-five dollars per year, he began to look about for business. Soon a letter came from friends in the East authorizing him to sell 14,000 acres of land in Champaign County, if he could. His swift success in selling this tract in small sections to settlers, by personal solicitation and by scrupulous honesty as to statement of facts, soon brought him other business, he receiving a 5-per-cent. commission on every sale. Michael Sullivan, the Illinois farm-land king, turned over thousands of acres of his land to Dr. Pearsons to sell. Eastern owners of land strove to get him to serve as their agent both in the sale and the purchase of land. In due time Solomon Sturgis, a Chicago land magnate, made him his agent, and between the years 1860 and 1865 he sold 100,000 acres for Mr. Sturgis. Then the Illinois Central Railroad turned over much of its Illinois farm land to the successful middleman; and as his commissions sometimes amounted to more than \$3,000 a week, as he practically transacted all the business himself, as his office rent was low, and his boarding expenses for himself and wife were at a rate which would be deemed cheap now by a department-store clerk, it is not surprising that by 1870 Dr. Pearsons had accumulated a large fortune in cash, not to speak of choice land investments and "ground-floor" stocks of Chicago street-railway properties and banks. With a record of more than 1,000,000 acres of farm lands sold by him, he next turned to Michigan pine lands, and here, as in everything else he touched, he made money.

Content to live simply, and in nowise eager for popular renown, he nevertheless soon became known to the solid men of Chicago as an unusual man in character and attainment. Occasionally he emerged into publicity, as in 1875, when Chicago aforetime, even as now, was in financial straits. Many were urging repudiation. Eastern bondholders were in a suspicious mood. Dr. Pearsons realized that the time had come to act; he took the train for New York City and Boston, satisfied the city's creditors by pledging his personal fortune for the redemption of the bonds, and when he returned to Chicago he was rightfully hailed as the savior of the city's credit.

From 1875 to 1890 he was one of many wealthy and good men in Chicago who prospered, who gave on a fairly generous scale to worthy causes, and who labored for ideal ends in a city where materialism is not difficult to adopt as a philosophy of life. But in 1890 he emerged from the local arena and became a na-

tional figure. The time had come to make real a long-cherished ideal. The vow made years before in Beloit was to be kept. Wealth had been pouring in. It was to be poured out now. Like Mr. Carnegie, Dr. Pearsons believed it a disgrace to die rich. "My philosophy of life is to do all the good I can, and to do it while I am alive," said Dr. Pearsons. Ante-mortem rather than post-mortem philanthropy appealed to his sense of the practical. He had seen too many estates of wealthy men divided among lawyers and heirs for whom they were never intended. He had determined to make the last twenty years of his life—for Dr. Pearsons confidently expects to live to be ninety years old—years of pleasure in distributing, even as the thirty years, from 1860 to 1890, had been years of pleasure in accumulating wealth. And so, with his first gift to Beloit College in 1890, he began that career of judicious giving to the small colleges of the Mississippi Valley and Pacific coast which will make his name famous forever in American educational annals, and enroll him alongside of Peabody, Slater, Hands, Carnegie, and Rockefeller as a giver to further popular education. His gifts to these institutions up to date amount to \$3,400,000, and his mode of giving is such—is so conditioned upon giving by others who are interested in the several institutions—that he has brought into the treasuries of these colleges not less than \$8,000,000. Dr. Pearsons plans to give his entire fortune away within a few years, reserving only a moderate annual income for himself and wife in the form of annuities.

If asked as to whether his course as a donor has brought him pleasure, Dr. Pearsons replies: "I have four times the joy others have in keeping steadily at my business, in order that I may carry out my one aim in life. I don't call myself a benevolent man. I am not. There is not a particle of benevolence in my nature. I have just been looking around for a place to make an investment. Where can I find a better one than in the brains of poor young men and women?"

And this leads inevitably to the question, Why has Dr. Pearsons chosen the small colleges of the last and least settled portions of the country as his places of investment? Because, to quote his own words, he believes that "the greatest educational institution in America, aside from the common school, is the 'fresh-water' college." He believes that these institutions "are direct products of the true American pioneer spirit, and still have in them the vital breath of high moral purpose breathed into them by their founders." He believes that their students, rather than those of the great universities, make up the moral backbone of the nation. The remote-

ness of these institutions from cities and centers of civilization appeals to him. To be able to shape the destiny of commonwealths like Washington, Colorado, Missouri, Kentucky, by putting his shoulder to the wheel of Christian colleges like Whitman, Colorado, Drury, and Berea seems to him a civic as well as a religious duty, whose beneficent ends for the state and for the kingdom of God no man can estimate. He believes also in the small college because he thinks that the moral and intellectual life of its students is conserved by the greater intimacy between teacher and pupil which exists.

Dr. Pearsons' mode of choosing the institutions which shall benefit by his wealth is one which tests them. He gives nothing on hearsay. Every institution is carefully inspected personally, its methods of fiscal administration inquired into, its president and trustees appraised, its past record and future potentialities weighed. That a college once receives a gift by no means implies that it will receive others. It must earn them by showing that the first gift has been wisely invested, and that it has brought forth a sufficient return on the investment, not only in interest, but in institutional growth. College officials dealing with Dr. Pearsons soon realize that they are dealing with a master mind, a man who pierces shams, discerns human character as few men do, and expects something in return for what he gives,—not personal flattery, but collegiate development. Those competent to affirm declare that, aside from the money value of his gifts, his moral influence on college administrators has been of highest value, teaching not a few of them the fact that money given as capital for endowment is not to be used otherwise.

Sometimes Dr. Pearsons, after due investigation, gives his money outright, without conditions. Usually it is conditioned upon friends of the institution either duplicating the amount given by him or by giving a definite proportion of his gift. Dr. Pearsons has been criticised somewhat for this, but he holds that it has had a most beneficent effect on men of wealth nearer the institution than he, leading many of them to take an intelligent interest for the first time in education, and developing in them that interest in an institution which one always has who has made sacrifices. His reasoning on this matter may perhaps be best expressed in his own words, in describing his intention to build an expensive building for Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., to be his monument to Marcus Whitman, the missionary pioneer who saved Oregon and Washington to the United States. Dr. Pearsons, referring to this plan, said: "Now, do you suppose I am going to put up the building without

those rich fellows out there doing something? They have got to contribute. The condition is that they must build the dormitory for these poor boys who come in from the mountains and plains of Idaho, Montana, and Washington. They must build the dormitory before I commence my monument. They must do it, and they will do it. Do you suppose I am going to let those rich old fellows hug their money and let the poor boys and girls starve while acquiring their education? No! They must do their part, and become part of the constituency of the college."

As a personality Dr. Pearsons is a most interesting subject for study and analysis. Like all positive characters, he has corners that obtrude, and against which some persons occasionally knock their bones. Outwardly, he is a man who in a crowd would attract attention by his height, vigorous mien, strong yet refined facial contour, keen, dominant dark eyes, and hair tinged with gray. In habit he is a Spartan, rising at 6 A.M., eating a fruit and vegetable diet, spending but two hours now at business in a plainly furnished office in Chicago, dining, at midday, at home in Hinsdale, napping after dinner, reading, talking, and riding in the afternoon, reading or talking in the evening, and retiring at 8 P.M. This is what he calls his "clockwork plan for living one hundred years." Expressed in more didactic terms, his prescription for a jolly—his kind of jolliness—old age is, "Keep cool, don't overload the stomach, breathe pure air and lots of it, eat a vegetable diet, don't eat late suppers, go to bed early, don't fret, don't go where you'll get excited, and don't forget to take a nap after dinner. Old age depends upon heredity, common sense, and a good stomach."

By temperament and by training Dr. Pearsons is a Puritan, probably as fine a specimen of a well-nigh extinct species regnant in Old England and New England formerly as there is now in this country. "When they call me a Yankee, I take off my hat and bow; and when I am called an old Puritan, I make three bows," said Dr. Pearsons once in an address which was unusually self-revealing. He glories in the fact that his fortune was accumulated by strictest economy as well as by foresight and by seizing opportunity. His claim is that he never spent a dollar foolishly; that he has never seen a horse-race, or a ball game, or a dramatic play; that he belongs to no clubs or secret societies; that he is dubbed "close-fisted." "My principles are those of a Puritan," he says, "and nobody around here in any of the churches or colleges is Puritan enough for me. . . . My life has not been a trifling one. People say, 'What enjoyment have you had?' I answer, I have four times the joy they have in

keeping steadily at my business, in order that I may carry out my one aim in life."

But lest the above remarks do Dr. Pearsons injustice, it should be said that while he lives simply, he lives elegantly; that he and his wife have traveled widely at home and abroad; that his face is the index of a soul that sees moral beauty and feels deeply on the highest human themes, as well as the index of a soul that reverences justice and integrity, and judges itself and others inflexibly. The Puritan of old, more than any men of his time, combined idealism and realism, practical good sense and lofty conceptions of God and humanity. 'Tis so with Dr. Pearsons. He is sagacious, yet trustful; thrifty, yet generous; tenacious of purpose, yet open to new light; deep, yet simple. Early in life he formed an ideal; he saw a vision, and by it has been saved from becoming sordid while gaining wealth. Conservative in temper and belief, and disliking excessive liberalism either in belief or conduct, he dislikes cant even more; and not a few educators who have sought him for aid, thinking to impress him by their fanatical conservatism and their cantish talk, have earned his contempt and failed in their quest. His sturdy common sense saves him from fanatical Puritanism. An attendant on the Congregational Church, and a generous donor to Presbyterian and Congregational denominational agencies as well as to Christian colleges, Dr. Pearsons is not a member of the church. His faith and his creed are not matters about which he says much; but his valuation of Christianity as a factor in individual and national life may be inferred from the fact that all of his fortune has been given, and will be given, to institutions which are distinctly Christian in their ideals and atmosphere.

Dr. Pearsons has no quarrel with the great privately endowed or State-supported universities. He admits that they are fulfilling their purpose well. But he believes that the United States could better afford to abolish them than to see the struggling "fresh-water" colleges of the interior, the West, and the South removed from the reach of the common people, or die of inanition. He believes that they more truly represent the American spirit than the larger institutions do; that they give a sounder education to the youths who, after all, are the moral backbone of the nation. He believes that Beloit, Drury, Berea, Colorado, Whitman, and the others to which he has given are to be to their sections what Bowdoin, Williams, Amherst, Hamilton, Oberlin, and many other colleges which might be mentioned have been to the New England and Middle States.

Without venturing to approve or to disapprove

of Dr. Pearsons' judgment on the comparative worth of the educational institutions of the land, it is open for any candid student of American social conditions, past or present, to say that he has much excellent testimony in support of his position. Mr. Bryce, as he came to sum up his chapter in his great book, "The American Commonwealth," on the universities of this country, after pointing out the confessed evils which accompany the multiplication of small colleges, and indicating their uncertain tenure of life in view of the competition of State universities, nevertheless was constrained to say that Americans might not duly realize the service which the small colleges perform in the educational economy of the nation. "They get hold," he said, "of a multitude of poor men, who might never resort to a distant place of education. They set learning in a visible form—plain, indeed, and humble, but dignified even in her humility—before the eyes of a rustic people, in whom the love of knowledge, naturally strong, might never break from the bud into the flower but for the care of some zealous gardener. They give the chance of rising in some intellectual walk of life to many a strong and earnest nature, who might otherwise have remained an artisan or storekeeper, and perhaps failed in those vocations. They light up in many a country town what is at first only a farthing rushlight, but which, when the town swells to a city, or endowments flow in, or when some able teacher is placed in charge, becomes a lamp of growing flame, which may finally throw its rays over the whole State in which it stands." This is a passage, not only of noble English prose, but of keenest insight and sympathy, the truth of which is apparent to all who see beneath the surface.

Dr. Pearsons' career and his method of disposing of his honestly acquired fortune must compel the interest of various classes of men in any intelligent community. The man of wealth can scarcely fail to be impressed by the sanity of the venerable ex-physician's philosophy of life. The student of pedagogics is interested in it because he sees that rungs in the ladder, from the farm, the mine, the gutter, along which many youth may climb to the university, are being strengthened, if not multiplied. Dr. Pearsons founds no new colleges. He strengthens those which already exist. The patriot is interested in the record and in the ideal of the philanthropist because he realizes that, with the building up of the colleges of the vast Mississippi Valley, there goes on *pari passu* an elevation in thought and character of the residents of the dominant section of the country—dominant now, and always in the future. To the Christian, Dr. Pearsons'

record is encouraging, because, as has already been said, he is strengthening the ethical and spiritual centers of influence of the nation.

Last but not least, Dr. Pearsons' record encourages the idealist—the man who dreads the domination of materialism in national life, who winces when he hears his country described as “materialistic.” For in Dr. Pearsons' career there is convincing proof, as there is in the careers of many other Americans, that a man may look upon his talents as a money-getter as something to be consecrated to noble social ends.

Thus, there is something consoling about Dr. Pearsons' disposition of his fortune, as indeed there is in the fact that during June, in connection with the commencement exercises of American colleges for men and women, gifts to those institutions amounting to \$12,774,582 were announced; as there also is in the fact that during the year 1900 our educational, philanthropic, and religious institutions received from American donors, in sums of \$5,000 or more, the sum of \$47,500,000; and of this sum, according to my analysis of the items, \$31,812,340 were given to educational institutions. The record of the eight years from 1893–1900, similarly estimated (see “Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia” for 1901), is \$314,050,000.

Such statistics as these, and the concrete facts that lie back of them in the way of buildings, laboratories, students, etc., impress European visitors to this country and economists abroad profoundly.

It is both pathetic and amusing that—at a time when Prof. Marcus Dods, of Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Alexander McKennal, of Bowdon, England; Frederic Harrison, of London; Hon. Jules Siegfried and Gaston Deschamps, of Paris, and Professor van't Hoff, of Berlin, after coming to this country during the past year and noting our enormous increase of wealth, and at the same time being more profoundly impressed by our passion for education, are returning home to tell their countrymen of the “realism founded upon idealism” of the United States, to quote Professor van't Hoff, and to urge their countrymen to have a like conception of stewardship of wealth—men should arise in high places in this country to prate of our sordid materialism, intellectual shallowness, and moral delinquencies.

It is one thing to say that the United States has a social and political system, plus natural resources, which favors development of material resources to a degree never known before among men and not likely to be duplicated elsewhere,

and it is quite another thing to say that Americans are materialists. This distinction Mr. Frederic Harrison was just enough to make during his recent study of our social structure and national life, and his verdict is that the sudden acquisition of wealth in this country and the dimensions of the fortunes of our millionaires are due quite as much to the abnormal size of the transactions as to any abnormal development of the acquisitive instinct. As for “worship of ‘the Almighty Dollar,’” he neither saw nor heard of it. The sight of such a vast apparatus of education, such a demand for education as he found here, impressed him profoundly, as it must any one who comes to it with an open mind.

That acquisition of wealth for acquisition's sake is an unknown fact in our life, no one would be foolish enough to deny. That there is considerable vulgarity and grossness among our people is patent. That conquest of a virgin continent has been our chief task, and is still a main duty, is evident. But the typical American is not the miser, but the steward; not the vulgar plutocrat, but the refined merchant, college-bred and philanthropic; not the builder of stock exchanges, but the builder of homes, churches, and schools. He is a practical idealist who acquires property in order to educate his children, provide comfort and leisure for his wife, and a competency for his old age. The taxes he pays as a citizen for primary and secondary education, the sacrifices he makes to send his children to college, the amount he gives and bequeaths to educational institutions for the benefit of students of all races and of all later generations—all prove the practical idealism of the American judged as a parent. The ever-increasing leisure, comfort, and intellectual opportunities of the American woman are testimonies to the idealism of American husbands. The huge amounts of capital invested in our life-insurance companies, savings-banks, and coöperative banks show the practical idealism of our men as providers of the wherewithal to make their old age comfortable and a time for the realization of youthful ideals.

In refuting calumnies by critics at home and abroad as to the sordidness or selfishness of Americans, it is consoling and conclusive to point to a record like that of Dr. Pearsons. His fame will increase as the years go by. Hundreds and thousands of students will be his debtors, conscious and grateful. More persons will owe him much who may never hear his name. But his title to fame among our greatest philanthropists is secure.

FICTION READ AND WRITTEN IN 1901.

BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

A NOVEL-READING nation which numbers its readers by millions is turning the current of letters into fiction on a scale not yet charted, measured, or plumbed. The American mass has here a limitless appetite. It has created editions whose size passes all past records and whose rewards are matching that period of liberal returns for letters, the first two decades of the last century. Of this I had something to say a year ago, in reviewing the fiction of 1900. It was pointed out that a cheapening in the cost of publication and an increase in the number of readers had transformed the conditions of literary production.* I predicted, as the past year has abundantly proved, that these changes would meet the needs of a prodigious prairie-like growth of readers—like daisies, all alike in the attent eye they turn to the new sun in letters.

The year has had at least six novels which run to a circulation of 150,000, one-half as many more which reach 100,000, a score with what would once have been the phenomenal circulation of 50,000, and from forty to fifty with editions of 20,000 to 30,000. Nowadays a book scarcely moves which does less. Work out this sum, add the editions of the 800 or more novels with normal editions and there is a novel production of not less than some 3,000,000 volumes. No flood like this exists the world over. The literary statistics of our urban quadrilateral—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston—will give you a public library circulation of 6,000,000 volumes a year, of which some 4,800,000 are novels. Our lesser libraries will nearly double this. In all, this appetite for novel reading calls for the issue of 3,000,000 volumes and the circulation of fiction, new and old, through libraries, is some 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 volumes. I have laid bare the basis of my estimate. Any man can check that chooses. Accurate the figures are not. Approximate they are. The big sellers give a round 1,000,000 volumes a year. The next grade another 1,000,000. The crowded rank and file as many more, more rather than less. The libraries, where fiction is always 70 to 80 per cent. of the total overturn, run up to a circulation of 400,000 volumes of fiction a month in our cities. This, too, does not reckon

the flood of fiction in two-thirds of our population not in cities pent and the myriad lesser circles of book circulation, with a better "Mudie's" than Great Britain ever had in the Book-lover's Library, whose orders for books are now running in sums of six figures I hesitate to quote.

Letters has never seen a demand like this, a demand which is as omnivorous as it is voracious, and which grows by what it feeds upon. Most of us look on this locust army of readers as settling only on the green fields of fresh fiction. Boys, teachers tell one, no longer read Scott, and Dickens is forgotten. The gods of our day, whose rods comforted our youth, the youth of advancing middle age, are, we sometimes feel—

*Gods dethroned and deceased, cast forth, wiped out in a day.
New gods are crowned in the city; their flowers have broken
our rods.*

I doubt it. The amazing note of the great mass vote in fiction is its eclectic quality. In a single great store—one of the five or six largest in the country, but, after all, only one of a dozen in our four cities which hold 7,000,000 population—I find that in a year there are, roughly speaking, sold 7,000 volumes of Walter Scott, 9,000 of Thackeray, 12,000 of Eliot, and close to 20,000 volumes of Dickens. George Eliot and Thackeray sell by sets. Eliot especially, a set being a cheap present. Cooper, too, in solitary volumes like the "Pathfinder," runs past all the rest. Scott and Dickens sell by volumes. The sale of sets, while large in amount, is small by the side of the call for single volumes. No one in a position to judge would put the sale of Dickens in the current year at less than 200,000 to 250,000 volumes. His own life saw no year of more. I have no manner of doubt that this twelvemonth sees 100,000 volumes of Scott bought by readers. This estimate includes all the swarm of cheap piracies, and is by volumes. The colleges are provincial in these things. Their reading lists show a belief that

Laurel is green for a season, and love is sweet for a day.

As they turn to the new gods of the passing moment, but for the great mass

Things long past over suffice, and men forgotten that were.

Do you doubt these figures? Do you imagine that the stacked sets of Dickens, Scott, Cooper, Thackeray, and Eliot you see in cairns in the

* The REVIEW OF REVIEWS, "The Change in Current Fiction," December, 1900.

great department stores are there for ornament? Do you realize that every square inch of table surface in the thronged aisles in which you will jostle for two months to come is hoarded and watched for gain like the tiny squares at the bottom of the blue clay of a Kimberley-diamond trench? Nothing is there which does not sell, which has not proved to be in the struggle for bargains the fittest for buying. Remember, too, that the vast subscription book machinery, which thirty years ago sold gilded emptiness, is now carrying to the buyer sets and sets of standard novels, so that a half dozen, all shapely, will be disputing the field at once, teasing your curiosity with adroit postal cards.

The American mass of readers is, therefore, not at all that stratified layer of the educated and well-to-do to which the English publisher once appealed, and of which the thirty-shilling novel was the mark and limitation—a reading public which has done more to establish standards and furnish a market for fiction which was also literature than all other influences combined. Our reading public is neither any longer those various groups, associated by a common American cultivation, though separated by American distances, which once made a circulation of 20,000 a startling success for a novel, which the *Nation* so well represented twenty-five years ago, and for which Mr. George Ripley so directly spoke in the *New York Tribune* that Mr. Brentano once said he could on any Saturday tell what book Mr. Ripley had reviewed that morning by the demand for it as the *New Yorker* walked downtown. This is over. The unplumbed sea of readers is reached by no one man or paper. This country has no *Athenæum*. A column review in the *London Times* will lead a London publisher to order another edition forthwith. Instead, with us the book, and as I have already shown to no small degree, literature, has annexed the whole newspaper world of readers. A single editorial in the yellowest of American journals may and has amazed a Harvard professor by selling half the edition of a lagging, semi-scientific book. Another editorial may wake a book out of a year's slumber and set the presses going again in its behalf. The million is at length reading.

This public, touched and reached not by one paper but by all, and caring nothing for criticism as such, knows itself and its desires better than any one else, and it is prodigiously interested in itself and its own diffused opinion. This makes or mars a book to-day rather than criticism, which is, at present, successful as it correctly gauges and anticipates the mass vote. It is not notices which sell a book to-day, but ad-

vertisements. By them a book of a certain average popular quality can be forced on the public as certainly as a conjurer decides what card in the pack you are to draw. Given a certain amount of advertising in the papers and the great department stores must buy a certain number of a new novel, graduated to the publicity purchased in the papers, sure to awake a certain demand at the counter. Book advertising was once a decorous semi-annual display in certain papers assumed to reach the "reading public." To-day the reading public is everybody, as much as it is for a patent medicine. At least eight patent medicine firms yearly spend about \$500,000 each in advertising. Book publicity has not reached this level, but it is moving along this line. At its birth, new fiction must shine in full-orbed advertisements if it is to raise a flood-tide. The unvarying success of an Indianapolis firm—good as its novels have been from the popular viewpoint—has been due quite as much to its skill in advertising as in its prescience in selecting its fiction. I have known the new work of an author who had won but a moderate vogue to be swept into an edition reaching far up the ladder of thousands by the ingenious device of sending out 250,000 little enticing flyers, stamped with a *fleur de lis*, which spoke its praise to the legion customers of a great publication society.

The paradox follows that while the mass note, read, and buy the great of the recent past so that there is an unfailing demand for them, the work nearest them in quality suffers by comparison. The year has seen four new editions of George Eliot, two of Scott, and two of Dickens. This comes after five years with eight editions of Scott, six of Dickens, and four each of Thackeray and Eliot, while single works like "*Romola*" and "*Silas Marner*," or "*Vanity Fair*" and "*Esmond*," have eight and ten separate issues. This omits the reissue from old plates in cheap form of old editions, which pour out by the thousands at prices which make a set accessible at the cost of a single novel twenty years ago.

An American links with these—I will not say compares—Mr. Henry James and Mr. William Dean Howells,—*lucida sidera*. Differing at all points, they still represent the classic attitude toward fiction. But it would be idle to imagine that the "*Sacred Fount*," Mr. James' book for the year, catches any fair share of the new legions of readers. It did not appear in the *Atlantic*, where Mr. James was once a yearly visitor. He has grown cerebral. He circles around one unfailing subject, one of undeniable fascination, but *fascinus* also. He goes on and on; but the three-fold cord of a man, a woman, and another man—

this time it is the procession of men with which the woman keeps herself young—is never broken. Neither does the cord hang any one as Mr. James spins the endless clue of his labyrinth of lovers. Fine spun, doubtless, but no one much wants it but the few, and they want it much. Mr. Howells has this year but his "Pair of Patient Lovers," a volume of short stories, and such volumes, as Mr. Howells has himself pointed out, no longer attract. Not even when they possess the note of high distinction of Mrs. Edith Wharton in "Crucial Instances." Capacity for style will not elbow through the mob, but it carries far along the long and narrow path which leads up to a permanent place.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell represents the earlier and later movement. It is sixteen years since his first novel appeared, but he had four years ago, in "Hugh Wynne," one of the books of vogue which held the public eye and continued its sale through months. "François" has appeared since. "Circumstance" returns to past methods. It has no touch of the current large-scaled novel. There is instead patient, restrained care in expression, and the even light of the well-considered social romance. In the Philadelphia of thirty years ago Dr. Mitchell has again drawn, with sure and practiced hand, the

senile breakdown of a man in that pale imitation of an aristocracy produced in this country by preserving a modest fortune for three or four generations. The real task of the book is the contrast and contest between an adventurous and a woman of breeding and positive will. It is not a story—for the tale is but an episode—~~there~~ is character drawing. Not the plot, but the people live—two doctors, a self-made banker, a responsible and irresponsible sister, and through-
out the flavor of decadence, of an ordered code, of convention, the atmosphere of manners.



DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL.

Mr. Winston Churchill in "The Crisis" has, to pass to the main current again, given an exact model of the book the public delights to honor. It sells for \$1, a most important factor. Books over this hang. It is the right

length, 180,000 words; neither too short, nor too long. Its scene is at the precise point for public interest—the Civil War. It introduces our heroes, Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman, each better than ever before—Lincoln incomparably so. It balances its interest between North and South. It has a love story precisely suited to the public taste. Its action moves on every page. No American, few men anywhere, have the sheer story-telling power so well developed and so well in hand. If "The Crisis" had not sold so tremendously I should be surer of its future. Dread the populace bearing gifts to a new author—though there was Scott. One wishes for more style, more pick and choice of words, more elevation, fewer ragged sentences. But it is a high office to give a new generation of Americans their first vivid conception of the struggle in which the nation was reborn. For weeks together there were stores in every big city where "The Crisis" was selling 1,000 copies a week. Gauge yourself what that means of demand and diffusion.

The character of the book is clear. It is American. It has no touch of any other method in fiction whatever. Chapters of continuous dialogue, crowded incident, action, and always action. A broad canvas crowded with figures, and a plot which turns upon itself in narrower limits than the novel has ever known before. The American public, having found what it wants, has ceased reading foreign books. The new foreign novel once cast a long shadow in which the American author chilled and grew stunted. The eight or ten novels this year reaching the largest circulation are all by Americans, and



WINSTON CHURCHILL.



MR. HALL CAINE ON THE STEPS OF GREBA CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

young Americans at that. The first sign of serious fission between the tastes of the two lands came when Mrs. Grand's "Beth's Book" missed the sale here it had in England. "Babs the Impossible," in which Mrs. Grand continues to air the intellectual underwear of the immature girl or woman with the reckless disregard of a village street on a Monday wash-day, has made no perceptible impression. In like way, the "Crisis" has not hit in England. Mr. Hall Caine has an American audience. The "Christian" continues to draw as a play, when it has ceased to be read as a book. But "The Eternal City," in spite of its appearance in one of the most widely circulated and best of illustrated weeklies, *Collier's*, does not show in sales. The slow movement of the story, slow for all its haste, the space given to description, the painful attempt to know all about the Vatican and all about Italian politics in a sort of rash of inoculated information, does not move the current American reader. He does not shy at paragraphs which Mr. Harmsworth, as *custos morum*, refused to print. There is nothing at which the American reader will shy. "The Octopus" and "Jarvis of Harvard" both show that an honest and direct handling of forbidden subjects is instantly accepted. Mr. Hall Caine's does not interest.

English fiction sales here are large enough to make them desired of English authors, but they make no impression. "Mrs. Alexander," "The Missing Hero," and the "Step-Mother"; Mr. B. L. Farjeon, "Samuel Boyd of Catchpole Square"; Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron, "Two Cousins and a Castle"; Mr. Neil Munro, "Doom Castle"; Mr. George Gissing, "Our Friend the

Charlatan" with its ingenious plot; "John Strange Winter," "The Career of a Beauty"; Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne, "Prince Rupert, the Buccaneer"; Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, "Observations of Henry," the London waiter; Mr. Justin McCarthy, "Mononia: A Love Story of '48," in Munster. The practiced reader knows what these are like with his eyes shut, and I am inclined to think the American public has taken them in the same way.

Mr. William Le Quex may give us a fillop of hot-spiced crime in the "Seven Deadly Sins" or an artificial East in "Zoraida," a republished Saharan story. Just as Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, an American, has tried to use the Oriental medium for satire in "Her Majesty the King," Mr. Rider Haggard has sought adventure in William the Silent's Holland in "Lysbeth." Mr. E. F. Benson has tried eccentric character study in "Luck of the Vails." Mr. Clive Holland in "Mousmé" gives us the Japanese feminine reflex under occidental millinery. Miss Ellen Thornycroft Fowler in "Sirius" at least has penetration, illumination, and epigram in her short stories. Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes"), English in her environment though American in her birth, has caught the English accent, if not the English reality, and successfully shows in "A Serious Wooing" that a gift for epigram may not be accompanied by the power to make a great passion convincing. Mr. Anthony Hope has broken new ground and



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ANTHONY HOPE.

with his old reputation in "Tristram of Blent," that long-winded thing, a legal novel. The author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" has rashly succeeded introspection by the narrative novel, "The Benefactress," with the English woman again contrasted with the German man and woman, but with more action and much German malice—were two books ever better suited to set friendly peoples by the ears sentimentally?—less flavor, and more incident.

The foreign novel, and by this every good American means the non-English, fills a place in American critical literature it has not hitherto had in American reading. Balzac has suddenly arrived. Why should five editions appear in the last twelvemonth after years in which the patient translations of Miss Katharine Prescott Wormeley

had dragged through years and met a moderate sale? Yet these subscription book publishers do not put forth Mr. George Saintsbury's complete, the same altered and a fresh translation, with Mr. W. P. Trent's introduction, if no one wishes to buy. Zola remains the one French author promptly translated, and his "Labor," like his other works, has affected writers more than it has the public. Mr. Frank Norris, for instance, shows his influence on every page in conception and treatment. *A priori*, a novel like "The Fourth Estate," by Don Armando Palacio Valdés, should appeal still more to the American author. It does not. No one of our novelists approaches this easy mastery of the literary method by which the commonplace affairs of a commonplace Biscayan village can be made primal, interpretative, and effectual for salvation from the modern desire for publicity and activity, each for its own ill sake. The new young Russian giant, Máxim Górký (Alexés Maximovich Pyeshkóff) claims a somber attention by "Fomá Gordyéeff" in which wealth rots. Disagreeable it is, and of an unsparing reality. Like Tolstoy's "Resurrection," however, with its long-drawn review of the exile system and its ultimate causes, interest must be limited to the few who have that patient attention which reads not to be amused but to learn and to be moved. Here, as with Zola, the real influence is secondary in the hold which Tolstoy has on a small literary and thinking class, and even for these "Resurrection" is dull. "From a Swedish Homestead," by Selma Lagerlöf, has the chill of all Scandinavian fiction, with its idiot *Gunnar Hede* cured by a love literally won from the grave. Maurus Jókai, at length freely translated, wins no place here save in international interest. Yet his method has its resemblances to our new type. The odd, perhaps inevitable, circumstance about all these books is that the critical attention is out of all proportion greater than their popular reading. Zola, most popular of all, sells in a year but a few hundreds of a new book.

"Kim" is the only non-American novel which compares in the attention of the reader with our own fiction, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling has widened his future reputation more than his present public by his last and best novel. Not



MÁXIM GÓRKÝ.

even the "high-class *dawat*" of his style, which he has shorn of an earlier vulgarity, or the amazing picture of the East, true beyond any other ever written, the very heart and soul, flesh and blood, brain and bone of the Oriental, has charmed readers to their old admiration. Readers it has; but for Mr. Kipling to be short of the first is failure. He was eighth on the list of selling books a year ago. He will be lower this year.

Last, this book will; but the American novel has almost the choice of the daily newspaper and the lasting book with the alternative of 200,000 readers for a day or 1,000 readers a year for 200 years. The literary equation works out to even figures, but not to even results. Miss Bertha Runkle's "Helmet of Navarre" is as distinctly the second book in demand through the year as the "Crisis" was the first, though one must remember that the gap in these matters between first and second is broad, and between these and those in lesser demand still greater. These two were through five months, May to September, leading all the rest, but there were not through the country two stores agreeing in the next three or four favorites. Early in the year "Eben Holden" and "Alice of Old Vincennes," launched the year before, held first and second place for three months, but it is true of these advertised successes that the demand often abruptly ceases when advertising ends. The relation between the "Helmet of Navarre" and Dumas—who, by the way, appears this year in the full translation Thackeray long since suggested as worth while—has been plainer to some critics than to the



SELMA LAGERLÖF.

reader. The resemblance is superficial. The "Helmet" is that unusual thing, the novel of pure incident. Dumas is the novel of adventure. People will always love historical gossip and the story for the story's sake, and if Miss Runkle's age had not been so widely heralded her style

would have had a more respectful attention.

Yet the fate of the book is likely to raise the question whether under new conditions the serial plays the part once thought. To secure a sale, the best serial is a running advertisement. The "Helmet of Navarre" did not meet the demand expected. Mr. Irving Bacheller promises to offer a neat test in "Eben Holden" which lacked, and "D'ri and I" which has had, serial publica-

tion. As that skilled newspaper critic Mr. J. O. G. Duffey has pointed out, Mr. Bacheller, in his story of the War of 1812, has wisely met the combined appetites for folk life, romantic adventure, and the American historical novel. The real difference between Mr. Bacheller's two novels is that he has lived in one period and not in the other, and the latter book has its share of unreal adventure and overdrawn machinery. The test of the market-place can only decide.

Mr. Gilbert Parker has suddenly shown in "The Right of Way" that no one of these special elements is needed to elicit an instant popular response. There is no limit to the possible run of this novel of stirring dramatic narrative and pure sentiment, not over real and with a plot which calls for the easy credulity of the stage, though Mr. Parker vouches for its truth as an artist only does when he knows that his art, while effective, is unconvincing. A lawyer of dis-



GILBERT PARKER.

satisfied powers might use the obscurity of apparent death and disappearance to live the rest of his life the good genius of an obscure village of Canadian habitants, and Mr. Parker is convincing several hundred new readers weekly that he would.

Pure sentiment has its freest course to run and be crowned in the various new undiscovered



IRVING BACHELLER.

lands of the novelist. This has placed among selling books "Graustark," by Mr. G. B. McCutcheon, in which an American marries a new "Princess of Zenda," and "The Puppet Crown," by Mr. Harold McGrath, in which he does not. Both are journalists, both have got up their subjects, and both have that disappointing ease which tells for a column and wearies in a book. One must reach the foot of the eight or ten novels much read before in "Truth Dexter," by "Sidney McCall," "The Potter and the Clay,"

by Maud Howard Peterson, and "Katherine Day," by Miss Anna Fuller, you meet the direct story—Boston, Scotland, and New England country, the first local and personal in touch.

If sheer power carried to great popularity, Mr. Frank Norris would be leading all the rest in "The Octopus." Mr. Norris is still young. He gripped attention with "McTague." "The Octopus" is born of his Western work as a journalist. The late C. P. Huntington is in it, and Mr. Edwin Markham's familiar poem suggests an incident. The Southern Pacific and the wheat-grower wrestle in it for the mastery. The book has that crowded sense of elemental forces Zola gives. It spares nothing; it asks much. Coincidence is carried to catastrophe. But the mere story does not attract, and for all its force has aspects of the pamphlet, and the public, which avoids argument with its novels, after months has not found this book out. It is, after all, but one of a group on the topics bred

by social issues. Miss Mary E. Wilkins has put the grind of New England factory life into "The Portion of Labor," with slow, minute, photographic detail. A sub-discussion of the social question has been interwoven by Mrs. Helen Campbell in her international novel "Ballantyne."

Municipal aspects of the struggle with street railroads appear in "The Autocrats," by Mr. Charles K. Lush. Mr. F. A. Adams has written, quite seriously, a wild extravaganza in "Kidnapped Millionaires." "The Warners," by Gertrude Potter Daniels, attempts the Chicago aspect of trusts.

These are sufficiently immediate, but this is the growing note of our fiction. The mere novel of social incident has almost ceased. When Mr. George W. Cable now writes of "The Cavalier," he frames a rapid story of cavalry adventure in Mississippi on new lines and leaves the softer accent and softer figures of his past. English novels are classified by the social stratum they represent. As one runs over



MAUD HOWARD PETERSON.



FRANK NORRIS

the American novels they fall into sections. More and more, and most of all in the past year, the American novel addresses itself to a region, a state, a community, and within its appointed geographical limits the essential solidarity of American life is instinctively recognized. This is as true of "A Daughter of France" by Miss Mary Catherine Crowley dealing with early Detroit, or "Lazarre," by Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, taking up a later side of French influence on our frontier annals and reviving an old myth—after a series of stories by her on the region—as in Prof. Albert Elmer Hancock's "Henry Bourland," a Virginia study of the war, if not the real Southerner, at least the Southerner's view of what he thinks the Southerner was—"John's John." New England life has had very nearly a novel a week in the past year. The South ranks next, with patient realism like Mr. Will U. Harben's "Westerfelt," or the brooding nature sentiment of a "Summer Hymnal" by Mr. John T. Moore. The Middle West is almost as fruitful. Even when a man of the undeniable literary skill of Mr. Paul Lawrence Dunbar addresses himself to this task in "The Fanatics" and portrays his race in the southern edge of Ohio, he is overborne by his personal equation and we have instead of a story a plea. A religious motive, as even the early pivot of a story, has as almost its sole representative "Glass and Gold," by Mr. J. O. G. Duffey. As with Mr. George Moore's "Sister Teresa," the religious motive has its relation to a passion rather than to faith or to conviction.

If classes have begun to make their claim, it is

after all as local. "J. Devlin, Boss," by Mr. Francis Churchill Williams, with all its careless writing and handling toward the close, is a close, accurate study, like a "document," of Philadelphia ward politics, which has had an instant recognition.



MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD.

The colleges have each had their bundle of short stories or novels in the past year, nearly always by the young graduate, but, if we except the Princeton stories of Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams, no college novel has the promise of performance of Mr. Reginald Wright Kauffman's "Jarvis of Harvard," seriously as he has erred in attributing to an institution the life of a narrow class.

It is, doubtless, this close touch with place and local life which deprives of its full recognition work like that of Mr. Robert Neilson Stephens, in "Captain Ravenshaw," a minutely studied novel of Elizabethan life in London—admirable as this work is, and certain to reach the 70,000 to 25,000 of his other novels, it is out of touch with to-day's current. Suddenly, without warning, in a movement still young, American fiction has turned to American subject, place, and motive, and found an American public which makes any other seem small indeed.

AMERICAN HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY IN 1901.

BY WILLIAM B. SHAW.

TO the credit of the new century's first year must be placed a substantial addition to the list of printed works contributing to our knowledge of American history. What has been published since January last, in this department, would not, it is true, fill many library shelves, but at least a score of books might be named, each one of which fills a distinct place, and for the first time offers a reasonably adequate treatment of its own circumscribed section of the historical field. This in itself is a good showing for the year, but when we take into account the many more general and "popular" treatises, the biographies and autobiographies, the reprints

of documentary materials, and the collections of historical societies, the list becomes greatly extended.

The notable tendency of historical students, during recent years, to extend their researches beyond the confines of political and military history into the wide domain of social life and institutions has already produced tangible results. Such books as McMaster's "History of the People of the United States" (the first volume of which appeared as long ago as 1883), Weedon's "Economic and Social History of New England" (1890), and, more recently, Eggleston's "Beginners of a Nation" and "Transit of Civilization"

(1898 and 1900) have made us familiar, in a measure, with the methods and aims of this new school of historical research. These latter-day historians have sought to disclose not merely what the leaders of past generations did, but how the rank and file of their followers lived and what influences acted and reacted in the social development of the people as a whole. Notwithstanding certain faults in method and in presentation which the critics were quick to point out, but which it is not in our province to discuss, it is freely admitted by the scholars that these writers, with others that might be named, have brought to the attention of our reading public certain aspects of American history that are vital to a true understanding of the course of our national development.

THE STORY OF OUR NATIONAL GROWTH.

Among the books that were published just at the close of 1900, the volume by Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks, entitled "The Expansion of the American People, Social and Territorial" (Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co.), is a somewhat unconventional instance of the modern trend of historical scholarship in this country. It is evident that Professor Sparks cared less for symmetry and proportion in his narrative than for the opportunity to state impressively what he regarded as salient facts in the westward march of our civilization, and it is significant that not a few of the facts so forcibly presented by Dr. Sparks had

been virtually ignored by earlier historians attempting to cover the same ground. Such topics as "Pioneer Life in the Ohio Valley," "Assimilation of the Frontier French Element," "The Evolution of the American Frontier," "Steamboats and Railroads in the Middle West," and "Seeking Utopia in America" are discussed by Dr. Sparks with a fulness of illustration never before approached in any popular survey of our national history.

Another attempt to supply in a single volume something more than the traditional school textbook of American history is Prof. Francis Newton Thorpe's "History of the American People" (McClurg)—a book which makes much of the political and constitutional questions (as might be expected, considering the author's studies in those branches), but which also outlines the phases of social development through which the nation has passed. Professor Thorpe's new "Constitutional History of the United States," in three volumes (Chicago: Callaghan & Co.), is an exposition of the Federal Constitution based upon a remarkably thorough study of the colonial and State governments and of what may be termed the legal phases of the Revolution.

To judge from surface indications, the study of our racial origins is pursued with greater zest than heretofore. Two distinct works dealing with the somewhat intricate subject of the German colonial settlements in Pennsylvania have appeared since the beginning of the year—not to mention the valuable "Proceedings" of the Pennsylvania German Society. The publications of the Scotch-Irish Society of America contain data relating to the Celtic contribution to the American stock. Some of the State historical societies, notably that of Wisconsin, have collected accounts of foreign settlements made in the first era of middle Western immigration. In this connection we should not omit to mention an important work in the German language, "Wisconsin's Deutsch-Amerikaner," by Wilhelm H. Jensen, the first volume of which was published at Milwaukee last year. Mr. O. N. Nelson, of Minneapolis, had already told the story of the Scandinavian pioneers who played so important a part in shaping the destinies of Minnesota and several of her sister commonwealths.

THE INDIAN IN OUR COLONIAL HISTORY.

One of the German immigrants singled out for particular mention by Mr. Oscar Kuhns in his admirable study of "The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania" (Holt) is Conrad Weiser, for many years the official Indian interpreter and agent of Pennsylvania, who



PROF. EDWIN E. SPARKS.

through his influence with the Six Nations postponed the French and Indian War until a time when the English colonies were able to join in an effective defense. The services of this German-American statesman and diplomat of the colonial era are fully recounted in a volume by Joseph S. Walton (Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co.). Just why the historians have persistently neglected Weiser's part in the shaping of an "Indian policy," not only for colonial Pennsylvania, but for the governments of New York, Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina as well, it would be difficult to explain. For the future, at any rate, Mr. Walton's book assures to this "Pennsylvania Dutchman" of the eighteenth century the place that is his due in the all too brief list of those colonial worthies who understood the Indian character and turned their knowledge to good account for the protection and defense of the English settlements.

Still further light has been thrown on the "Indian problem" of our forefathers by Mr. Francis Whiting Halsey's interesting book on "The Old New York Frontier" (Scribners). Within the limits of a single volume Mr. Halsey has condensed the record of the New York border wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Many of the materials of this thrilling narrative are now, for the first time, utilized: many others have been rescued from obscure publications and various local sources inaccessible to the larger public. But it is not a story of Indian wars exclusively that Mr. Halsey has to tell; his book reveals the peaceful achievements of the pioneers as well—their mission schools and other civilizing agencies, and the racial divergencies from which it came about that in the Revolution it was the men of Palatine, Scotch-Irish, and Dutch birth, as Mr. Halsey points out, rather than descendants of Englishmen, who bore the burden of war along the New York frontier.

NEW LIGHT ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Among the books of the year restricted in their scope to the Revolutionary period, perhaps the most important is Mr. Edward McCrady's "History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780" (Macmillan). Mr. McCrady's earlier volumes covering the colonial history of South Carolina under the proprietary and royal governments, together with many monographs and addresses on various historical topics, had already won for him general recognition as an authority in his special field of research. South Carolina's part in the Revolution is interesting to the historical student, not merely because of the great number of battles and skirmishes fought on the soil of



MR. FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

the "Palmetto State," nor because of the many stirring and romantic episodes in the fighting (such as those which the recent stories of Alsheler and Eggleston commemorate), but rather because in South Carolina, more than in any other of the Thirteen Colonies, the Revolution became actually a civil war, fought between natives of the country. In some of the engagements the British "regulars" formed an insignificant minority of the defenders of King George. This fact in itself differentiates South Carolina's Revolutionary record, in a measure, from that of the other States, and makes especially desirable so full and comprehensive a treatment of the subject as Mr. McCrady has accorded to it.

A wholly different phase of the Revolutionary struggle is presented in the late John Codman's "Arnold's Expedition to Quebec" (Macmillan). During the latter years of his life the author followed, on foot or by canoe, for the greater part of the distance, the course taken by Arnold's force through the Kennebec, Dead River, and Chaudière regions, and visited Quebec and its environs; in like manner he traced the route of Montgomery, with whose force Arnold was co-operating over Lake George, Lake Champlain, and the Richelieu River to Montreal. He has compiled from the original journals of participants a graphic account of the expedition, and refuses to permit Arnold's subsequent treason, detestable as it was, to weigh in the balance against the credit that was fairly his due for his

services in the invasion of Canada. Nor should the fact that the invasion itself was a failure blind us to its importance as one of the first military movements of the war of independence.

One of the recent issues in the Columbia University "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law" is a monograph by Dr. Alexander C. Flick on "Loyalism in New York During the American Revolution." In view of the present attitude of many of Great Britain's subjects in Cape Colony, this account of the services rendered to the Crown by the American eighteenth-century loyalists and their sacrifice on behalf of King and empire has a new element of interest.

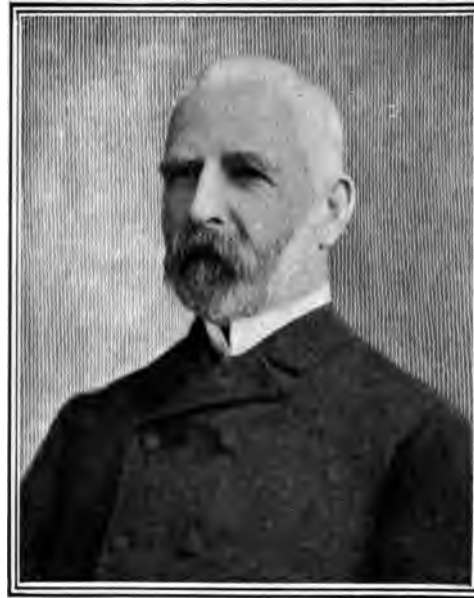
It is significant, also, that the first publication in the history series of the University of Pennsylvania is an elaborate account of "The Revolutionary Movement in Pennsylvania," by Mr. Charles H. Lincoln.

THE ERA OF EXPLORATION.

The first half of the nineteenth century forms a period in American history to which the present year's contributions have been relatively slight. The story of the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1803-5 was so fully and authentically told by Dr. Elliot Coues, some years ago, that nothing strikingly original regarding the work of those transcontinental pathfinders is now to be expected. Mr. Noah Brooks, however, has made a successful attempt at popularization of the narrative in an illustrated volume entitled "First Across the Continent" (Scribners). Brief sketches of Lewis and Clark by Mr. William R.



PROF. JOHN C. SCHWAB.



MR. EDWARD M'CRADY.

Lighton have also appeared in one of the volumes of the "Riverside Biographical Series" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). In view of the fact that the elaborate four-volume work by Dr. Coues is comparatively expensive, and even now somewhat difficult to obtain, the appearance of these more popular books is doubly welcome.

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION.

There are several new histories of the South in the Civil War and Reconstruction eras, written from various points of view. Dr. J. L. M. Curry's "Civil History of the Government of the Confederate States" (Richmond, Va.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company) is the contribution of one of the members of the first Provisional Congress of the Confederacy. This book sets forth very clearly and succinctly the principles which the founders of the Confederate Government regarded as fundamental in their constitutional structure. In "The Diplomatic History of the Southern Confederacy" (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press), Dr. James Morton Callahan makes a large use of the mass of Confederate diplomatic correspondence purchased many years ago by the United States Government and retained in the Treasury Department at Washington. The initial volume of the Yale University bicentennial publications is "The Confederate States of America, 1861-1865: A Financial and Industrial History of the South During the Civil War," by John Christopher Schwab (Scribners). We are in-

debted to Professor Schwab for the first systematic presentation of this side of the Confederacy's history, and for the first intelligent survey of the scattered sources of that history.

The two works last mentioned are the fruitage of investigations conducted under the auspices of two of our leading universities. In this connection we should not lose sight of the university studies of the Reconstruction period, several of which have already appeared, while others are in course of preparation for publication. Mr. James Wilford Garner's "Reconstruction in Mississippi" (Macmillan) covers the political history of the State from the outbreak of the Civil War down to the close of the "carpetbag" era, in 1875. "The Reconstruction of Georgia," by Edwin C. Woolley (New York: Columbia University Press), is more closely restricted in scope to the specific acts of Reconstruction.

The most recent general treatment of the Civil War period is from the pen of Prof. John W. Burgess, of Columbia University, in two volumes entitled "The Civil War and the Constitution, 1859-1865" (Scribners). Needless to say, the views of the Constitution and of secession set forth in these volumes are in many respects opposed to the political philosophy to which Dr. Curry's book gives expression. In his dealing with facts, however, Professor Burgess preserves an impartial attitude, and is rather more merciless toward the northern fanaticism represented by John Brown than toward the extreme slavery element of the South.

HISTORIES OF THE SPANISH WAR.

The history of a war is not made up exclusively of the narratives of the active fighters. After the commanders on the field and on the sea have had their turn, the student turns to the records of diplomacy and to the archives of the contending governments. Even in the case of the brief war in 1898, which brought Spain's colonial dominion to a full stop and made the United States a world power of the first rank, the historian cannot afford to ignore the administrative point of view. It must not be forgotten that it was from Washington, after all, that the war was conducted. Gen. Russell A. Alger, who was Secretary of War throughout the period of our hostilities with Spain, gives the Washington side of the story, so far as the operations of our army are concerned, in a volume recently published, "The Spanish-American War" (Harpers). This is, in fact, the documentary history of our hurried preparations for war, of the transportation of the troops to Cuba, of the measures taken for dealing with disease, of the beef investigation, and of the various related incidents for

which the administration at Washington was held responsible by press and people.

The new third volume of Mr. Edgar Stanton Maclay's "History of the United States Navy" (Appleton), which covers the naval history of the Spanish War, having been the occasion of the Schley Court of Inquiry, is now, in a sense, itself on trial. The book's reputation must stand or fall according as its charges against Admiral Schley are sustained or dismissed in the court's final verdict. Other parts of the work, however, seem to have been accepted in naval circles as reasonably accurate and trustworthy.

SPECIAL STUDIES.

Of monographs dealing with special phases of our political history there has been no lack. Besides those already mentioned, there have appeared, since the beginning of the year: "English Politics in Early Virginia History," by Alexander Brown (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); "The History of Suffrage in Virginia," by Julian A. C. Chandler (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science); "Maryland as a Proprietary Province," by Newton D. Mereness (Macmillan); "Political Nativism in New York State," by Louis Dow Seisco, Ph.D. (New York: Columbia University Press), and "The History of Tammany Hall," by Gustavus Myers (published by the author at 52 William Street, New York). While no one of these special studies bulks large in outward appearance, the number of printed pages is no index of the time and labor required by the author's researches. A pamphlet of moderate size may suffice to contain the condensed results of months of painstaking investigation. It is surely a matter of congratulation that so much is being accomplished by trained students in the way of letting in the light on the dark places in our country's history.

CONTEMPORARY RECORDS.

A service to historical scholarship which is likely, perhaps, to be undervalued because of its unpretentious character has been rendered by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, as editor of the excellent series entitled, "American Histories Told by Contemporaries" (Macmillan). The fourth and concluding volume of this series covers the years 1845-1900. This *Review* once expressed the opinion that the selections from the original sources of history made by Professor Hart for this series exceeded in the element of human interest anything on the same subjects produced by the writers of to-day. There is an indefinable charm in these contemporary records of great events which no amount of "fine writ-

ing" can call into play. Professor Hart has not only done a useful thing in devoting a large portion of his time for the past five years to this admirable work, but he has also succeeded, where countless historians have lamentably failed,



PROF. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

in making a set of books that can entertain while they instruct.

The correspondence of John C. Calhoun has been arranged and edited by Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association, and published by the Association (Washington: Government Printing Office). This correspondence throws much light on the successive phases of Calhoun's public career.

Nor should we overlook so important an event in the annals of publishing as the completion of Mr. R. G. Thwaites' edition of the famous "Jesuit Relations" (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company). The first of the seventy-one volumes in which is comprised this series of carefully edited documents in the original French, Latin, and Italian texts, with English translations and notes, was issued from the press five years ago. Considering the magnitude of the editor's task, it has been finished with the utmost reasonable dispatch. The explorations and travels of the Jesuit missionaries in New France, which are related in these seventy-one volumes, began in 1610 and continued down to 1791. The entire period of French ascendancy in America is covered by these invaluable documents.

Simultaneously with the completion of Mr. Thwaites' labors on the "Jesuit Relations," the first volume of a new edition of Dr. John Gilmary Shea's translation of Charlevoix's "History and General Description of New France" (1740) comes from the press (New York: Francis P. Harper).

BIOGRAPHY AND PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

Turning to the department of biography, we must accord first place, on the score of permanent and inherent interest, to "James Russell Lowell: a Biography," in two volumes, by Horace E. Scudder (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Lowell's "Letters" to his large circle of friends, as edited by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and published in 1893, two years after the poet's death, revealed the personality of our foremost man of letters and one of the really great Americans of his generation. Mr. Scudder's task has been that of biographer in the fullest sense. His long acquaintance with Lowell and his previous literary experience had equipped him for that office in an unusual degree, and it will be the general verdict, we feel sure, that Lowell's varied career as poet, essayist, editor, college professor, and diplomat could not have been more intelligently or sympathetically described. Mr. Scudder's biography of Lowell admirably complements Professor Norton's selections of Lowell's "Letters."

The Lowell book aside, the honors for the year seem to rest with the autobiographies and personal memoirs—books of the *quorum pars magna* type. Of such the two-volume work by that veteran journalist and observer of world-politics, William J. Stillman, ranks easily first. The publication of Mr. Stillman's "Autobiography of a Journalist" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) was followed, within a few weeks, by the author's death. Mr. Stillman was an American who had lived the better part of his life abroad, and whose knowledge of Italian, Turkish, and Russian politics probably exceeded that of almost any European journalist that can be named.

The volume entitled "Personal Recollections of John M. Palmer: The Story of an Earnest Life" (Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company) is not merely entertaining as an autobiography; it is an important contribution to the political history of Illinois, and it tells in its own way the story of the rise and fall of national parties during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The career of General Palmer as country lawyer, legislator, department commander in the Civil War, Governor of Illinois, United States Senator, and candidate for the Presidency was of itself an interesting chapter in politics.

One of the successes of the year, from the publisher's point of view, has been "A Sailor's Log: Recollections of Forty Years of Naval Life," by Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans (Appleton). The popularity of this book is doubtless due quite as much to the gallant admiral's way of telling his story as to the story itself. While the narrative of our navy's evolution from



JACOB A. RIIS.

the frigate of the '50's to the steel-clad battleship of to-day is in itself not unimportant, more human interest attaches to the unconscious revelation which Admiral Evans makes of the *esprit de corps* which characterizes the personnel of the service, and which accounts so largely for the brilliant achievements of the Spanish War.

REAR-ADMIRAL
ROBLEY D. EVANS, U.S.N.

Capt. John McIntosh Kell's "Recollections of a Naval Life" (Washington: The Neale Company) is one of the few books which afford any insight into the privateering exploits of the Civil War from the Confederate point of view. Captain Kell was executive officer of the *Sumter* and the *Alabama*. His book supplements Admiral Semmes' "Service Afloat."

To a different category belong those autobiographies which have little to tell about great deeds, or great men, or great events, but which,

by showing how their authors have triumphed over untoward conditions in life, and have contributed to the general advancement of the race, tend to inspire like endeavors in others. Occasionally a useful man of this type makes himself all the more valuable to his day and generation by telling the world just how he became useful and what obstacles to his usefulness had to be overcome. Of this exceedingly helpful and welcome kind of autobiography there are two marked instances in the present year's output—"Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington (Doubleday, Page & Co.), and "The making of an American," by Jacob A. Riis (Macmillan). Both Mr. Washington and Mr. Riis, each in his own way, contended successfully against heavy odds in early life. The little slave boy in Virginia and the poor immigrant lad wandering the streets of New York—no one would have predicted, thirty years ago, that either of them would ever have a life-story worth telling. And yet each of these men has a record to-day that claims the nation's attention. Had it not been for Booker T. Washington the negro race in the South might have lacked the kind of leadership that has made Tuskegee an object lesson to both races, and without the persistent efforts of Jacob A. Riis conditions of living in the tenement districts of our crowded cities might still be as foul as the darkest pictures in "How the Other Half Lives."



Copyright, 1900, by Doubleday, Page & Co.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

SOME CHANGES IN PUBLISHERS' METHODS.

THE sale of books of fiction has increased enormously in the past five years. This is true as regards the absolute number of novels sold, and is still more strikingly true when the demand for fiction is compared with the sale of other books written and published for the general reader. Indeed, some very well-informed publishers assert that the demand for biographical works, volumes of essays, books of travel, and the various other classifications outside fiction has actually not increased at all in the past five years.

It is probably true, though the thing seems ridiculous at the first thought, that the public has been moved into this avidity for new works of fiction by the main force of advertising in the newspapers and periodicals. While it is plausible that a particular novel should find a vastly greater audience as a result of extensive and efficient advertising, it will strike the average man as highly curious that the English-speaking public can be with comparative celerity persuaded to read fiction rather than biography, travel, letters, by the skillful advertising of fiction. Advertising can create a new demand for felt slippers; why not for fiction? At any rate, there does not seem any other working theory to explain why people should buy novels in enormous quantities as compared with five years ago and should not buy other books to any greater extent. The one essentially new element in the situation is the custom of advertising in huge "display" the merits of the new story of adventure or historical incident, the appreciative comments of reviewers, and last—or, generally, first—the number of hundreds of thousands of copies that have been sold to date.

According to the publishers' statement there have been sold of the following baker's dozen of fiction books:

David Harum	520,000	copies
Richard Carvel	420,000	"
The Crisis	320,000	"
Janice Meredith	275,000	"
Eben Holden	265,000	"
Quincy Adams Sawyer	200,000	"
D'ri and I	100,000	"
To Have and To Hold	285,000	"
The Christian	200,000	"
The Eternal City	100,000	"
An English Woman's Love Letters	250,000	"
Black Rock	together nearly	500,000
The Sky Pilot		

The publishers of two other stories inform us, with the request that figures of sales be not published in detail, that the combined sale of the two novels in question amounts to date to 890,000 copies.

These books have been selected with but a moment's thought, and there may be others that have sold to the extent of a hundred thousand copies or more. Several of the volumes mentioned above are still in the heyday of their success, and it is not improbable that "The Crisis," "D'ri and I," and "The Eternal City" may double the figures credited to them at this writing, while several of the others are still having a large and regular sale. Moreover, the publishers say that at least eight or ten new books are in sight which by the first of January, 1902, will have passed the hundred-thousand mark.

No doubt the extraordinary success of "David Harum" and "Richard Carvel" have set a great number of clever and energetic young Americans to work in the attempt to achieve fame and fortune thus quickly; and no doubt there is an abnormally large production of stories of an un-



MR. CHARLES SCRIBNER.

(President of the American Publishers' Association.)

usually high average level of merit, but without the advertising there could certainly be no such extraordinary sale of recent books of fiction as is shown above.

Publishers are encouraged by their success in stopping the cut-rate prices of books other than fiction to hope that novels, too, may now be sold on an orderly and uniform basis of price. Probably few readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS have not wondered at the peculiar status, or lack of



MR. HENRY T. COATES.

(President of the American Booksellers' Association.)

status, of book prices. In the advertising pages of their magazine or newspaper a certain volume which caught their eye was quoted at \$1.50 by its publisher. They found, however, that their local bookseller would very likely sell this volume for \$1.20. Some fine morning the mother of the household discovered in the eloquent announcements of her favorite department store in the city precisely the same volume offered at \$1.05, or 98 cents, or even 89 cents. If this discovery was made after the purchase of the volume at the higher figures, it was not calculated to put the purchaser in a comfortable humor with the publisher, and in any case the transaction meant loss of trade and mental anguish for the local bookseller.

As the department stores are huge purchasers of books, and as the sale of any one or any dozen volumes was a comparatively insignificant factor in their general merchandise trade, it became daily practice with them to attract a desirable class of shoppers to their counters by offering the popular books at a price which gave themselves little or no profit, and which was absolutely ruinous to the bookseller *pur et simple*.

Such is the fierce competition in the publishing business that no one firm or group of firms felt strong enough to stop this habit of the department stores by the only effective method—refusing to sell them books unless they maintained the price. The traditional bookseller was, therefore, in a parlous way, and the local stores and the sales through them became fewer and fewer.

To remedy this situation there was formed last year the American Publishers' Association, a union of practically all of the best publishing firms in America, which, in coöperation with the American Booksellers' Association, proposed to keep intact the published retail prices of books other than fiction. To be sure, the books of fiction were the chief subject of the rate-cutter's evil: but it was felt that such an important movement must be undertaken with due caution. If the first step succeeded, the good work could be completed later.

The edict went into effect last May. Its essential features were as follows: All copyright books sold under ordinary trade conditions are listed at net prices, which prices are substantially those now actually charged by the leading booksellers. From this arrangement school books, subscription books, and works of current fiction are excluded. The publishers then agree to sell their books only to such dealers as will maintain the net retail prices set upon them. Thus the bookseller who cuts his prices also cuts himself off from obtaining further supplies. Libraries receive a discount of 10 per cent. from retail prices, and the discount to booksellers is 25 per cent., although this latter stipulation is not binding upon publishers. A year after publication the restriction upon booksellers shall cease, although the publisher may then have the right to repurchase all copies which may remain unsold at the price which was originally paid for them. When the publisher sells his own books at retail, he adds to the list price the express or postal charges to all customers from out of town, instead of mailing "postpaid," as is now the universal custom, excepting with "net" books.

Sufficient time has elapsed to determine that the effort is successful. A book of travel sketches upon which the publisher has placed a retail price of \$1.20 can now be obtained by the public for the sum of \$1.20, and no less. Some vigorous objections were made by the large stores, and this fall there is still one concern which refuses to maintain prices; but the publishers have hung together with praiseworthy loyalty, and the above-mentioned store is duly outlawed by their sales departments.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

YALE'S GREAT JUBILEE.

A PROPOS of the Yale bicentennial celebration last month, a discriminating estimate of Yale's contribution to American educational ideals, from the pen of Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, appears in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October.

From the historical sketch which forms the opening part of Professor Perrin's article it appears that Yale has never been greatly given to educational experiment. The fact is also brought out that national crises have profoundly affected the institution's life and growth. Thus, at the beginning of the last century there was no jubilee celebration, "that being a time," says President Woolsey. "in the progress of our country at which the present and the future filled the minds of men to the exclusion of the past." In a very similar way Yale's progress was halted by the Civil War and the social and political readjustment that followed the war.

"In both cases she adjusted herself slowly to a new order of things; but in such a way that great powers were husbanded on strong foundations, and trained to face the dazzling opportunities of a new century with a courage born of conscious and undissipated strength, and under a leadership that could afford to be aggressive because preceded by one eminently conservative and generously provident.

UNIVERSITY DEVELOPED FROM COLLEGE.

"As a result of her somewhat restrained but sturdy evolution, Yale has preserved, more than any other fully developed American university, that peculiarly American university feature, the college nucleus—a large body of youthful undergraduates under collegiate rather than university training, but surrounded by, and projected against, all the higher and sterner activities of the professional and graduate schools. Moreover, there is ever present in this undergraduate body the historic consciousness that the professional and graduate schools are an outgrowth of the college. The college was not drawn into proximity to the schools, but the schools to the college. This gives the collegiate period dignity, and explains the larger and broader influence which it exerts as compared with the schools of Europe, the studies of which may be parallel with its own."

Professor Perrin shows how the Yale community life, "with its societies, its literary organs, its sports and competitive contests of every kind,

its clubs and cliques, or its great mass enthusiasms," is lived in an atmosphere of letters, arts, and sciences.

"The path of duty leads among letters, arts, and sciences, and to this path the Yale undergraduate is held by requirements of attendance on religious and literary exercises—religious, because religion has the grandest of literatures. In his Freshman year he attends recitations in subjects required of his whole class; in his Sophomore year he attends recitations and lectures—recitations predominating—in subjects among which the class has had a limited and carefully guarded election; in his Junior and Senior years he attends lectures and recitations—lectures predominating—in subjects among which the classes have had a practically unlimited but carefully guarded election. But whether recitation or lecture, whether the instruction given is collegiate or university in its method—and it becomes gradually, though never exclusively, the latter—he is required to be in attendance, and the margin of irregularity is small; many think too small. Every Yale undergraduate is thus required, all through his collegiate years, though less and less as he grows mature, to do many things with many others, as others do them, and for the common good. This is an invaluable experience, and one for the lack of which no amount of specialization during these particular years could compensate. It does not block the way nor blunt the impulse to specialization; it rather lays that sure foundation without which specialization is apt to become erratic; and it trains men up for good citizenship in a society where many things must be done with many men, as the many do them, and for the common good."

LIEUTENANT PEARY'S WORK IN 1900 AND 1901.

ON September 13 last, news was brought to North Sydney, Cape Breton, by the steamer *Erik* that Lieutenant Peary had rounded the Greenland archipelago, the most northern known land. This was the first report from Peary's expedition for a period of two years. In view of the importance of his work, we present herewith a detailed account of his explorations as given in the October number of the *National Geographic Magazine*:

"On April 15, 1900, Peary left Fort Conger, 81° 44' north latitude and, accompanied by his faithful Henson and five Eskimos, crossed Robe-

son Channel to the Greenland coast and followed it on foot and over the sea ice to the northward. He had devised an ingenious scheme for making his little force as mobile as possible. Each sled was stocked with a complete outfit of provisions as though it were the only store from which the party had to draw. All hands used from it until it was emptied, when it was sent back in charge of its Eskimo driver and drawn by only two of the dogs. The other dogs were attached to the remaining sleds. In this way two of the Eskimos were sent back on April 26, and two others early in May.

THE MOST NORTHERLY KNOWN LAND.

"Lockwood's 'Farthest North' cairn of May 13, 1882, was opened May 8, and its records were taken; and at Cape Washington, the headland seen by him fifteen miles northeast, in 1882, another cairn was erected and a copy of the 'Farthest' record and additional memoranda were deposited. Peary pushed on, and at 83° 39' north rounded the northern extremity of Greenland, finding the coast at this point to trend rapidly eastward. There, on the most northerly known land in the world, Peary built a cairn, in which he deposited records, etc.

"Peary then struck over the sea ice for the Pole, but was able to advance only to 83° 50' north, when he was stopped by the broken pack and much open water. Retracing his steps, Peary pushed on along the Greenland coast, all the time eastward, about 160 miles beyond Lockwood's 'Farthest,' to latitude 83° north, longitude 25° west, or approximately but little more than a degree from Independence Bay, discovered and named by him July 4, 1892. The reconnaissance ended with a definite demonstration of the western and northern coasts of Greenland.

GREENLAND'S NORTHERN BOUNDARY DEFINED.

"A pronounced change in the character of the coast was found beyond Cape Washington, the bold, precipitous headlands and deeply cut fjords being succeeded by a low rolling foreland, suggesting possible glaciation at some earlier period, and all along the northern coast much open water was met. Bear, musk oxen, hare, and lemming were killed in the newly discovered country, affording an ample supply of fresh meat for men and dogs; and a stray wolf was seen. Having practically connected his work of eight years before with that of 1900, and completed the determination of the northern boundary of Greenland, Peary, on May 22, turned back, following practically the line of his outward march, and on June 10 arrived at Fort Conger, having been three months in the field without accident,

illness, or serious mishap of any kind to himself or any of his party.

"Peary's own estimate of his work in 1900 is given in a letter to Mr. H. L. Bridgman, from which the following extracts are taken:

CONGER, April 4, 1901.

MY DEAR BRIDGMAN: It gives me great pleasure to present to the club the results of the work of 1900.

First. The round of the northern limit of the Greenland archipelago, the most northerly known land in the world; probably the most northerly land.

Second. The highest latitude yet attained in the Western Hemisphere (83° 50' north).

Third. The determination of the origin of the so-called "paleocrystic ice" (floe berg), etc.

"Peary sends to the club a complete and detailed chart of his newly discovered coast and other work, reserving until the completion of his work the nomenclature and its publication.

"Having eliminated the Greenland archipelago as a desirable route to the Pole, and no further advance northward being possible until the opening of the season of 1901, Peary decided that his next attempt would be from Cape Hecla, the northern port of Grinnell Land, and from Fort Conger as a base. Deciding thus to winter at Conger, the autumn was spent in hunting and obtaining the necessary fresh meat for men and dogs. So diligently was this work prosecuted that it was not suspended on the approach of Arctic night, and hunting parties were actually in the field during every moon of the winter. Game, principally musk oxen, was found much more abundant in the Lake Hazen country, thirty or forty miles westward of Fort Conger, than in its immediate vicinity, and it proved more feasible, therefore, to subsist the dogs where the meat was killed than to pack it across the country to the coast. Snow igloos were built, and in these Peary and his hunters practically spent most of the winter, the rations of the hunters being supplemented from the supplies found at Conger. In all, nearly 200 musk oxen were killed and either consumed by the expedition or packed for its later demands.

THE SECOND YEAR'S RECORD.

"Peary, accompanied, as in the previous year, by Hensen and five Eskimos, left Conger April 5, 1901, for the north by the way of Cape Hecla: but after some ten days' march along the ice both the men and dogs proved to be out of condition and unfit for the most arduous work certainly ahead of them. Unwilling to risk the success of the undertaking with an inadequate force, or to imperil the lives of any of his party, Peary retraced his steps and returned in good order and without loss to Fort Conger. Late in April, with his entire force, Peary retreated southward

to open, if possible, communication with the club's steamer of 1900, from which nothing had been heard. The *Windward*, fast in her winter quarters at Payer Harbor, near Cape Sabine, with Mrs. Peary and Miss Peary on board, prisoners in the ice for nearly eight months, was reached May 6, and in her Peary made his headquarters until the auxiliary ship of 1901 should arrive.

"Open water came early at Cape Sabine, and July 3 the *Windward* extricated herself from the ice and, crossing to the east side of Smith Sound, devoted July to a successful hunt for walrus in Inglefield Gulf to provide food for natives and dogs during the fieldwork of 1902. One hundred and twenty-five were captured and landed at Cape Sabine, the *Windward* recrossing the sound to Etah, Peary's headquarters of 1899-1900, where she awaited the *Erik*, which arrived on August 4, fourteen days from Sydney, Cape Breton. After several weeks of further preparation at Etah, the *Erik* carried Peary across Smith Sound and landed him and his equipment and supplies on the south side of Herschel Bay, ten miles south of Cape Sabine, his headquarters for next winter."

NORDENSKJÖLD, THE EXPLORER.

SOME interesting recollections of Baron Nordenskjöld, who died in August last, are contributed by an old friend of the explorer to the *Popular Science Monthly* for October. The voyage of the *Vega*, with which Nordenskjöld's name is associated, was indeed, as this writer remarks, a good title to fame, for it achieved the circumnavigation of the Old World and the forcing of the northeast passage, attempted in vain for three centuries. The *Vega's* commander, however, was not only a daring explorer; he was a singularly interesting character, as his friend shows.

A SWEDISH POPULAR HERO.

"Nordenskjöld, from the day he entered Sweden, banished from his native Finland by the Russian Government for an over-pointed after-dinner speech which he declined to withdraw to the day when he died full of honors from all nations, was ever a hero of the Swedes, the one man whose features and fame were known in every village of the land. Fifteen years after the return of the *Vega* I crossed Sweden in his company. The lake steamer on which we set foot was speedily dressed with flags from stem to stern; as we paced the railway platform folk turned to point him out to their children; an apothecary into whose shop we stepped drew us into his parlor to point with

pride to a medallion of the hero hung in the place of honor; even a drive with him through the streets of Stockholm, where his presence was familiar, was not without embarrassment. Those who knew Nordenskjöld can understand this easily. He impressed the popular imagination



THE LATE BARON NORDENSKJÖLD.

like some grand, mysterious figure of the Middle Ages. Rarely did man so combine the profound research of the student with the decisive energy of the geographical explorer, the remote and even fantastic speculations of the philosopher with the business-like ability of a prudent organizer, the absent-minded reverie and complete absorption of the recluse with the wide sympathies and practical readiness of a liberal politician. These broad outlines of his character were obvious to all, and manifest too in his outer person. The deep-set, far-away eyes and the furrowed forehead above the shaggy eyebrows proclaimed him a seer of visions and a diver into nature's secrets, while the hard lines of the mouth and prominent underlip told of an obstinate patience joined to a fiery Viking temper; the bowed shoulders of the bookworm, voracious of fusty manuscripts in the dark recesses of a

library, were belied by the firm, elastic tread of the sailor and mountaineer.

FORETHOUGHT JOINED WITH IMAGINATION.

"The things he did and the things he said were striking in themselves, but they were the outcome of his yet more striking personality. People talked of Nordenskjöld's luck. He had the luck of all who lay the foundations of their plans deep, who make every preparation suggested by learning and experience, who know how to wait for the fitting moment, and who have the boldness to go ahead unswervingly when the opening appears. It was the exhaustive detail of his plans for the northeast passage that awoke the admiration and gained the support of king and people; it was by forethought, and not only by daring, that he brought the *Vega* and her consorts from ocean to ocean, unscathed and without the loss of a single man. It was by readiness and prompt decision that he steered the *Sofia* to what, but for the Englishman, Parry, had then been the farthest north, and that on another voyage he burst the icy barrier of southeastern Greenland, which had defied assault for three hundred years.

"These expeditions to Greenland were inspired largely by his desire to see the remains of the ancient Österby, the settlement of the Norsemen, an inspiration as much sentimental as scientific. On the other hand, his early voyages to Siberian waters, though not unfruitful of scientific results, were as grossly commercial as those of his fellow-pioneers, Captains Carlsen and Wiggins. But mere trade would not have taken Nordenskjöld to the mouth of the Yennisei, and we believe that in the night-watches there ever loomed before him the shadow of Tchelyuskin, the cape that he would be the first to double."

THE PROBLEM OF ANARCHY.

THE tragedy at Buffalo has suggested to students of modern social conditions a comparison between the present anarchist propaganda and the Russian Nihilist movement of twenty years ago. Such a comparison is instituted in an article contributed by Mr. Charles Johnston to the *North American Review* for October. In the course of this article Mr. Johnston shows that a main difference between the Russian Nihilism of the early '80's and the present spread of anarchy lies in the intellectual superiority of the Russian leaders, as contrasted with the apparent ignorance and mental weakness of many of the more conspicuous representatives of present-day anarchy. The anarchists, as Mr. Johnston points out, seem to be without any such organized system of cor-

respondence and communication as the Nihilists had; but the very fact that the outbreaks of anarchy are sporadic, in many different countries, under diverse forms of government, "points to conditions far more serious and dangerous than the successful propaganda of a few masterful spirits."

In concluding his discussion Mr. Johnston observes:

"The thought that human wrong can be righted by new wrong, that violence and oppression are cures for social ills, is anarchy itself, whether it be embodied in some hunted fugitive of justice, or in the person of one sworn to administer justice. Hatred ceases not by hatred. Hatred ceases only



AN ITALIAN CONCEPTION OF UNCLE SAM GRAPPLING WITH ANARCHISM.—From *Fischietto*.

by love. On whom is it most incumbent to remember this—on the unprivileged alien, son of a race for ages downtrodden and oppressed, or on those who have every gift of prosperity and culture, on whom fortune seems to have poured forth all her treasures? The really gloomy and formidable fact called forth by the recent anarchist outbreaks is not the spread of revolutionary ideas amongst the masses, but the spirit of anarchy amongst those who have every privilege, their appeal to violence as the cure for violence, their cry for vengeance, for cruel and exemplary punishments of those who already have suffered much. What is the difference in spirit between these three—the anarchist who thinks the dagger and the bullet will right human wrongs, the prosperous person who cries out for vengeance and violent death as the cure for anarchy, and the citizen who takes the law into his own hands and

lynches some negro guilty or suspected of assault, torturing him with a fiendish cruelty which no anarchist has ever been guilty of? Is not the same spirit present in all three?

"While the horrible anarchy of negro-burning remains as a stain upon the United States we would do well to speak less of anarchists brought here from the older countries across the seas. The methods of these are merciful compared with the fiendish cruelty of the stake thus frightfully revived in our own days; while the claim that the individual may take the law into his own hands and inflict the death penalty without the law makes anarchists of both lyncher and assassin alike. If cruelty and violence be resorted to as the cure for anarchy, we shall have instead of the hoped-for cure a fresh crop of violence and cruelty, fresh outbreaks more frequent and more widespread.

Practical Measures.

Several specific lines of policy for the protection of American institutions against this new menace from Europe are discussed in *Guntton's Magazine* for October. The editor says:

"The problem is more serious for us than for any other nation. On the one hand, the United States is becoming more and more an asylum for anarchistic propagandists driven from Europe; and, on the other, our Constitution will not let us use the radically drastic measures so easily available in a monarchy. Anarchy is bred under despotic conditions utterly unlike anything to be found in this country, but when the anarchist arrives here and sees the forms of government still in evidence, knowing nothing of the difference in its character and operation from that he left behind, he takes advantage of the freer environment to strike the blows he sought to strike at home. Because of his embittering experience under one type of government and ignorance of our own, our very freedom from despotic restrictions places us at his mercy. Therefore, in his case, we cannot rely on the broad, general safeguards which are ample to secure law and order with those brought up under our own institutions and conditions. Special measures become absolutely essential to meet the special danger."

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

The enactment of a rigid and comprehensive immigration law is proposed, with a threefold object: "First, to exclude absolutely all persons who are known as believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies; this provision would not, of course, be infallible, but it would serve at least as a sieve and intercept the majority of the worst type of anarchists seek-

ing asylum in this country. To enforce this would require a more extensive secret service in connection with our consular posts in foreign countries, and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports. It ought not to be nearly so difficult to do this as to thwart spies in disguise, coming from an enemy in time of war. The anarchist's hand is against all government, and he should be classed as a public enemy and excluded for the same kind of reasons that the spy is watched for and captured. Much can be done in this direction, and must be; it is futile to pass repressive measures against anarchists already here while doing nothing to stop the constant incoming of fresh recruits.

"The second object of a rigid immigration law should be to secure, by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test, at least some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. It is very true that this alone probably would not keep out a single anarchist; they are usually men of considerable intelligence, and sometimes high education; but it would do what is almost equally important—tend to reduce the back-



STERN JUSTICE FOR ANARCHISTS.

"Let the laws be strengthened for the actual offender so that his punishment shall follow fast upon the offense. Let laws be passed which shall make it certain that free speech and a free press do not authorize an accessorial connection with murder. Let there be laws which shall specially protect those in authority—executive, legislative, and judicial—for these are the nerves of the body politic. Let immigration be kept within bounds, and let there be a quarantine against moral as well as physical disease."—GEORGE R. PECK, at Memorial Session of the United States Court of Appeals.—From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).

ground of ignorance in which envy, passion, suspicion, and hatred of authority are born, and out of which anarchistic sentiment most naturally springs.

"The third point of an immigration law should be an adequate economic test—proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living, and the possession of a stated sum of money, enough to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would serve a purpose somewhat like the educational test, in insuring a higher general standard of immigration, but it would also give two other results even more important: first, it would practically stop the influx of cheap labor competition, which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; second, it would help dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations flourish, and to which the anarchist haranguers and agents constantly point as proofs of the tyranny of government. Both the educational and economic tests in a new immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general social background, and thus aid in destroying anarchism by inexorably closing in on its field of opportunity."

MODERN MURDER TRIALS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

IN the November *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. Charles E. Grinnell discusses with an open and impartial mind the institution of murder-trial reports in the newspapers. He thinks that the habit of voluminous reports of celebrated cases is not increasing, as seems to be the opinion, and that the space occupied by murder-trial matter is decidedly less now than it was a few years ago. He admits that with the best intentions a skillful reporter may give a very wrong idea of the actual happenings of the court room. This comes most largely from the fact that the reporter must make his account as interesting and exciting to the casual reader as possible, and in the attempt to achieve this a heated discussion between counsel or some picturesque but wholly incidental incident will often be dwelt on in the newspaper reports, while the serious and labored argument will be slighted. Thus the public gets rather a flippant idea of the actual course of the murder trial from reading the average enterprising newspaper's account of it.

THE PRESS REPORTS A NECESSARY EVIL.

In the present state of society Mr. Grinnell thinks the newspaper reporter is, on the whole, a useful adjunct to a murder trial, no matter if

a vulgar taste for the details of such matters is cultivated by the descriptions which appear in the press. Even in such a case as the late Fossburgh trial, while there would seem to be no use of publishing the details judged by the outcome, he thinks that since the arrest and indictment and trial of necessity were public, it was better that the whole matter was published and thus disposed of. He points out that when the trial was over the defendant got at least even with the police in his published letter.

THE VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

"The general answer to the question, What is the use of such publicity? is that much of it is of no use and does harm, but that much of it is of use even when it does harm, because most persons need to be watched in some things, and the evils of the watching have to be endured for the sake of the good. We cannot have public courts of justice, and a free press, and the prompt reports that help us to save ourselves and our friends from dangerous persons, without occasional sad libels and tragic injustice. They are the costly price of a knowledge of even a little of the actual wickedness that daily seeks to destroy civilization, as agony and death are the price of electric conveniences that make a short life fuller.

"The raw material of civilization can never be excluded from it. The law laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the mining rights of the millionaires is based upon the rules made in California by rough miners in their shirt sleeves, with pistols in their belts. The newspapers, with all their faults, are among the most constant aids to the vigilance which is the price of the liberty that is protected by the courts. Who believes that the police, the prosecuting officers, or the judges would enforce the laws and respect private persons as well as they do now if the eye of the reporter and the pen of the editor were not at the daily service of every voter? The occasional pettifoggery of attorneys is a necessary evil, incidental to the conservative power by which the legal profession upholds and tests the law as it exists, and exercises a foresight gained from history and informed by present business. Yet sharp practice is kept in check by the fear that it will be reported.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

"In England, in the reign of James II., there was not a word in the *Gazette* about the trial and acquittal of the seven bishops who had dared to tell the king that he was not above the Constitution. It is better to tolerate the worst

newspaper in the United States than to have a censorship of the press. We have to take some risks, and our people prefer the risks of freedom of speech. They who abuse it by foolish declarations lose much of what influence they have by the indifference or ridicule with which our people are accustomed to treat absurdities; and those who publish criminal suggestions are more easily watched and caught in their earlier career than they would be if our government required them to be more secret. Indeed, the people of the United States do not know how to do without freedom of speech. The repressive policies of other governments, judged by their effects, are not alluring."

MARK TWAIN ON TAMMANY RULE.

"EDMUND BURKE on Croker and Tammany" is the subject of an article contributed to the *North American Review* for November by Mark Twain, the reference being to the famous speech of Burke on the impeachment of Warren Hastings, the first governor-general of India.

Following is the parallelism as drawn by Mr. Clemens:

"Great Britain had a Tammany and a Croker a good while ago. This Tammany was in India, and it began its career with the spread of the English dominion after the battle of Plassey. Its first boss was Clive, a sufficiently crooked person sometimes, but straight as a yardstick when compared with the corkscrew crookedness of the second boss, Warren Hastings. That old-time Tammany was the India Company's government, and had its headquarters at Calcutta. Ostensibly it consisted of a Great Council of four persons, of whom one was the former governor-general, Warren Hastings; really it consisted of one person—Warren Hastings—for by usurpation he concentrated all authority in himself and governed the country like an autocrat.

TAMMANY GOVERNMENT A BRITISH INVENTION.

"Now, then, let the supreme masters of British India, the giant corporation of the India Company in London, stand for the voters of the city of New York; let the Great Council of Calcutta stand for Tammany; let the corrupt and money-grubbing great hive of serfs which served under the Indian Tammany's rod stand for the New York Tammany's serfs; let Warren Hastings stand for Richard Croker, and it seems to me that the parallel is exact and complete. And so, let us be properly grateful and thank God and our good luck that we didn't invent Tammany!

"No, it is English. We are always imitating England; sometimes to our advantage, oftentimes the other way. And if we can't find something

recent to imitate we are willing to go back a hundred years to hunt for a chance.

"The Calcutta Tammany—like our own Tammany—had but one principle, one policy, one moving spring of action—avarice, money-lust. So that it got money it cared not a rap about the means and the methods. It was always ready to lie, forge, betray, steal, swindle, cheat, rob; and no promise, no engagement, no contract, no treaty made by its Boss was worth the paper it was written on or the polluted breath that uttered it. Is the parallel still exact? It seems to me to be twins.

"But there the parallel stops. Further it cannot go. Beyond that line our Boss and Warren Hastings are no longer kin. Beyond the stated line we will not insult Mr. Croker by bracketing his name with the unspeakable name of Warren Hastings."

MONOPOLY THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

As Burke pointed out that the fundamental principle of the whole East Indian system under Hastings was monopoly, so Mark Twain asserts that Tammany's fundamental principle is monopoly—monopoly of office, "monopoly of the public feed-trough," monopoly of the blackmail derivable from protected law-breaking.

The article concludes with this paraphrase of Burke's impeachment of Hastings:

"I impeach Richard Croker of high crimes and misdemeanors.

"I impeach him in the name of the people, whose trust he has betrayed.

"I impeach him in the name of all the people of America, whose national character he has dishonored.

"I impeach him in the name and by virtue of those eternal laws of justice which he has violated.

"I impeach him in the name of human nature itself, which he has cruelly outraged, injured, and oppressed, in both sexes, in every age, rank, situation and condition of life."

THE STRENGTH AND THE WEAKNESS OF TAMMANY.

THOSE who are unfamiliar with the ins and outs of New York City politics often make the mistake of assuming that Tammany Hall is a purely political organization—a faction of one of the great national parties. It has long been well understood, however, by Tammany's most experienced opponents that party regularity is only one of the elements of Tammany's power. Perhaps "the cohesive force of public plunder" is the element of strength on which the leaders place their chief reliance, but how are the rank

and file recruited from year to year and held in line? An answer to this question is attempted by Mr. Walter L. Hawley in the *North American Review* for October.

The mass of Tammany's membership, says Mr. Hawley, know little, and care less, about national questions that are designated as campaign issues. "Tammany is essentially a close corporation held together by a carefully adjusted community of selfish interests." Under the creed of self-interest, Tammany combines race and religious prejudice.

"Of the thirty-five district leaders of Tammany, the men who compose the executive committee and decree its policy, an average of thirty are Irish Catholics. The others are Germans and Jews. These three elements of the community supply the working membership of the organization, with the Irish dominant in numbers and influence. The real voting strength of Tammany lies in the channels of social and religious sentiment that are the basis of collective gratitude and individual self-interest. The association is organized and in business at all times. It brings the lower strata of society into harmless and harmonious good-fellowship at free entertainments, and knows neither creed nor clan in the distribution of its charities and non-political favors.

"In brief, Tammany relies for much of its voting and moral strength upon three elements of human nature—gratitude, avarice, and religious sentiment. Those who have accepted its charity and kindly favors feel grateful; those who have learned its methods are hopeful of material reward, if they serve it; and the creeds it sustains are tolerant of its misdeeds. It keeps city government down to the level and the understanding of the majority, hiding the weakness and subterfuge of such methods under banners of alleged protection of the rights of the masses."

"FOR ITS OWN POCKET ALL THE TIME."

"This system that so easily blends and binds into one harmonious whole all the antagonistic elements of races, religions, social conditions, and political theories is not vicious and corrupt for the mere love of sinning. It will protect vice or promote morality with equal energy and success, if the cash consideration is the same. Tammany has no higher aim, in fact no cause for existence, except to make money for those who compose and control the organization. The control of the city government is merely a means to an end. Power provides opportunity. Therefore, Tammany purchases power with the favors of politics. It aids and abets crime because criminals can be made to pay for assistance in cash and can then

be frightened into silence. It fawns upon the rich and powerful when proffering the favors that will buy their aid or indifference, and crushes the weak and poor when they cease to yield revenue."

Tammany counts on the greed of the rich, as well as on the ignorance and avarice of the poor, to perpetuate its power, but Tammany's leaders know where the voting strength of the city is. The tenement outvotes the mansion as ten to one.

"The system draws an arbitrary line through the registered voters of the city. On one side of that line it places the criminals, the vicious, the unscrupulous, the poor, the partially educated, and the ignorant. On the other side are placed the men of property, education, and refinement, and those willing to barter money or influence for special favors of politics and government. The divisions may be classified as the taxpayers and the non-taxpayers. The latter outnumber the substantial citizens ten to one, and from the larger division comes the votes that keep Tammany in power. Seven-tenths of the men on one side of the line are constantly seeking office, city employment, political preference, protection for vice and crime, or some material favor from the ruling power that will give them advantage over competition in business or professional work. Tammany strives to favor the multitudes; therefore, the moral and intellectual tone of local government is kept down to the level of the masses.

TAMMANY'S TRADING CAPITAL.

"Good breeding and education do not always constitute absolute disqualification for holding office under Tammany, but there is one requirement that is essential—the applicant must be worth something to the organization in money, votes or influence. He must pay a fixed sum in cash for the nomination or appointment, must be able to deliver on election day a certain number of votes of relatives or friends, or through his social, church or society connection he must be able to exercise a certain amount of influence that will be useful in time of need. This system of election, appointment, and advancement is followed to the letter. Governing a city is a matter of business, according to the Tammany creed. The voters deliver the offices and all the power of administration into the hands of the organization. Those offices and the power to protect and to punish are for the time being the goods and chattels of Tammany, to be sold to the highest bidder. It is the commerce of politics, and those who follow the trade must thrive. There are men in Tammany whose personal honesty outside of politics has never been questioned. If their moral sense is blunted, it is because of the false

teaching of a criminal system. They can grant favors. What is the wrong, they ask, of accepting favors in return? The bill goes to the taxpayers in the end."

THE "TIGER'S" WORST ENEMY GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In concluding his paper, Mr. Hawley says:

"The weakness of Tammany, like its strength, lies in the unchangeable characteristics of human nature. Its chief bond of cohesion is human selfishness or greed, and no other tie is so easily broken. It is never disinterested; never grateful. When the units of its strength weaken they are cast out. It is loyal to no leader, faithful to no man, beyond the stage of intense self-interest. Its party loyalty is a pretense; its devotion to principles a sham.

"Three-fourths of the votes that sustain Tammany are the ballots of real or imaginary self-interest, the votes of men who have received or expect material reward in one form or another. The other fourth are contributed by men who are sentimentally attached to the party creed and name under which Tammany masquerades. A growth of intelligent citizenship to the stage that will enable the masses to realize that their material interests will be best served by better city government will defeat Tammany and destroy it. The system has nothing to offer beyond the transient rewards of debased politics. It is a fungus growth on imperfect social and political conditions that will decay and die in the light of universal intelligence."

WILL EUROPE FIGHT US FOR SOUTH AMERICA?

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, Mr. Sydney Brooks, a young English journalist, writes the opening article, under the title "Europe and America." Mr. Brooks protests that he does not write from the standpoint of one who would like to fight the United States for the right of entrance into South America, but as an Englishman who has learned to know and like this country. Furthermore, he contends that England is not only without the temptation to take aggressive measures on account of the upholding of the Monroe Doctrine; he thinks his own country has its best interests rather with the upholding of the Monroe Doctrine, and that England would be best pleased, on the whole, to see us prevent any European colonizing schemes in South America.

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING IN EUROPE.

However, he thinks Americans greatly underestimate the feeling in Continental Europe over

what is styled our dog-in-the-manger policy, and he thinks we still more greatly underestimate the chances of actual conflict with Europe when the Old World feels a definite necessity of finding an outlet in South America for her emigrants. He thinks there has been a marked change in the past few years, especially since the Spanish war, in the attitude of Continental Europe toward America, and that there would be no disposition for Germany and the Latin countries to assume what Mr. Brooks considers the placable mood of England when the United States construes firmly and liberally the tenets of the Monroe Doctrine.

EUROPE'S EYES ON SOUTH AMERICA.

"What is South America? It is something more than a 'land of revolutions.' It is the only part of the world's surface that has escaped the modern rage for colonization. It is the last and most tempting field for the reception of overcrowded Europe, colossal, sparsely populated, much of it almost unexplored, inhabitable by Caucasians, its interior easily accessible by water, its soil of seemingly exhaustless fertility, its mineral wealth barely tapped. And this magnificent domain is at present divided among a *congerie* of pseudo-republics, the best of them unstable, the prey of military adventurers, as turbulent in spirit as they are crooked in finance. What a prize to dangle before a world whose ceaseless endeavor it is to lower the social pressure by emigration, and secure for her workers easy access to exclusive markets! One has to realize what Europe would give to have South America as defenseless as Africa before one can gauge the spirit in which it views the Monroe Doctrine. To Europe that edict is the most domineering mandate issued to the world since the days of imperial Rome. It is an abridgment of her natural rights, enforced, as she regards the matter, simply in the interests of the dog in the manger. The United States will neither take South America for herself nor let any one else take it. She does not colonize the country with her own people; she has no trade with it worth mentioning; she admits no responsibility for the outrages, disorders, and financial freakishness of her protégés. But she insists that South America is within her sphere of influence; that such European holdings as exist there shall neither be extended nor transferred; that immigrants who settle on its soil must make up their minds to leave their flag behind them; and that in the event of trouble between a European government and one of the half-breed republics under her patronage, satisfaction must be sought, if at all, in a mere financial indemnity—never in the seizure and retention of South American territory.

WILL EUROPE "STAND FOR" THE MONROE DOCTRINE?

"Do Americans seriously believe that Europe will lie passive forever under such an edict? Any one who has looked into the bloody and tangled history of South America, and kept an eye on the steady stream of European immigration into Brazil and Argentina, can imagine at least a score of incidents, any one of which would bring the Monroe Doctrine to a decisive test. Put on one side the implacable loyalty of Americans to their famous policy, and on the other the congested state of Europe, which would make expansion a necessity even if it were not all the fashion, the military spirit of the Continent which will never show England's compliance to American wishes, the extraordinary inducements to colonization offered by South America, and the spirit of revolutionary turbulence that broods over the country from Patagonia to Panama—and one has a situation which it will take a miracle to preserve intact for another fifty years."

GERMAN ASPIRATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A WRITER, signing himself "Ignotus," contributes to the *National Review* an article on the future of South America, which will be read with considerable interest in the United States. "Ignotus" discusses the question whether there is any need for armed preparation on the part of the United States for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and comes to a very decided conclusion that there is indeed very much need for it if the Monroe Doctrine is really to be enforced.

He quotes a statement by Professor Reinsch that the Russo-German agreement concerning China contains a secret clause referring to South America, by which Russia promises to allow Germany a completely free hand in following her own interests in developing the natural resources of the South American Continent.

GERMANY AND ITALY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

There is more weight in what he says when he points to the immense influx of Italian immigrants into South America. Italy is pouring out 280,000 emigrants every year. German emigration has died off of late, and does not exceed 75,000 a year. But it is likely to increase very rapidly in the near future, and he has reason to believe that this overflow of the Old World will find its way to South America. To this, of course, the United States would not object, so long as the immigrants became loyal citizens of the South American republics. But, as "Ignotus" points

out, any South American republic in which a million German settlers found themselves might very speedily cease to be South American and become a German state, which might throw itself into the arms of the German Empire.

A GERMAN STATE IN EMBRYO.

Nothing is more probable than that we shall have something very much resembling the South African "Outlander" problem in more than one South American state. The Spanish-Americans, say of Venezuela, are not by any means as tough as the Boers, and if there were a million Germans in Venezuela there is little doubt that they would dominate the country. To this the advocates of the Monroe Doctrine would make no objection so long as the German rulers of Venezuela maintained the state under the republican flag. But who can say, in view of the strong tendency of men of every race to rally round a common center, how long would it be before Greater Germany in South America would ally itself with the Fatherland. "Ignotus" thinks that nothing could prevent them, unless the United States prepared to wage a great war not only with Germany and Italy, but—what would be much more serious—with the immense German and Italian communities which would by that time have sprung up in South America. It is interesting to follow his argument.

OPENINGS FOR COLONIZATION.

He says that the population of South America is less than six per square mile. There are probably not more than 40,000,000 people on the whole continent. But, according to good authorities, about one-third of South America, if not more, is suited to white colonists, and possessed not only of a temperate climate, but of immense stores of mineral wealth. Great areas of open country lie unoccupied, crying for settlers. The country is traversed by superb waterways, while immense mountain ranges run the whole length of the continent, supplying inexhaustible resources of water power. Now, says "Ignotus," if the United States would undertake to annex and develop the southern continent they might say "Hands off!" But are they to play the part of the dog in the manger, and say that, while they absolutely refuse to bear the burden of civilizing the southern continent, they will refuse at the point of the sword to give permission to European nations to undertake the task?

A WASTE CONTINENT.

Revolutions are endemic in the northwestern group of states. No man's life or property is safe. Not only is civil war chronic, but the re-

publics are always fighting among themselves. Hence they lack both capital and communications. Their magnificent waterways are scarcely utilized, roads hardly exist, and the three north-western states of South America, with an area of more than one-third of the United States, have not 1,000 miles of railways. Three-fourths of the population are illiterate, and in short the whole continent presents just that spectacle of immense resources utterly wasted which is calculated to tempt civilized powers to take their affairs in hand. Is it possible, asks "Ignotus," or probable, that Germany will consent to be excluded for all time from just the very territory which she lacks? Further, is it in consonance with the eternal laws of progress that she should be thus excluded? "Ignotus" thinks that the Kaiser will be able, with tact and judgment, to put 100,000 Germans a year into that part of South America which experts have ascertained to be most suitable for white colonization and most thinly peopled. He thinks, too, that German statesmanship may be counted on to make all reasonable endeavor to secure its ends by peaceful methods; but the time may come when the German settlers in such a country as Venezuela will take advantage of one of the inevitable "revolutions" to get control of the government.

GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL INTEREST.

In Brazil already much of the commerce is in German hands; \$150,000,000 was invested by Germans in real estate and industrial enterprise in the country two years ago, and since then the amount has increased. Everywhere German trade is being vigorously pressed. The great Venezuela railway is in German hands. Everything, therefore, in "Ignotus'" opinion, points to the growth of great German interests in South America, which Germany will sooner or later insist upon defending with her army and navy.

WHAT WOULD THE UNITED STATES DO?

In such a contingency will the United States fight? "Ignotus" thinks that the German-born citizens in the United States, who number three millions, would be against any administration which attacked Germany without an exceedingly good cause. Further, American trade would profit by the establishment of a great Teutonic commonwealth in the northern states of South America, while politically she would benefit if she had a German state in the north to balance the great Italian state which is growing up in the south. Germany will not act until she has poured in settlers, but when she has done so then the Monroe Doctrine will be put to a severer test than any to which it has hitherto been subjected.

THE SOUTH AFRICA OF TO-MORROW.

IN view of the current predictions of an era of prosperity to follow immediately in the wake of the war in South Africa, the article contributed to the October *Forum* by Mr. Albert G. Robinson, the correspondent, on "The South Africa of To-Morrow," deserves a careful reading.

Mr. Robinson names as the primary conditions to the development of new countries these three: "(1) The possibility of producing something which is required or desired in the world's markets; (2) the possibility of placing such productions in the world's markets in competition with other producing centers; and (3) a producing population."

Not only has South Africa thus far failed to show any manifest advantage over other countries in producing the necessities of life, but a market for most South-African products is yet to be found. There is no obvious reason why other peoples inhabiting the land should succeed better than the Boers have done.

"As the Boer of to-day is largely a product of environment, it is a reasonable prediction that those who inhabit the same region in the future will be much as he has been, until there is open to the people of the land a desirable market as a stimulus to more active industry. Production is useless unless there is provided the means of a fairly profitable disposition of the product. To gridiron with railways an area of 1,500,000 square miles of such country purely as a development scheme would involve a real estate and railway speculation beyond anything yet undertaken in the world of finance. Such a scheme would also entail an irrigation system which would make anything yet undertaken in our own West seem like child's play.

A COMPARISON WITH OUR GREAT WEST.

"No fair comparison lies between the development of South Africa and that of the mining country of Colorado or California. In those States fifty years of labor have turned mining districts into ranches, farms, and gardens; into health and pleasure resorts; and into manufacturing centers whose investments and profits outstrip those of mining enterprises. But the natural conditions of those districts were wholly different from those presented by the South African veldt. What is known as South Africa covers an area practically equivalent to the sum of that of the following States and Territories: Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. Cape Colony and its dependencies cover an area more than four-fifths of that of Texas. This portion of the United

States to-day shows a population of upward of 7,000,000. This is the work of fifty years. But the world needed the endless variety and the vast quantity of the products of that section, and the section could place its products in the market in successful competition with those of other districts. The tide of immigration has rolled into that part of the United States because of the inducements offered to the homeseeker by reason of possible production and distribution. Railroads have stimulated settlement, and settlement has led to an increase in railroads and railroad facilities. South Africa offers scant inducement to either railroad or settler to essay the hand-in-hand march which has made America's great Western frontier. South Africa may produce gold and diamonds for the enrichment of the few. It is handicapped in the production of corn, cotton, wheat, beans, and potatoes for the enrichment of the many."

MINING PROSPECTS.

Mr. Robinson shows that mining, as a distinct industry, attracts and provides for no more than a comparatively limited population. The unskilled labor in the South African mines, and in fact nearly all the manual labor, is done by Kafirs at wages which white men could not live on. At the outbreak of the war it is believed that the mines directly supported a resident white population of less than 25,000.

"The mining industry affords special opportunities to the capitalist and the investor. It offers a few well-paid positions to trained intelligence and to skilled labor. A general manager may draw a salary of between \$500 and \$1,000 per month; a mechanical engineer may draw from \$200 to \$300; a clerk from \$100 to \$200; a mine foreman from \$150 to \$200, and a good working mechanic from \$100 to \$150. But these positions are comparatively few in number; and, even if one be secured, the cost of living is so great as to leave little gain over a more poorly paid position at home. Large fortunes will be made, as they have been in the past, by those who have the money to make them. Here and there some one will strike a rich vein. But mining in South Africa, like mining in our own West, is getting well settled into a routine industry, limited in its scope and in the number of opportunities it offers to either the fortune-seeker or the home-seeker."

FARMING AND RANCHING.

If we look to the occupation and working of the land for the development of the country and the increase of its population, we are confronted by the fact that nine-tenths of South Africa is

practically treeless, thus enormously increasing the difficulty of securing fuel and shelter, while there is as yet no export market for vegetables, and there is little land suited for the raising of grain.

As to the possibilities of ranching, Mr. Robinson says:

"Sheep and goats have made men rich in Cape Colony. They do fairly well in certain sections farther north. But drought, the devastation of wide areas by locusts, and the scanty herbage of the winter months would seem to preclude, for the present at least, any great promise in sheep-ranching, even for those who have the means to engage in it upon any scale which indicates possible profits. The same condition interferes with cattle raising. The South African ranchman does not estimate by the number of head of sheep or cattle to the acre, but by the number of acres required for each sheep, ox, or goat. In Cape Colony, the best district, this is said to be about six acres for each sheep."

"RECONSTRUCTION" PROBLEMS.

Mr. Robinson is undoubtedly justified in his prediction that political and social conditions will continue to be important factors in South African development for many years to come.

"The war has stimulated an existing race antagonism. More than one generation must elapse, even though England's flag shall fly throughout the whole country, ere English neighbor and Dutch neighbor will forgive and forget. Peace may be declared, but many years will pass ere real peace will come. The conquered will hate the conqueror, and the conqueror will triumph over the conquered and glory in his triumph, unless human nature can be changed by royal fiat. Boer and Briton are not of one blood, and the present struggle is but the culmination of nearly a century of antagonism. The intensification of the old bitterness will remain as a barrier to the peace and harmony of South Africa, until a new people shall arise who can forget Slachtersnek and Boomplatz, Amajuba and Ingogo, Ladysmith and Spionkop, Jameson and De Wet, Kruger and Chamberlain. This is not for the children of to-day, and it may not be for their children's children.

"Political change will come, perhaps, and probably, in the shape of a federated South Africa under the British flag, an institution not unlike that of Canada. There may come the Dominion of South Africa, and later, perhaps, a great South African Republic under its own flag. Under either the dream and aim of thousands would be attained—a political organization in which there would be neither Boer nor Briton, but in which all would be Afrianders."

SALUBRIOUS SIBERIA.

IN the *Revue de Paris* M. de Tizac gives a most entrancing picture of what he is pleased to call New Siberia. Probably few people in this country are aware that Siberia, formerly a name of dread and terror to all civilized folk, has been much opened up by the Russian Government. The late Czar sincerely believed that Siberia might become in time a great health resort; in any case a considerable source of revenue to his empire. Accordingly, as recently as May 19, 1891, the Grand Duke Nicholas cut the first sod of the great railway which it is hoped in Russia some day will join Moscow to Peking, and the West to the East, in a far more real sense than has ever yet been done.

ALL ABOARD FOR SIBERIA.

Every Saturday morning an express train leaves Moscow for the East. The train is quite a small one, consisting, in addition to a powerful engine, of one first-class car, two second-class cars, a dining saloon, and a baggage car; each compartment contains sleeping arrangements for four persons. The cars are lighted by electricity and warmed by hot air, and those travelers in search of new sensations might do worse than to undertake this fascinating and interesting journey. An important addition to this curious train is a charming car which is at one and the same time a library, a gymnastic hall, and a game room. In spite of all this luxury, the price of the journey from Moscow to Vladivostok, which in old days when undertaken by sea cost the traveler \$300 first-class, now costs 89 roubles (about \$46).

EXTRAORDINARY SCENERY.

The railway passes through marvelous scenery, belonging, one might say, to every climate and almost to every country, Siberia alone having within its borders many kinds of climate, from bitter cold to tropical heat, while the whole of this section of Russia is well watered.

A VIRGIN COUNTRY.

From the point of view of the seeker after fortune Siberia is a virgin country; even in the most dreary portions mineral wealth abounds, and time may come when Siberian coal will oust every other kind. Everything has been done by the Russian Government to people even the most dreary wastes; immigration is encouraged in every possible fashion, and in most Russian villages pamphlets setting forth the charms of life in Siberia have been distributed. At the present time the great Siberian source of revenue are the cereals. "Tomsk and Tobolsk are fast becoming

the granaries of Russia," observes the British consul, Mr. Cooke, in one of his last reports. Siberian cattle are also becoming justly famed in other portions of the Russian Empire; and in St. Petersburg Siberian butter is highly esteemed.

TO THE PAPER-MAKERS OF THE WORLD.

As many people are aware, the gradual exhaustion of the primeval forests of the civilized world is affording a serious problem to various manufacturers, notably to the paper-makers. In future let them look to Siberia, where every tree seems to flourish, and where as yet very little in the way of forestry has been done.

WHO WILL BENEFIT BY SIBERIA. ?

Already the international capitalist has his eye on the Russian Golconda, and concessions are being rapidly bought up by the great German and Belgian companies. So far Germany seems to have the most profit by Siberia; even six years ago German machinery was being sent there to the tune annually of fourteen million marks (\$3,360,000).

The French writer evidently hopes that France will benefit by her great ally's newly discovered Golconda; but he is content to simply set forth the facts as he believes them to be, and it is likely that this article will attract a good deal of attention in French commercial circles.

MANCHURIA IN TRANSFORMATION.

MR. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN contributes to the *Monthly Review* an article under the above title, in which he lays great stress upon the completeness of the Russian occupation of Manchuria and the progress which has been made. He begins by stating that Russia has now over 200,000 men quartered in eastern Siberia and Manchuria, and mentions that there were no less than twenty-nine generals in Khabarovsk when he passed through that town two months ago. Dalny, the future terminus of the Siberian Railway, is being built with great rapidity, everything being planned, even down to pleasure drives, before the population arrives. The Chinese are actively assisting the invaders in the Russification of their own country.

NEWCHANG.

Newchang is still entirely under Russian domination, the Russian consul having been appointed administrator. The Russians are everywhere in the district, and such Chinese officials as remain do so at Russia's pleasure. The junk traffic on the Manchurian rivers is being replaced by Russian steamers, and, in short, says Mr. Colquhoun,

it is as impossible for Russia to abandon the country as it is for England to leave Egypt.

THE WEAK POINT.

The weak point of all this Mr. Colquhoun sees in the fact that the whole movement is governmental and artificially stimulated, and that the colonists being selected, imported, and set up by the government become apathetic and careless of improvement. Another danger is the influx of Chinese and Japanese, but Russia is going great lengths toward imposing restrictions in this matter. As to the railway, Mr. Colquhoun says:

"A tunnel remains to be completed through the Khingan range, and there is a gap of some 113 miles still unbridged and unladen; here the ministers will have to leave the train; were it not for this the line, which will be provisionally open for traffic next year, would this autumn be completely practicable, and uninterrupted communication from the Baltic to the Pacific and the China Sea would be an accomplished fact."

PROGRESS IN SIBERIA.

Speaking of the general development in Siberia, Mr. Colquhoun instances the progress of Irkutsk.

"Irkutsk, now within less than eight days of Moscow (two years ago the journey took ten and a half days) and three and a half from Stretensk, the navigation limit of the Amur, and close to the junction for the Manchurian railways, is one of the richest cities in all Russia. It contains splendid buildings, fine churches, a big theater, colleges and schools, and the nucleus of an excellent museum. As one travels westward from this city the succession of villages is almost unbroken, until from Krasnovarsk onwards to the Ural Mountains one hardly ever loses sight of distant towns or villages sprung up round the wayside stations. Tomsk and Omsk, both situated on large rivers, have increased in size and importance—everywhere, indeed, there are visible signs of growth—and though much more might be done, especially in the way of agriculture, it cannot be denied that the Trans-Siberian has fully justified the expectations of its originators in opening up the country."

GERMANS VERSUS BRITISH.

Referring to the opportunities created by Russia's enterprise, Mr. Colquhoun says:

"I cannot help feeling that if we as a nation could only grasp the situation, could realize, as Germans have realized, the opportunities afforded by this bringing of the East into close touch with the West, we might reap some benefits from the great changes wrought by the enterprise of Rus-

sia. Two years ago, in traveling across Siberia, I met one or two Englishmen. On this occasion I have not met with, or heard of, one. There are only two English firms to be met with in the 4,000 miles between Vladivostok and European Russia. The English tongue is hardly known. At the same time there are four hundred Germans in Vladivostok, the principal firms throughout Siberia hail from the Fatherland, and German is the foreign language of commerce, just as French is that of society."

THE STEEL CORPORATION IN WORKING ORDER.

THE November *McClure's* opens with an interesting article by Ray Stannard Baker, "What the United States Steel Corporation Really Is, and How It Works." Mr. Baker gives an account of the mode of organizing this great company, the details of which have already been presented in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and a picturesque description of the home offices and officers of the so-called trust. Mr. Baker explains that it is impossible to give an adequate idea of the magnitude of the Steel Corporation, as a mere list of its properties owned or controlled would fill an entire number of *McClure's Magazine*. It receives and expends every year more money than any but the very greatest of the world's national governments; its debt is larger than that of many of the lesser nations of Europe; it absolutely controls the destinies of a population nearly as large as that of Maryland or Nebraska, and indirectly influences twice that number; it owns and controls 115 fine steamships on the Great Lakes, six important railroad lines, and several smaller ones. In Pennsylvania its coal possessions cover over 75,000 acres of land, worth \$1,200 an acre, besides 30,000 acres of other land and quarries, and 98,000 acres of leased natural gas lands. It owns no fewer than 18,309 coke furnaces, being the largest coke producer in the world. Of blast furnaces it owns 80, producing 9,000,000 tons of pig iron yearly, and of steel plants it owns about 150. The steel corporation owns about two-thirds of the steel industry of this country, a much larger proportion of the tinplate industry, and the other third is in the hands of a number of rivals. It is a most striking fact that the Steel Corporation produces more steel than the whole of Great Britain and more than the whole of Germany. The one corporation puts out more than a quarter of the entire product of the world. Mr. Schwab expects that when hard times succeed the present prosperity the Steel Corporation will control probably 75 per cent. of the steel industry, because it is better

fitted to weather storms than the small independent concerns.

THE MANAGERS ARE YOUNG MEN.

"It is significant of the vitality of the new corporation that its managers are all men in the prime of life. The average age of the president and his cabinet is only forty-eight; the oldest member is fifty-five, and the youngest, President Schwab, but thirty-nine.

"It is a general though erroneous impression that when the Steel Corporation was organized all of the ten absorbed companies lost their identity, being merged in a single huge concern managed from New York City. But the United States Steel Corporation is rather a federation of independent companies, a combination of combinations, each with its own distinct government, officers, sphere of influence, and particular products. The Carnegie Steel Company, for instance, is still independent of the Federal Steel Company, and yet both are a part of the United States Steel Corporation, in the same way that Pennsylvania and Illinois, while separate States, each with its own governor, are part of the United States. The title, for instance, of A. J. Major is 'President of the American Bridge Company of the United States Steel Corporation.' The organizers here pursued the historic policy of the old Carnegie Steel Company. Mr. Carnegie encouraged friendly rivalries between his plants, spurring them on with rewards, and by firing the pride of accomplishment he succeeded surprisingly in adding to the efficiency of his force. For years a huge broom, the mark of honor, was shifted from stack to stack in the Carnegie mills as the record of the world was broken; and every man, from the manager down, gloried in the presence of that broom. So the various great companies of the Steel Corporation will be encouraged in rivalries. The United States Steel Corporation, owning practically all the stock in each subsidiary company, can assure harmony by electing such directors and officers as it chooses. But one company buys of or sells to another as formerly, and the bargains are driven just as shrewdly as ever, each president being keenly ambitious to make a good showing for his company. The disputes which naturally arise are settled by the executive committee, sitting as a sort of supreme court.

CONCENTRATION OF OFFICES.

"Formerly the main offices of many of the subsidiary companies were in New York City, but when the new corporation was organized President Schwab transplanted some of these offices to

the center, each of its own properties. For instance, the headquarters of the National Steel Company was removed to Pittsburg under the wing of the Carnegie Company. 'Put the management within smell of the smoke of the furnaces,' says Mr. Schwab; 'that is the way to get results.' These changes in several instances were productive of picturesque incidents, typical of the energy of the new management. Instead of permitting officers and employees to straggle along to their new headquarters, the company chartered special trains, as when the headquarters of the Oliver Mining Company were moved from Pittsburg to Duluth, and all the office employees, with the books and documents of the company, were sent flying to their destination.

"While each subsidiary company retains the entire management of its own manufacturing plants, it has been the policy of the new corporation to combine in great general departments those factors of production common to all the companies. For instance, most of the subsidiary companies owned their own iron-mines, their own coke-ovens, and controlled their own ships on the lakes, and each had a department to care for these interests. Now, the ore and transportation interests are gathered in one great department, the chief of which is James Gayley, first vice-president of the Steel Corporation, with offices in New York and Duluth; and the coke interests, the export department, the foreign offices in London, and certain branches of the sales departments are each grouped under a single head. By this method a single agency distributes iron ore, coal, and coke between the various plants as needed, avoiding cross-shippments and supplying plants always from the nearest sources, thereby saving freight charges.

NEW EFFICIENCY IN DISTRIBUTION.

"Much of the economy of production depends on the efficiency of distribution. Formerly serious delays resulted from the inability to obtain vessel tonnage at the right time, or to load the ships with the right kind of ore when wanted, for many companies, while owning plenty of one kind of ore, were compelled to purchase other kinds to make the proper mixtures. Under the new system, however, the splendid fleet of one hundred and fifteen vessels on the Great Lakes is all under the control of one man, Capt. A. B. Wolvin (fleet manager for Mr. Gayley), and the ore-distribution system is all under another chief. The ships can thus be directed by telegraph to the ore dock in Minnesota, Michigan, or Wisconsin, where each immediately secures a full load and carries it to the dock or mill where that particular kind of ore is most needed.

"Every plant of the corporation is connected by special telegraph wires, and many by telephone, with the central office in New York, as well as with Captain Wolvin's office in Duluth, so that the needs of each in the matter of ores, vessels, and so on can be instantly communicated. Suppose the works at Lorain, Ohio, need a load of some special kind of ore. Mr. Gayley's department knows the exact location of every boat in the fleet, and by reference to its charts it is found that a vessel full of the required ore is passing through the river at Detroit. A telegram is sent to the captain, and the vessel appears soon after at Lorain. Under the old system there might have been all manner of delays before the Lorain works could have secured this particular ore. Coke and coal are distributed much in the same manner by a central department.

THE NEW METHOD OF SELLING.

"In the matter of sales there is still wide latitude of independence because the products of the various companies are different, one company manufacturing bridges, another tubes, another sheet steel, another wire, another tin-plate, so that each can best sell its own products. But in cases where several companies produce the same thing—steel rails, for instance—they agree on a price and appoint the same agents throughout the country. The foreign business of all the

companies has been combined in one great office in London, under the direction of Millard Hun-sicker. It may be said in passing that the corporation is planning the first really systematic effort ever made by Americans to capture foreign steel trade, our exportation of steel in the past having been somewhat spasmodic and rather for the purpose of disposing of a surplus product than with a view to secure a permanent foreign foothold. It is said that Mr. Morgan had this development in view when he bought the Ley-land steamship line."

A GERMAN SUSPENSION RAILWAY.

THE principle of the overhead trolley rail for transporting heavy weights has been utilized by engineers for many years. A familiar illustration of it is to be seen daily on certain New York City streets in the apparatus employed in excavating for the rapid-transit subway. The first passenger railroad built on this principle was opened for traffic between the German towns of Barmen and Elberfeld early in the present year. The plans for this road were made by Eugen Langen, a German engineer at Cologne. In 1893 the municipalities of Barmen and Elberfeld deputed three German engineers to report upon the system devised by Langen. These engineers, after investigating carefully, came to a favorable decision, and the road was built.

In a brief description of the Barmen-Elberfeld suspension railway contributed to *Cassier's* for October by Mr. Ronald L. Pearse, it is stated that the preponderating impression on the observer is that of the massive V-shaped character of the girder design, "not beautiful, it must be admitted, but with the industrial character of the district through which it passes it is not seriously offensive, and in many ways to be preferred to smoky, noisy, steam locomotive surface transportation. To the people of the district the 'elektrische Schwebe-bahn' is a thing to be referred to and pointed out with pride."



THE BARMEN-ELBERFELD SUSPENSION RAILWAY.

In the little town of Vohwinkel, however, the flat-top V-girders have been abandoned in favor of an inverted U-shaped structure, so as to give a clearer space for street traffic underneath.

For the greater part of its length the railway runs immediately above the River Wupper. There are sharp curves on the line, but there is no oscillation of the cars when running around these. The engineers, when conducting experiments in connection with this point, placed vessels of water on the floors of the cars. When running at a high speed these became inclined considerably from the perpendicular, but not a drop of water was spilled.

"The carriages used on the line are built somewhat after American pattern, a corridor running down the center. In length they run to nearly forty feet, and in width to slightly over six feet. Fifty persons can be accommodated in each compartment, and thus each train, which ordinarily is composed of two cars, is capable of carrying about a hundred passengers. The weight of the two carriages—passengers and electric motors included—is about twenty-eight tons, making a carriage weight of about six hundred and eighteen pounds per passenger. The cost of the line amounted to only about £55,000 per mile.

"As implied above, electric power is used for the system, the current being supplied from the recently-built electrical works at Elberfeld. The road was built by the *Continental Gesellschaft für Elektrische Unternehmungen* of Nürnberg."

A somewhat similar line, though purely experimental in character, was put in operation in 1886 at Greenville, N. J., by Mr. Leo Daft. A gradient of 6 per cent. and a curve of forty-five feet radius were included in the experimental track, on which considerable running was done.

THE STORY OF A GREAT FRIENDSHIP.

TO the second September number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Ernest Daudet contributes a long and careful study of the Princess Lieven. The article is particularly important because the heirs of M. Guizot have placed at M. Daudet's disposal the Princess' unpublished correspondence with the French statesman. M. Daudet was placed under certain restrictions, the effect of which was to limit a good deal the quantity he was allowed to take from this great mass of correspondence, which will one day be given to the world probably in its entirety.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE FRIENDSHIP.

The relations between the Princess and Guizot date from the winter of 1836. At a dinner at the Duc de Broglie's they found themselves placed

next to one another, and talked together for the first time. It would seem at first sight to have been a friendship based upon the satisfaction which each felt in explaining to the other the miseries of life! The Princess had lost both her children, she had no illusions about her married life, and the very brilliance of her career had created a void which she did not know how to fill. On his side Guizot, who had fallen from power some months before, had no reason to call himself happy; for he was disappointed in his political ambitions, was left for the second time a widower, and had to regret the recent transgression of a cherished son. The Princess was fifty-three years old, and Guizot was fifty. Brought together by the similarity of their misfortunes, and after having mourned to one another their isolation, there came to them the idea that perhaps, by the confidence of a true friendship, they might bring one another some consolation. The Princess seems to have urged this view with more warmth than Guizot, because, after all, she was more isolated than he was. Nevertheless, he was much touched, and he always recalled his pledge to her in these words: "You remember that the first word which really united us was, 'You shall not be any longer alone.'" The friendship had the important effect of withdrawing the Princess' ambitions from London and reconciling her to remain in Paris. She saw Guizot twice a day regularly, and this was so well known that visitors had the natural tact not to disturb her in the hours set apart for her friend. This was in 1837, and until his death in 1839 the Princess was troubled with eternal discussions with her husband. For instance, he kept their only remaining son with him in order that he might force her to return to Russia, and there were ignoble money disputes.

A TORTURED SOUL.

The occasional necessary absences of Guizot from Paris threw the Princess into a depth of misery which could only be assuaged by his return. The misery is expressed with extraordinary vehemence in her letters to him. They are the letters of a tormented, passionate soul thirsting for affection. In 1840 Guizot resumed the power which he was destined to retain up to the Revolution of February. His absences became less frequent. Every year he was in the habit of spending some months in the country with his mother and children, and in this filial and paternal love the Princess saw her great rival which disputed with her the empire over his heart. For example, she wrote to him in 1838, on the eve of his departure for London, "Ah, what a heavy unendurable time is coming

to me. I am overwhelmed beforehand. I long to weep twenty times a day. I am so deserted that it seems a year since I saw you. Where am I to find courage? Adieu, I go to read your letter over again, but to re-read it only brings fresh tears." Another time, in this same year of 1838, when she had to go to Baden on business, she failed one day to receive his daily letter, and so she bursts out: "What, no letter from you? In the name of Heaven, do not upset me so. I cannot endure it. It now seems to me that the greatest evil would be to remain for two days without any news of you. I think only of that ever since five o'clock yesterday, the hour of the post. I have been far in the mountains and the forests, and it was so fine—it would have been so fine with you. With you I should have had no need of anything or anybody, and what was passing in the world would be indifferent to me. And then I was so sad, so sad so sad; you were so far off."

GUIZOT'S LETTERS.

Guizot endeavored to interest her in what interested himself. He tells her of his travels, and above all of his children. "My children," he says, "slept very well on the journey. They woke to ask me for sugar and cherries. They are now sleeping soundly for three-quarters of an hour, wearied with the journey and with their pleasure. They will wake up to-morrow singing and hopping about like birds. I should have liked to leave you one of my children. Ah! what vain desires." It must not be thought, however, that the Princess spent all the time when she was away from Guizot in weeping and wailing. She played a part in great affairs, and she lived in an atmosphere of politics and diplomacy. Guizot, become French ambassador in London, writes to her: "The English are far more subtle than people imagine, and singularly observant and inquisitive, while all the time they have the appearance of not looking at anything." And again he is invited to Windsor, and he writes: "Think of me in Windsor. There is not a corner of this castle and this park where I am not stopped. I have the suite in which there is a drawing-room facing the Long Walk. The grand canopy on the right of the chimney in the drawing-room of the Queen—that is where I have spent so many evenings by the side of George IV. and William IV. How pleased you will be with Windsor, but I do not envy you Ascot. That would make me die of boredom."

THE QUESTION OF MARRIAGE.

Not long after this letter the Princess came to London for a time, but Guizot's ambassadorship

terminated, and she returned to Paris. It was after this return to Paris that the question of marriage was mooted between the two. She could not, however, make up her mind to give up the title and name which had been so long hers, while Guizot had no use for a union which would have been, in view of her rank, in a sense morganatic, and so the project was abandoned almost as soon as it was suggested.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS.

The Princess died in 1857, at the age of seventy-two. For some time before that her health had failed, but she had lost nothing of her intelligence, her wit, and the brightness of her heart. The story of her last hours is very touching. An hour after death her son Paul brought to M. Guizot a letter in pencil in which she had written: "I thank you for twenty years of affection and of happiness. Do not forget me. Adieu, adieu. Do not refuse my carriage in the evening." This mysterious allusion to her carriage was explained by her will, in which she left M. Guizot 8,000 francs and a carriage, for she had often said to him: "I do not regret that you are not rich—it pleases me, in fact, but I cannot resign myself to your not having a carriage!"

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE AT PLAY.

IN *Harmsworth's Magazine* for October Mr. W. T. Stead contributes a character sketch of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The modern millionaire, as Mr. Stead remarks, is not a typically happy man. But, he says, "with Mr. Carnegie it is altogether different. I do not remember any man, either rich or poor, whose face is so constantly irradiated with a happy, complacent smile. After all, whether we build in marble on a great estate, or make mud-pies in the street, the material does not make much difference to the enjoyment that you get out of the occupation, and probably we could hardly give Mr. Carnegie's temperament higher praise than to say that he enjoys the building of shooting lodges and the making of roads with as keen a zest as the street urchins feel in damming a gutter or turning cart-wheels in the roadway."

Mr. Carnegie seems never to do anything except he does it well. "He writes seldom, but he has never published an article which was not a model of lucidity, free from all affectation or any attempt at fine writing." Mr. Morley is his favorite modern man of letters; but his philosopher is Herbert Spencer. Speaking of Mr. Carnegie's mountainous correspondence, Mr. Stead says:

"Mr. Carnegie is almost as sparing in his let-

ters as Mr. Rhodes. There descends upon Skibo Castle from all parts of the world a daily deluge of hundreds of epistles, from all sorts and conditions of men and women, propounding all manner of methods by which, in their opinion, the Carnegie millions might be utilized for the benefit of the world in general, and usually for the benefit of the letter-writer in particular. Of these hundreds of letters Mr. Carnegie does not see tens."

Of Mr. Carnegie's relations to his tenantry Mr. Stead gives a pleasant picture:

"He is among his retainers a man among men. To all the rest of the world he is the owner of the modern Fortunatus' purse, but to them he is simply Andrew Carnegie, who is always in and out among them, pottering on about this thing and that thing, keenly interested in all that is going on around him, and always ready to second any of the many benevolent wishes of 'Madam,' his wife."

"Madam," as Mr. Carnegie calls his wife and the mother of "Little Missy," his only child, is about as little known as is possible in the case of the wife of so well known a man. Mr. Stead says:

"'Nothing,' Mrs. Carnegie told me, 'has ever been written about me, even in the American press,' and she sincerely hoped that nothing ever would be, either in America or here. 'All that you can say of me, if you want to say anything,' she said, laughing, 'is that I am the unknown wife of a very well-known man.' 'But you must add,' said Mr. Carnegie, as he overheard her remark, 'that she is, nevertheless, the power behind the throne.'"

"BEHIND THE SCENES" ON THE FRENCH STAGE.

M. D'AVENEL continues, in the first September number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, his interesting series of papers on the mechanism of the theater. This time he deals with *mise en scène*, and the actors and actresses. M. d'Avenel puts very clearly the extent to which the dramatist is handicapped by the technical conditions of scenery and so on, which he well describes as at once a materialization of the ideal and an idealization of matter.

STAGE CONVENTIONS.

It is curious to reflect how much the dramatist depends upon the tacit allowances which the public are so much in the habit of making that they have become unconscious. However violent may be the storm, for instance, the cardboard trees remain motionless, and the hut of the virtuous charcoal-burner is every bit as large as the king's

palace in the next act. Nor is it perhaps fully realized how much a dramatic effect depends upon, and is, indeed, the direct fruit of, an unwearied attention to small details. M. Sardou is, of course, the great example of this, in that he knows exactly where every one of his puppets ought to be at a given moment, and is able for that reason to control a rehearsal as perhaps no other living dramatist can do, unless it be Mr. W. S. Gilbert. M. d'Avenel goes on to trace the steps which intervene between the written play and the public presentation of it. The actors and actresses make their first acquaintance with the piece which they are going to represent, at the formal reading. The author himself generally reads, and it is by all accounts a very trying ordeal for him. The different parts are then allotted, and give rise to the usual mingled delight and indignation, according to the length of each part. The author is generally, in the case of a new piece, the one to allot the parts, while in the case of a stock piece the manager does it.

AN OVERCROWDED PROFESSION.

There is no lack of choice, as a rule, for the Comédie Française has a staff of seventy-seven actors and actresses, while theaters like the Palais Royal, the Vaudeville, and the Nouveautés have each about thirty people available. After the reading comes the collation of the different parts, and the correction of errors made by the copyists.

M. d'Avenel then describes the remarkable career of M. Antoine, of the Théâtre Libre, and discusses the influence which he had upon the French drama. Although he had the reputation—and, to a great extent, deservedly—of a revolutionary, it must not be forgotten that his mind was essentially that of the bureaucrat, and in many respects he was in his methods thoroughly conservative. In his reforms, however, he was actually helped by his straitened circumstances; they forced him to do everything himself, and only permitted him to employ young actors and actresses. Artists of established reputation would have flatly refused to carry out his ideas. One of his great reforms was not to begin rehearsals with a bare stage, but to have the stage furnished pretty much as it would be on the opening night. He cleared away also a great mass of old traditions, handed down from the classic stage, and he even scandalized Paris by introducing a telephone in "Francillon" at the Comédie Française.

SALARIES.

Turning to the operatic stage, M. d'Avenel gives some interesting facts about the salaries of the performers. Mondory, the great tragedian

of the time of Richelieu, was paid about \$1,500 a year, making allowance for the different value of money then and now. At the end of the reign of Louis XIV. the first tenor of the Opera received about \$1,200 a year, while at the Revolution the first cantatrice at the Opera was paid as much as \$3,600 a year. Of course, salaries have greatly risen since then, and have increased still more in the last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century. Thus the first bass of the Opera draws \$18,000, as compared with \$14,000 which his predecessor had in 1880, and the first tenor has \$30,000 a year. These salaries compare favorably with the \$8,000 a year which Talma had under the First Empire. Frederic Lemaître, when he appeared in "Don César de Bazan," received \$3,600. Salaries of \$15 and \$25 a day are now fairly common, and M. d'Avenel quotes the case of a good actor in farces who is paid \$16,000 a year, although he is no better than his father, who only received \$2,800 a year thirty years ago. It is at the Théâtre Française that the great artists are less well paid. The maximum of a *sociétaire* is about \$7,500 a year; but, of course, the prestige of the great house of Molière is largely a compensation.

THE CARLYLES AND THEIR HOUSEMAID.

THE *Critic* for October publishes several letters which Mrs. Carlyle addressed in the last year of her life to a servant whom she was engaging as housemaid. The housemaid in question, Mrs. Broadfoot, was in the service of the Carlyles at the time of Mrs. Carlyle's death. Among the visitors whom she remembered admitting to the house were Ruskin, Froude, Tyn-dall, Foster, Darwin, Huxley, and Tennyson. Mrs. Carlyle's letters are long and brightly written. Very few ladies nowadays would write such screeds to their housemaids. We quote one rather amusing passage in which Mrs. Carlyle gives her maid directions for the proper treatment of the cat in case Mr. Carlyle should be home before his wife:

"I still *hope* he may not come till I myself am home first! But—if he should—there is one thing that you must attend to, and which you would not think of without being told!—*that cat!*—I wish she were dead! But I can't shorten her days, because—you see—my poor dear wee dog liked her! Well! there she is—and as long as she attends Mr. C. at his meals (she doesn't care a snuff of tobacco for him at any other times!) so long will Mr. C. continue to give her bits of meat, and driblets of milk, to the ruination of the carpets and hearthrugs! I have over and over again pointed out to him the stains

she has made—but he won't believe them *her* doing! And the dining-room carpet was so old and ugly that it wasn't worth rows with one's husband about! Now, however, that nice new cloth must be protected against the cat-abuse. So what I wish is that you would shut up the creature when Mr. C. has breakfast, or dinner, or tea. And if he remarks on her absence, say it was my express desire. He has no idea what a selfish, immoral, improper beast she is, nor what mischief she does to the carpets."

CARLYLE'S RELATIONS WITH THE SERVANTS.

Carlyle's popularity with his domestics is attested in the following paragraph:

"I could have lived with him all my days, and it always makes me angry when I read, as I sometimes do, that he was 'bad tempered' and 'gey ill to get on with.' He was the very reverse in my opinion. I never would have left him when I did had I not been going to get married. I always remember his parting words to me: 'Jessie, I don't know your intended husband, but if he's as good as you are you will do well. I never have been served as I have been by you, and I will miss you.' I took a great pride in attending on him at all times, and studying his wants and wishes. It was ever one of my duties to rush out at once and 'move on' all street organs and things of that kind. Many a time in the morning before he rose I used to fill his pipe (the short clay one he used in his bedroom) for him, and strike the match to light it. I always cut up his tobacco (he used it in flat cakes) and kept his tin box regularly supplied. He always was so grateful for these little services."

In confirmation of this the writer of the article says:

"All the servants at Cheyne Row were very fond of Carlyle, and ready to do their very best for him. Mr. Alexander Carlyle observed that himself during the two or three years he lived there; and his wife, who was with her uncle thirteen years, noticed the same thing."

THE ROMANCE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

IN *McClure's Magazine* for November, Mr. S. B. Rand gives a remarkable, true story of the recent discovery of a veritable Treasure Island in the Pacific. For three hundred years vessels had been passing up and down the Indian Ocean and sighting Christmas Island, about two hundred and twenty miles due south of the western tip of Java, the nearest land, without noting anything about the lonely spot. About once a century some captain mentioned the island in his report. In the latter part of the nine-

teenth century some scientists became interested in the curious depth of the water about the lonely bit of land. They found that the shore of the island was, in fact, the side of an enormous submarine mountain; that when they let their lines down even near the land there was no bottom, so far as ordinary soundings were concerned; and that two miles away the water had a depth of over six thousand feet. To the north the bottom of the sea was nearly four miles below the summit of Christmas Island, and to the south almost as much. In other words, if the water should suddenly recede, Christmas Island would loom up from the sea bottom around it much higher than any mountain known to man, and inaccessibly steep.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "CHALLENGER."

All of this evidence of a great new sea mountain came to the hands of the British scientists who made the famous expedition in the *Challenger*, and the chief of these was Sir John Murray of Edinburgh, Scotland. In December of 1886 Captain Maclear, of the surveying-ship *Flying Fish*, visited Christmas Island and got a party ashore after tying the ship up to a tree on the land. Multitudes of birds swarmed about the coasts, so unaccustomed to the presence of man that they allowed themselves to be picked up from the ground or from the trees. In the interior a virgin forest covered the whole island, with strange birds and rodents. There were other visitors in 1887 and 1888, and finally Sir John Murray obtained a lease of the island from the British Government and is now developing its resources, chief of which is the phosphate deposits.

THE INHABITANTS TO-DAY.

"To-day Christmas Island is populated with men, and ships anchor familiarly in Flying-Fish Cove. Up the cliff which once barred the way of the stoutest explorers runs a tramway—a tramway in which a car of loaded phosphate running down propels the empty car going back. Substantial houses have been built, roads constructed, wells dug, and the new residents are surrounding themselves with comforts. Not only has man found there an abiding place, but the plants and trees and several of the animals of civilization are also taking root in the new paradise. Coffee, cocoanut-palms, sugar-cane and bananas, pumpkins, tobacco, corn, the date-palm, pomegranate, nutmeg, and bamboo have been made to flourish with great luxuriance on this virgin soil. Dogs have been introduced to wage war on the rats, which they have done with success, and a few goats, pigs, and fowls have also been imported.

AN IDEAL CLIMATE.

"Unlike many tropical regions, Christmas Island has a nearly ideal climate, such a climate as one dreams about and rarely finds. Most of the year the weather is much like that of a dry, hot English summer, though tempered nearly always by the steady tradewinds from the southeast, which are generally cool and always pure, having blown over miles of open sea. The temperature varies only a little during the year, often less than 20° Fahr. The average daily maximum is 84° Fahr., the minimum 75° Fahr. The island being high, and devoid of swampy places, and never having been contaminated by the filth of human habitation, it is practically free from all diseases, and the present inhabitants are astonishingly healthy. Rain falls only in the winter, with the exception of an occasional shower in the higher parts of the island during summer nights. Occasionally the wind shifts around into the northeast, and there is a terrific storm which beats into Flying-Fish Cove with much violence, sometimes destroying the barges employed in loading the phosphate. During these storms many birds of passage, moths, butterflies, and dragon-flies are driven ashore in an exhausted condition.

HOW ANIMALS AND PLANTS GOT TO THE ISLAND.

But, strangely, few of these adventurers ever survive; they succumb to the ravages of the native rats, crabs, and birds. This curious freak of the northern winds suggests to science the method by which Christmas Island was originally clad with vegetation and populated with animals. Seeds were blown thither by the winds; the original rats may have come upon logs, roots, and vegetation torn away from other coasts and floated there in the storms. The sea-birds, of course, found this solitary spot a most congenial home, and it is Sir John Murray's theory that the extensive phosphate fields have resulted from the deposits of innumerable sea-birds when the island was only a few feet above the level of the sea, these deposits having changed the coral formation (carbonate of lime) into phosphate of lime.

A PRACTICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF SCIENCE.

"Thus through the persevering interest of the scientist, the British flag flies over a new possession, and the world at large has been enriched by a hitherto-unknown store of phosphate which will assist in making fertile thousands of farms in every part of the world, thereby increasing the production of human food. Sir John Murray is fond of using this as an answer to those practical ones who see no sense in spending money for great scientific expeditions."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SKULL-MEASUREMENTS.

A STUDY of human and animal relationships as shown by the skull is given in the last number of the *Verhandlung des Naturhistorisch-Medicinischen Vereins zu Heidelberg* by Dr. Ludwig Wilser.

Two problems of anthropology are of fundamental significance—the question of the descent of man and his relationship to other forms of life, and the question of the place of origin, with the mode of distribution of the chief human races.

To answer the first question requires a knowledge of the gradual development of life on the earth from the simplest to the most complex forms, with the closest comparison between human and animal characteristics.

For the second question—the determination of the connecting bridge between the prehistoric and the historic—the mental and physical development of different human races must be weighed against each other; and here the size and shape of the skull, as a constant inherited race-mark, plays a most important rôle, since the brain, the seat of mental activity, is confined in it, and is limited in its development by the skull. The importance of measurements of the skull was first noticed about the end of the eighteenth century, when it was observed that the opening in the skull through which the spinal cord passes to the brain was much farther forward in higher vertebrates than in the lower ones, followed by the observation that it was farther forward in white people than in negroes.

Attention became directed more and more to comparisons of this sort, and it is now recognized that such measurements are of value in tracing the progress of evolution.

The famous facial angle was established as a race characteristic and index of intelligence. It is formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the middle of the forehead to the edge of the upper jaw, with another line extending from the cavity of the ear through the floor of the nasal cavity. Evidently this angle must be greater the more the forehead is developed and the less prominent the jaws are, so that it may be used for the distinction of lower from higher animals, or as a point of difference between races of different degrees of intelligence. It is very slight in reptiles and birds; it measures about 20° in the dog; in the gorilla, 40°; in negro, 70°–75°; in the Makoi of South Africa, 64°; in Mongolians, 75°–80°; in Australians, 85°, while Caucasians average 95°. It is worthy of note that from the earliest times the straight, almost perpendicular facial line has been characteristic of the noblest races of mankind, and has been

correlated with culture. The Greek sculptor adopted an ideal facial angle of 100°.

RELATION OF BRAIN TO SKULL.

The capacity of the skull limits the size of the brain, and in a general way may be taken as an index of relative mental development. The capacity may be determined by filling it with sand or shot and measuring the quantity used. It has been shown in this way that the average cranial capacity of white races is 1,500 c.c., and of Australian negroes about 1,200 c.c. In general, the cranial capacity of the dark races is about one-tenth less than that of whites. Indicating the capacity of the European skull by 100, the relations for other races would be indicated by 93 for Mongolians, 91 for Malays, 88 for negroes and Indians, and 80 for Hottentots and Australians.

Retzius believed that the races are distinguished most clearly by the form of the skull, and upon that based a division of the human race into two classes—those with long heads, dolichocephalous, and those with round heads, brachycephalous. Comparison of the skulls of natives of the islands shows interesting relationships between them. The peoples of England, Ireland, Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily show long skulls, and give evidence that this form is indigenous to Europe. The writer states that in Germany the index of the skull has become about ten units greater within the last century and a half, and that hair and eyes are becoming darker, indicating a race change the causes of which form one of the most interesting questions in ethnography.

The skull may be taken as the most dependable race-mark, not being directly responsive to external influences, like the skin, etc., although it must be admitted that nothing is invariable. The round head of the bulldog and the long, narrow head of the greyhound may be traced back to a common ancestral form. All human beings must be descended from a common ancestral race; the question is, how far back the race differences as they now exist can be traced.

THE ANTHROPOID APES OF JAVA.

IN the last of the delightful series of letters on Insulinde,* which Ernst Haeckel, the eminent evolutionist, contributes to the *Deutsche Rundschau* for September, he gives a short sketch of the gibbon (*Hyllobates*), the more widely spread though less known of the two species of Asiatic

* The poetic name bestowed upon the Indian Archipelago by "Multatuli," the Dutch political writer and idealist Eduard Douwes Dekker, author of the famous didactic novel "Max Havelaar."

anthropoid apes still extant in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the other species being the orang-utan (*Satyrus orang*), which is now confined to Borneo and Sumatra. These two species, together with their African congeners, the chimpanzee and the gorilla, so closely resemble man in their entire organization that no scientist now entertains the least doubt as to the blood-relationship between them. As Professor Haeckel says: "The same 200 bones, arranged and combined in the same way, form our skeleton; the same 300 muscles make possible our movements; the same hair covers our skin, and the same groups of ganglia cells are combined in the intricate convolutions of our brain; the same heart with its four compartments pumps the blood through our body; the same set of 32 teeth in the same arrangement forms our organ of mastication. The anatomical difference between man and the anthropoid apes consists merely in minor differences in the shape and size of the several corresponding parts consequent upon adaptation to the dissimilar modes of living between man and ape, such differences being also found among the members of the human family, and between the two sexes. The genealogic oneness of a primal stock having been proved by comparative anatomy and paleontology, it follows that all men, monkeys, and anthropoid apes are descended from one common original stock long since extinct."

PROFESSOR HAECKEL'S "OA."

In view of the importance of the foregoing proposition, Haeckel was especially interested in studying the Asiatic anthropoids, and particularly a gibbon that had been presented to him. The natives call it "Oa," after its characteristic cry. The small animal, when standing upright, is about three feet high, having, on the whole, the figure of a delicate child of six, except that the head is in proportion much smaller, the body more slender, the legs shorter, and the arms much longer. Its body is nearly covered with a light gray, woolly, soft fur, the naked portions—the ears, palms, and soles—being black, as well as the small round face. A white beard framing in the face lends to it a peculiar expression. The face of the "Oa" resembles the human face much more closely than does that of the orang, the lower jaw being much less prominent, and the angle of the face more than sixty degrees.

Haeckel's little "Oa" showed many human characteristics. It was jealous in its friendships; loved to be bathed and petted; drank out of glasses and cups as a child; used its hands in eating its boiled rice and fruit as the Malays do; peeled its pisang and oranges as we do, and had a horror of spiders and crabs.

LANGUAGE OF THE "OA."

The speech of these anthropoids, says Haeckel, "although not containing many different sounds, is yet so expressively modulated as regards pitch, force, and repetitions of the syllables, and so well supplemented by gestures and facial expression, that the close observer can form definite conclusions as to their thoughts, wishes, and feelings. Thus my little companion uttered his common cry 'Oa' in such various ways that I could guess at quite a number of different thoughts and feelings. When he was comfortably nestling in the arms of his little Malayan girl friend his soft 'Oa' sounded almost like the purring of a cat; when he performed his gymnastics his loud 'Oa' rang out jubilant; when he demanded food, it was peremptory, and when strange visitors came, mistrustfully questioning. He even held soliloquies, sitting quietly on top of his box, uttering from time to time a low-sighing 'Oa, Oa,' as if he were reflecting on the hard fate of his captivity, or mourning the cruelty and folly of his high-born cousins, the friendly brown Malays and the uncanny white Europeans."

EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE whole country is interested in the work of the American teachers who went to the Philippines last summer to take up the difficult task of organizing and conducting the instruction of Filipino children in accordance with American school methods.

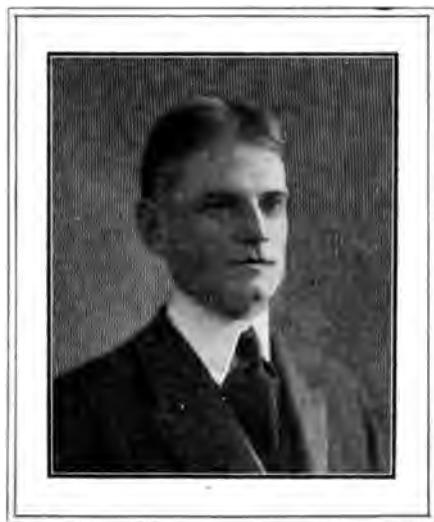
The precise nature of the work to be assigned to these teachers on their arrival in the archipelago has not been generally understood. We are indebted to Mr. Frederick W. Nash, of the Philippine Department of Public Instruction, for a full and authoritative account of what has been done thus far in the way of organizing the Philippine schools, and for a summary of what remains to be done. Mr. Nash's statement appears in the October number of the *Educational Review*.

One of the chief hindrances to the establishment of a public-school system in the islands is the lack of a common language. Contrary to a very general impression in this country, only a small portion of the population speak Spanish, and the use of a Spanish-English text-book is therefore limited. It is Superintendent Atkinson's plan to conduct all purely primary instruction in the English language from the first, using illustrated texts, object lessons, and similar helps.

The following plan of instruction has been outlined:

"A school year of ten months with four hours' elementary instruction for children and one

hour's normal English instruction for the native teachers in each school day. The subjects to be taught are the English language, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, history of the Philippines, general history, penmanship, bookkeeping, physiology, civil government, na-



PROF. FRED. W. ATKINSON.

(Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippines.)

ture studies, and music. The English language instruction will be largely supplemented by the use of elementary English readings and composition work.

"In addition to the instruction during the regular school year, a four-weeks' normal school session will be conducted for Filipino teachers at the capital of each province in the annual vacation period, and the American teachers will be detailed and required to do work in these vacation sessions without additional pay. Night schools for adults will also be conducted in the larger towns throughout the school year, but the teachers serving therein will receive extra compensation.

"As soon as a large number of American teachers are on the ground and the machinery for elementary instruction is fairly in operation, a high-school will be established at the chief town of each province, and later colleges and a university will be planned; but at present the organization of the elementary system and the establishment of the normal, agricultural, and manual-training schools provided for in the edu-

cational bill demand the entire attention of the department.

"One of the characteristics of Philippine education in the past has been its neglect of girls, it having been deemed sufficient if they were able to read the catechism and prayer-book. Superintendent Atkinson proposes to establish a school for girls wherever there is one for boys, either in a building near the boys' school, or under the same roof, but with separate playgrounds and entrances, since co-education is not desired by these peoples, nor is it deemed desirable for them at present.

"A compulsory school law is now being considered and will probably be enacted as soon as practicable. The Filipinos themselves desire such a law, and there is no reason to believe that it would not be successful in some parts of the archipelago at the present time."

GROUND FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

In spite of the drawbacks—among which Mr. Nash mentions the disturbed condition of the country, the lack of adequate funds, and the hesitation on the part of the Filipinos to take an initiative—there are not a few hopeful signs in the situation. For one thing, much progress has been made in the study of the English language. The following facts are significant:

"(Of the six hundred Filipino teachers who attended the preliminary term of the Manila normal school, representing twenty-three provinces and islands of the archipelago, it was found that fully 10 per cent. could speak English quite well, and the majority of the remainder were able to understand instruction in geography, history, drawing, and manual-training when given in the English language. This is a remarkable showing, considering the very limited instruction these teachers have been able to secure.

"The Filipino child exhibits a capability for acquiring languages and a genius for writing, drawing, and the lesser mechanical arts. The handwriting of the average Filipino schoolboy will excel in both style and neatness that of the average American schoolboy of the same age. However, it is observed that the mental powers of Filipino children seem to diminish as they grow older, while those of the American child grow stronger and clearer to the point of physical maturity and beyond. Experience alone will demonstrate how far these peoples will admit of Anglo-Saxon culture, and the experiment will be watched with interest the world over."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

"HARPER'S MAGAZINE" for November is resplendent with colored and tinted illustrations for the several bright fiction contributions in the issue. Prof. Charles C. Nutting, in a description of "The Bottom of the Sea," attempts to give some idea of the actual marine flora and fauna at great depths—and the scenes that Captain Nemo would really be confronted with if a *Nautilus* were actually in working order. The most curious part of Professor Nutting's article is his account of the methods by which fishes secure light at great depths. The *Albatross* captured a shark at 1,360 fathoms, or about a mile and a quarter, which emitted from the entire surface of the body a vivid and greenish phosphorescent gleam. Numbers of other fishes are fitted with phosphorescent apparatus to secure their food at these great depths. Some that live near the bottom are provided with a dorsal rod, which is hinged so that its tip can be hung immediately above or in front of the voracious mouth. At the end of this rod is a bait that is luminous, showing that the most recent development of piscatorial art has been used by the fishes of the deep sea as a regular professional device.

A STORY OF DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE.

A very pleasant contribution to this number is "The Confessions of a Caricaturist," by Harry Furniss, the famous contributor to *Punch*. Mr. Furniss tells a most remarkable story of Disraeli and Gladstone in Parliamentary debate. Disraeli quoted from a recent speech made by his rival. Mr. Gladstone started up and exclaimed that he never said such a thing in his life. Disraeli became silent; several seconds went by, a minute, two minutes, three minutes; then "the most remarkable silence which the House had ever experienced within living memory was broken as the Tory leader began slowly once more to speak. 'Mr. Chairman,' he said, 'and gentlemen'—and then word for word he repeated the whole speech of Mr. Gladstone from which he had made his quotation, duly introducing the particular passage which the Liberal leader had denied. Then he paused and looked across at his rival. The challenge was not to be avoided, and Mr. Gladstone bowed—he would have raised his hat did he wear one in the House—which, in the phraseology of the ring, was equivalent to throwing up the sponge."

Aside from the many short stories, this issue of *Harper's* has essays by Lucy C. Bull on "Women in Emotional Expression," by Dr. Daniel Quinn on "Athenian Conceptions of the Future Life," Dr. Woodrow Wilson's chapters in his short history of the United States, in which he continues the War for Independence, and a charmingly illustrated nature essay, "A Winter Ramble," by S. Hartmann.

THE CENTURY.

THE November *Century* is notable for luxurious illustrations, many of them in tint and color. Prof. W. P. Trent, of Columbia University, contributes a careful "Retrospect of American Humor," beginning with an anonymous poem, "New England's Annoyances" of 1630, and bringing the subject down to the

present day of Mark Twain, Frank Stockton, Bret Harte, Joel Chandler Harris, and James Whitcomb Riley. Professor Trent inclines to the opinion that as a whimsical, witty genius Artemus Ward has had no equal in America, though in the field of broad, hearty humor such a prominent place could not be assigned to him.

THE SANTOS-DUMONT BALLOON EXPERIMENTS.

The *Century* is one of four November magazines in America that publishes elaborate illustrated accounts of the balloon exploits of M. Santos-Dumont. This account is by Sterling Heilig, and is published with the knowledge and consent of the balloonist. The latter refuses to write on his specialty because he considers his ballooning in the experimental period, and does not want to be drawn into controversies. Mr. Heilig has interviewed him thoroughly.

MR. HOUGH'S "THE SETTLEMENT OF THE WEST."

A remarkably interesting contribution is "The Settlement of the West: A Study in Transportation," by Mr. Emerson Hough, illustrated with pictures by Frederic Remington. Mr. Hough is well known as a writer on Western subjects, especially as the author of "The Story of the Cowboy." He brings a sympathy and understanding of early Western conditions and problems which are thorough and rare. Mr. Hough's present aim is to explain the development of the great Western Empire through the transportation factor which so largely governed that development. This first chapter he heads "The Pathway of the Waters."

PROTECT THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. J. M. Buckley writes on "The Assassination of Kings and Presidents," reciting the most famous instances of history, giving precedence to Mr. McKinley's fate. Dr. Buckley thinks the success of the assassination on theory is liable to cause the epidemic to spread. The President hereafter must be actually—not, as at Buffalo, nominally—guarded. When the genial custom rose for the President to give receptions to the public, and to offer his hand fearlessly to every one who might come, the population was comparatively homogeneous, and there was no theory of regicide without personal malice.

SCRIBNER'S.

"SCRIBNER'S" for November opens with Mr. Nelson Lloyd's description of life "Among the Dunkers," beautifully illustrated by G. W. Peters. The literary feature of the number is the beginning of a new serial story by F. Hopkinson Smith, "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," the scene laid in Virginia, and with the accompaniment of that environment. President Roosevelt's feats "With the Cougar Hounds" are continued in another chapter thrilling to the heart of the sportsman, and there is the seventh chapter of Mr. Henry Norman's "Russia of To-day."

OUR NEW ARMY.

Gen. F. V. Greene reaches the conclusion of his history of the United States army with an account of the new military organization. He thinks that under the

new organization the army is better adapted to our needs than it has been at any previous period of our history; "and as soon as the new officers have become imbued with the army traditions, and the new recruits have acquired the thorough instruction which they will surely receive, the new and larger army of 77,000 men will attain that perfection of discipline, marksmanship, drill, and, above all, devotion to duty, which characterized the smaller army of 25,000 men in 1898—and there is no higher standard."

Mr. Frederick Palmer gives a sketch of Marquis Ito, "The Great Man of Japan," who has "bridged, with his own span of life, the chasm between the Japan of ornate armor, queues, utter exclusiveness, and two-sworded men and the Japan of to-day."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the November *Cosmopolitan* Mr. Frank Moss writes on misgovernment and corruption in New York City. He says the rulers of New York have reduced profitable misgovernment to a science, and have made popular and representative government a mere form and pretence. He says that the government of New York City to-day is the most dishonest and corrupt in the world—"a democracy which continues the forms of popular selection and accountability, but which has killed the spirit." Mr. Moss goes into the various counts against Tammany with considerable detail. He considers the one terrible weakness in the physical armament of Tammany the loss of the district-attorney, "and we understand that they are ready to spend \$3,000,000 to recapture that office."

The editor of the *Cosmopolitan* announces the beginning of a life of Theodore Roosevelt to run serially in the magazine, and there is an introduction from Mr. John Brisben Walker himself. He considers the two dangers standing in the way of the most successful administration the country has ever seen, to be: "First, temptation from ambition—all other kinds of temptation are impossible for Mr. Roosevelt; second, danger from lack of sufficient mental stamina to resist the eternal breaking of the political waves which roll down upon the Executive Mansion." Mr. Walker considers Mr. Roosevelt the most interesting man now holding high office in either Europe or America. In Roosevelt we have the first example of the ideal which was in the minds of the founders of our form of government—the man born with all the advantages of comfortable position and excellent family conditions, who, after being carefully educated, gives himself in all sincerity to the best interests of the Republic.

Mr. Edmund Gosse contributes an essay on "The Isolation of the Anglo-Saxon Mind." He thinks the chasm between French and Anglo-Saxon ideals is growing. In England and America he says we still think it proper to know something of the French mind, but we disapprove of it; while of the German mind we neither approve nor disapprove, but are cheerfully willing to remain perfectly ignorant.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE opening article in *McClure's* for November is by Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, "What the United States Steel Corporation Really Is, and How It Works." This we have reviewed in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month," as well as the article by S. B. Rand entitled "The Romance of Christmas Island."

Prominent among the contributions in this number is a character sketch of President Theodore Roosevelt by Mr. William Allen White, author of the striking character sketches of Bryan, Hanna, and Croker published in this same magazine. Mr. White says the President is a "rugged, virile, honest, cheerful, clear-minded man, with great strength for hard work; young, vigorous, and brave, flinging himself into his life-work with rejoicing, as a strong man runs a race." Mr. White thinks that President Roosevelt may have to learn the art of fencing, which Mr. McKinley knew so well, to adopt the commercial treaties which will affect industrial conditions of the country almost as seriously as an entirely new tariff bill. "If he tries to learn it he will learn it well, despite his training."

"When Roosevelt said that he would follow McKinley's policy, it is foolish to presume that Roosevelt meant to give a servile imitation of McKinley. The new President will accept the McKinley legacy of unfinished work, but every unsolved problem will have to pass muster at the court of Roosevelt's personal conviction, and in forming this conviction the new President will show an almost unknown side of his character to the country."

EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR BY AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. Walter Wellman gives an account of the automobile race from Paris to Berlin, under the title "Faster Than the Express Train." The picture of the triumphant Fournier in his queer costume, flying recklessly along the road, is a most dramatic one. Mr. Wellman says that of the machines engaged in the contest thirty cost from \$5,000 to \$8,000 each, and fifty more from \$3,000 to \$5,000. The whole trip was made at the rate of 43.66 miles per hour, the distance being 745 miles. Fournier had surpassed this in the Paris-Bordeaux race, when he averaged 56.48 miles per hour, but the distance was only 346 miles. His automobile was a monster machine of 60 horse-power. Mr. Wellman says the winner reached on favorable pieces of the road the astonishing rate of 80 miles an hour.

"Eighty miles an hour! Can you understand what that means? A mile in 45 seconds. One hundred and seventeen feet in one second. While traveling on a fast railway train take out your watch and time the seconds from one mile-post to another. You will rarely find the number 55. The fastest single mile ever made by a locomotive, so far as is known, was in 32 seconds, and that on the best of steel tracks with a sharp downgrade. But here is a mile in 45 seconds upon a country road. Imagine yourself in the seat with Fournier or Antony. At 40 miles an hour your eyes, if unprotected by goggles, weep like Niobe, and the tears, instead of coursing down your cheeks, run back upon your temples. At 50 miles an hour unprotected eyes go blind. At 60 miles an hour a pebble in the path may cause the great racer to leap like a panther. At 70 miles an hour one cannot hold to his seat without seizing and gripping something. At 80 miles an hour only the hardiest of chaffeurs, like Fournier, can keep breath in body without the use of a face-mask that covers nostrils and mouth.

"At 80 miles an hour you travel the length of an American passenger train while turning your head for the swiftest sort of glance at the fleeting landscape. If you were traversing Broadway at that speed, and lifted your hat to a lady at Thirty-fourth Street, you would put it back on your head at Thirty-eighth. Yes

would cross twenty-seven intersecting streets in one minute. At 80 miles an hour one would travel from New York to Chicago in eleven and a half hours."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the November *Ladies' Home Journal* Mr. H. R. Palmer tells "Where the President's Turkey Comes From." Mr. Horace Vose, of Westerley, R. I., is the successful dealer in Rhode Island turkeys who sends a remarkable bird every year to the White House at Thanksgiving and at Christmas time. Mr. Vose does not raise turkeys himself, but contracts with the farmers over a considerable area of the rugged pastures of the Narragansett region, which seems particularly salubrious for the turkey kind, taking the entire flocks of the breeders. Mr. Vose sends turkeys to Europe, and even to South America. He has been supplying the White House on Thanksgiving occasions ever since 1873, when a 36-pounder was sent to President Grant.

Edith K. Swain describes "Some Thrilling Ascents I Have Made." The writer is possessed with an ambition to mount every possible height, and she numbers the dangerous Strasburg spire, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, Bologna's towers, St. Peter's dome, and the Gibraltar rock among her numerous achievements.

In Mr. Cleveland Moffett's readable sketch of Ira D. Sankey, "A Voice Heard Around the World," there are some striking illustrations of the revivalist singing on various sacred spots in the Holy Land, as well as in the crowded gatherings in his own country. Mr. Moffett says Mr. Sankey's splendid voice, two octaves of clear, sympathetic tones in the baritone range, and his admirably distinct articulation are as perfect to-day in his sixtieth year as they were twenty-five years ago.

FRANK LESLIE'S.

"FRANK LESLIE'S" for November is a special twenty fifth anniversary number, an enlarged issue with many unusual features of colored and other illustrations. Aside from the fiction and verse, the most noticeable contributions are Fridtjof Nansen's "The Race for the Poles," in which he discusses the pending enterprises in Arctic and Antarctic exploration; "The Blue Laws of Connecticut," by Burton J. Hendrick; "How Tammany Wins," by Louis J. Lang; "The Realm of Cotton," by T. C. Smith; and "The Great Automobile Race from Paris to Berlin," by Sterling Heilig.

OUTING.

THE opening article in the November *Outing* is on "The King's Horses," by Mr. Edward Spencer, who tells of Edward VII. of England as a breeder and owner of thoroughbreds. Mr. Spencer says that after King Edward passed through his novitiate at the game he was extraordinarily fortunate in his horse breeding and racing. During the years 1896 to 1900 inclusive the winnings of his horses reached the very respectable total of £80,723 10s., or nearly half a million dollars. The other side of the account is an imposing one, too. The Sandringham estate consists of rather more than 14,000 acres, worth a quarter of a million sterling, exclusive of the live-stock and the house with its art treasures. The annual cost of the royal stud Mr. Spencer places at £6,000 for maintenance alone, and the horses themselves are probably worth some £85,000.

ENGLISH VERSUS AMERICAN FOOTBALL.

Mr. John Corbin, the celebrated American football player, makes an interesting comparison between the English game and the modern American game. The old country and the new country football differ chiefly in the elements of the possession of the ball and interference. The American game Mr. Corbin considers unquestionably above the English, considered as a martial contest. Whereas English Rugby has as yet advanced very little beyond its first principles of punting and serving, the American game has always been supreme in skill and the test of courage; and it has always tended to an incomparably high degree of skill and strategy. The American football is tending to satisfy the American love for success and inexhaustible ingenuity in achieving it, while the Englishman subordinates everything to the playability of the game.

There is a most interesting article, especially in the illustrations, on "The Expression of the Face in Violent Effort," by Dr. R. T. McKenzie, and several contributions of real and special value to the sportsman as such. In editorial enterprise and selection, and in mechanical perfection, *Outing* is being each month improved further over its old régime.

COUNTRY LIFE.

"COUNTRY LIFE" is the name of a sumptuous monthly periodical, the first number of which is issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. for November. The new magazine is an American adaptation of the English periodical of this name; it will aim to busy itself with all those rural affairs which particularly interest the man and woman living by choice in the country—gardening, landscape art, nature study, and out-of-door life in general. The editor is Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, a prolific and highly successful writer on agriculture and out-of-door subjects. The new magazine has a page double the size of the ordinary magazine, and is printed on very heavy and excellent paper. The first number contains among other features "A Sniff at Old Gardens," by J. P. Mowbray; a finely illustrated account of the estate of Levi P. Morton, taken as a typical American country seat; a pleasant article on "The Ruby-Throat Humming Bird," and its feeding grounds, by Neltje Blanchan; "A Home-maker's Lawn," and "The Life History of a Frog."

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

"EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE" for November opens with a romantic story of the Utica Mine, the richest mine in California, which John Selkirk found in 1834 and sold for \$50. The purchasers abandoned it; it was taken up again by James G. Fair, abandoned again; then Lane and Hayward worked it and took \$7,000,000 from it. Mr. Bailey Millard tells the story with much dramatic force and incident.

BALLOONING THEORIES IN FRANCE.

Mr. E. P. Lyle, Jr., gives a good account of the ballooning feat of M. Santos-Dumont in circling the Eiffel Tower, and of the opposing schools of aeronauts in Paris to-day—the lighter-than-air people and the heavier-than-air people. The former argue that on an aeroplane heavier than air the operator would be at the mercy of his motor. If the motor stopped the airship would come down like a clod, having, of course, no gas.

bag to hold it up. The heavier-than-air people admit that this point is to be considered, and that, therefore, the motor will have to be a very reliable motor indeed; and then they proceed to point out that the aerostat, lighter-than-air machine, can never be of any practical use anyhow, even if you can start. For war purposes it offers too large a target for the enemy, for private promenading it would be too costly, and for general transportation not to be considered at all. The Santos-Dumont machine requires 550 cubic meters of gas for one little man of 120 pounds, and even then the little man cannot take on more luggage than his life and his nerve, with a fair chance of losing both before he gets back. Therefore, a balloon with a passenger list of a small transatlantic steamer would have to be some twenty times larger than Barnum & Bailey's biggest tent, and the balloon house would cover a fair-sized city.

Mr. P. S. Grant asks in his title, "Are the Rich Responsible for New York's Vice and Crime?" and attempts to show that in both positive and negative ways the rich are almost wholly responsible for the corruption of our metropolitan police force, and for much vice in New York, which results from the example and influence of their manner and life.

In the "Dogs of War" Mr. Maximilian Foster tells how dogs are used in the German army for messenger service, ammunition carrying, in Red Cross work, and in hunting out criminals.

SUCCESS.

"SUCCESS" for November prints Benjamin Harrison's estimate of Theodore Roosevelt, written in 1898, and brief eulogies of Mr. McKinley from Secretary Lyman J. Gage, James Wilson, Elihu Root, John D. Long, and others. An article from Theodore Roosevelt's pen, "The Citizen and the Public Man," places honesty as the foundation of good citizenship, with courage a close second. Hezekiah Butterworth writes of "The Inspiration of Lincoln's First Thanksgiving Proclamation," and Edwin Markham takes the task of showing that America is still rich in poetic inspiration. Charles F. Wyer gives "The Romance of An American Triumph in Fruit Culture"—the successful transplanting of the Smyrna fig in California. Frank H. Fayant shows how "Yankee Enterprise is Overcoming British Inertia," and Rebecca Harding Davis discusses "The Olden Type of Woman and the New."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the November *Atlantic Monthly* we have selected Mr. Sydney Brooks' article on "Europe and America" and Mr. Charles E. Grinnell's "Modern Murder Trials and Newspapers," to quote from at greater length in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

In this number appears the text of the excellent address on the life of Daniel Webster by Mr. S. W. McCall at Dartmouth College, on September 25, at the centennial of Webster's graduation from that institution. Mr. McCall complains that critics have applied to Webster's generous nature the little standards for little men in blaming his extravagance and carelessness. Mr. McCall thinks such critics demanded too much of nature. "If she had tried to do more for him upon whom she had lavished so many gifts, she might indeed have

made him a great clerk or bookkeeper, but she might also have spoiled him as a statesman."

Mr. James K. Hosmer calls attention to the fact that with the settlement of Oklahoma and her impending application for Statehood the great Mississippi Valley is now thoroughly organized. He reviews in his article the history of this wonderful region, which he calls the most remarkable river basin of the world. The Amazon surpasses it in area, but is far less available for human uses. The basin of the Mississippi has scarcely a square mile which does not yield the products needed by humanity. In it are gathered already some 35,000,000 English-speaking men, the largest compact body, except possibly the population of Great Britain, to be found in the world.

Mr. Paul Elmer More contributes a literary essay on "The Solitude of Nathaniel Hawthorne," there are further installments of the "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic," by Henry Austin Clapp, and the usual quota of fiction and verse.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

IN the November number the *World's Work* takes notice of the sensational New York municipal campaign with full-page portraits of Seth Low and Bishop Potter, and "A Plain Description of Tammany," by Arthur Goodrich, who does not mince words in giving an account of "the organization" and its methods. He calls attention to the fact that whether the anti-Tammany fusion ticket is successful or not, the consequences of the Tammany régime will continue for a time at least. "The taxes that the citizens will pay next year will be those assessed this year under the old administration's assessors. The contracts which have been already made must be carried out. The corrupt systems which Tammany has originated and fostered cannot be rooted out by a balance of votes merely."

An attractively illustrated article by Dr. W. J. McGee tells of "The Proposed Appalachian Forest Reserve." There is an active interest advancing the bill now before Congress to set off several millions of acres in one tract lying in the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia as a forest reserve, and Dr. McGee explains the advantage of such a national movement. He thinks the important points that will be gained by the protection of this beautiful mountain forest region are the saving of the soil from erosion due to indiscriminate wood-cutting; the proper regulation of lumbering; the protection of the water sources, which are drying up in the forest-denuded parts; the prevention of disastrous floods; the pollution of the drinking water, and the future of the whole forest region of these beautiful mountain ranges.

Mr. Midori Komatz, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington, writes on "Japan and the United States," *apropos* of the erection of a monument in Japan to Commodore Perry. The writer is highly impressed with the mutual goodwill between America and Japan, and instances our attitude in the Shimonoseki affair as "one of the most chivalrous acts, to which no parallel can be found in all the world's history."

Mr. Sydney Brooks discusses the "Problems of the British Empire," Mr. M. G. Cunliffe contributes an interesting article on "The American Locomotive Abroad," defending most effectively our machines from the recent disadvantageous comparisons with English locomotives, and Prof. L. H. Bailey describes the

thorough organization and the thorough and far-reaching experiments of a Nebraska farmer under the title "The Pivotal Farm of the Union." A character sketch of Admiral Sampson, by Prof. I. N. Hollis, gives "a careful review of a modest, patriotic, and brave career," and Dr. Lawrence Flick gives the history of "The Fight Against Tuberculosis."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE October number of the *North American* opens with a suggestion by Mr. S. C. T. Dodd as to needed legislation for the protection of the President against anarchists. Mr. Dodd holds that as the President's obligation to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" rests on him wherever he is in the United States, so the inherent power of the Government to protect his person follows him from place to place. Hence Congress has power to make all attempts on the life of the President, or of other officials, punishable with death. From Mr. Johnston's article on "The Anarchists and the President" we have quoted elsewhere.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON STRIKES.

Archbishop Ireland makes a vigorous protest against infractions of personal liberty by strikers. A man's right to work, he declares, is the right to his life, which depends for sustenance on the fruits of his labor, and it is, for the same reason, the right of his wife and children to their lives. The archbishop would not interfere in the slightest degree with the personal liberty of the strikers themselves, or of their friends. He would allow them to use all peaceful means to lay their case before non-union workmen, and to argue with them. So long as the purpose of "picketing" is merely to gain knowledge of the movements of employers or of non-union workers he would offer no objection, but he draws the line at intimidation in any and every form.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK CITY.

There are several instructive articles in this number on various phases of New York's Tammany government. The Hon. George L. Rives, president of the Charter Revision Commission, writes on the powers of the mayor under the revised charter; Comptroller Coler discusses the city's financial problems, and former Police Commissioner Frank Moss defines the national danger arising from municipal police corruption. We have quoted in another place from Mr. Walter L. Hawley's study of Tammany Hall. Under present conditions, as Mr. Rives points out, the best-intentioned mayor can hardly expect to accomplish much lasting good for New York in a two-years' term, but he has both the power and the opportunity to prevent a vast deal of harm to the city's interests.

DIVORCE LEGISLATION.

Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells makes some pertinent comments on the subject of divorce. The great desideratum at the present stage of public opinion, according to Mrs. Wells, is greater uniformity in marriage and divorce laws. She lays especial emphasis on the matter of marriage regulation. She says: "Make divorce possible; but surround the intention of marriage with such legal impediments that its solemnization will be impossible unless the welfare of the community is carefully guarded." Mrs. Wells is equally insistent that divorce should be allowed for other than the "canonical" cause. "If,

moreover, divorce is sought for other reasons than infidelity, non-support, wilful desertion, or intolerable cruelty, the libellant in the suit should not be considered by society as an unworthy member of it. The personal equation in divorce, usually unseen and unheard, is often largely the chief reason for divorce, both for the sake of the children and for the good of the state."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Clinton E. Dawkins writes on the Egyptian public debt; Dr. F. York Powell on "The Alfred Millenary of 1901," and Mr. W. D. McCrackan on "The Strength of Christian Science." Mr. H. B. Marriott-Watson offers "Some Thoughts on Pain and Death"; the fifth paper in the series entitled "Anticipations: An Experiment in Prophecy," by Mr. H. G. Wells, is concerned with the conflict of languages; Mr. W. D. Howells reviews a recent Italian work on the subject of humor.

THE FORUM.

IN the October *Forum* there is a paper entitled "The South Africa of To-Morrow," by Mr. Albert G. Robinson. We have quoted from this in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." The opening article is an appreciation of President McKinley, by Mr. Henry Litchfield West, a Washington correspondent who was with Mr. McKinley on his trip to the Pacific coast and also at his home at Canton during the past summer. Mr. West recalls that on the day the start was made by the Presidential party on the journey to California the President personally visited every car in the train in order to assure himself of the comfort of his fellow-travelers. "We must all be patient and forbearing with each other," he said, "for we have a long and tedious journey before us." This expression of the President's is mentioned by Mr. West as only one of the many evidences of Mr. McKinley's kindness and thoughtfulness for others.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS IN 1837.

An interesting article is contributed by Representative Henry S. Boutell on the subject of "Our National Debt: Its Origin, History, and Peculiarities." Mr. Boutell gives a general outline of the fluctuations of the debt, together with an account of many curious incidents in its history. One of these latter was the distribution of the surplus among the various States in 1836-37. The fact has been largely lost sight of in recent years that there is still an obligation on the part of twenty-six States in the Union to pay into the national Treasury over \$28,000,000, this being the sum distributed to the various States by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1836. The State of Maine received nearly \$1,000,000 of this fund, and distributed it among the towns according to population, while the town authorities divided the cash freely among the inhabitants. Mr. Boutell states that he has recently talked with a very interesting and intelligent lady who was living in South Berwick, Maine, in 1837. She says that she remembers perfectly the distribution of the surplus, and her surprise that a girl of eleven should receive \$2.50 from the United States. She was allowed to spend the money as she pleased, and, on her first trip to Boston, purchased with it a pair of kid gloves. The buttons on the gloves were covered with kid. When the gloves were worn out she found that the buttons were round seeds. She planted the seeds, and in due time was the

happy owner of a flowering plant. Mr. Boutell remarks that if the State of Maine should be called upon to repay the deposit of \$956,000, this lady would probably have difficulty in realizing on the kid gloves and flowers which were purchased with her share over sixty years ago.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. P. M. Foshay directs our attention to a scheme of reorganization adopted by the American Medical Association at its St. Paul meeting in June last. By this scheme the legislative and fiscal work of the association is given over to a compact body of not over one hundred and fifty delegates, who are to be elected by the State medical societies. Furthermore, the association asked the various State societies to adopt similar plans of organization in which the county medical society should be the unit. Thus the medical profession will have an organization in every county in the Union, from which, by delegate representation, will rise the State organizations, and these in turn will directly elect the legislation portion of the national association.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Writing on "The Outlook for Public Ownership," Mr. Albert Watkins defines the present tendency in the leading countries of the world as clearly toward the general public ownership of railways, although he admits that the adoption of such a policy by Great Britain and the United States is perhaps far in the future, owing to the obstructive political influence of the railway companies themselves. As to the extension of the principle to other public utilities, such as city lighting and water service, Mr. Watkins holds that "when the principle and the system of municipal ownership come to be regarded as generally accepted and established, the influential element of the so-called upper class, which now plots for the bad administration of municipal affairs, will be, as Professor Ely has suggested, on the side of good administration." He thinks it likely, also, that municipal ownership in this country will become quite common before the national administration of railroads is undertaken.

EUROPEAN FEELING TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

Prof. David Kinley, as a result of his inquiry into the prevalent feeling of dislike toward the United States on the part of most of the European nationalities, concludes that this antagonism is due mainly to economic causes, but that it has lately grown stronger on account of our foreign policy. "Our territorial expansion has brought under our flag lands that some of the nations of Europe wanted for themselves. That this is the true explanation of the feeling against us is admitted by many Europeans when pressed to be candid. They acknowledge that the strictures on our 'land-grabbing' policy and our 'attack' on the independence of Cuba and the Philippines are a mere pretence. In Germany, at least, there are many people who frankly say that our occupation of the Philippines defeated their country's ambition to get the islands for herself."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. A. Maurice Low writes on "Labor and the Law in England"; Mr. R. E. C. Long on "The Colonization of Siberia"; Prof. D. H. Pingrey on "The Decadence of Our Constitution"; Mr. E. Friend on "The Paris Bourse," and Mr. Herbert W. Horwill on "The Monastic Dangers in Higher Education."

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

A REVIEW of President McKinley's public career and an appreciation of President Roosevelt are among the timely features of the October number of *Gunton's*. We have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" from the editor's comments on the problem of anarchy in the same magazine.

A LESSON OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

In a review of the great steel strike, which began on July 15 and ended on September 16 last, the editor takes occasion to speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the steel corporation's managers. He declares that it is almost the first time that great capitalists have had the power to tyrannize and enforce humiliating conditions on defeated strikers and have not done so. The managers at the last offered exactly what they willingly conceded at the first. In the editor's opinion this greatest so-called trust in the world, so far from being the colossal oppressor of labor that it was predicted it would be, has shown a greater sense of fairness and discrimination, and evidence of good faith and willingness further to recognize labor unions, even at the close of a strike in which the corporation was victorious, than has ever been exhibited by small corporations or individual employers. Several important facts have been developed by this strike:

"First, that the American people will not long sustain unjust demands, whoever makes them; that the spirit of fairness will always command public support in this country, and that neither laborers nor politicians can succeed in the long run by unjust abuse of any class. Second, it has demonstrated that in order to succeed and command public respect, or even the confidence of the wage-workers, organized labor must have intelligent, honest, and discriminating leaders. When fools and braggarts are pitted against diplomatic business men they will lose every time, and the cause they represent, be it ever so worthy, will pay the penalty. Third, that the present strike was lost to the amalgamated association through the lack of wisdom and unfitness of its leader. The victory has been won by the company largely because of the fairness and intelligent, respectful attitude of Mr. Schwab and the corporation representatives. It is a defeat to the association, but it is not a humiliation to the rank and file of the organization."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. S. Crawford describes a day's experience in the French Parliament; Mr. George Ethelbert Wall writes on "Types of Irrigation in the West," and Mr. Charles E. George on "Social Conditions in Peru."

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

THERE are several elaborate essays in the *International Monthly* for October, the points of which can hardly be satisfactorily summarized in a brief survey. "The New Poetry in France" is the subject of a scholarly paper by M. Gustav Lanson. Mr. John La Farge concludes his discussion of "Art and Artists"; Prof. Hugo Münsterberg writes on "American Democracy" from a German point of view. "French Colonial Expansion in the Nineteenth Century" is treated by Camille Guy. Signor Cortesi, of Rome, analyzes the relations between France and Italy; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, sum-

marizes "The Historical Service of John Fiske," and Prof. Franklin H. Giddings reviews a new work on the history of the English poor law.

THE AMERICAN SUPREME COURT.

The system of federal and State supreme courts is described by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, who shows that the system is distinctively an American invention. As a proof of the high estimation in which our federal Supreme Court is held by foreign observers, Judge Baldwin relates the following incident that occurred in the Bering Sea sealing controversy between the United States and Canada :

"One of our admiralty courts had condemned a Canadian vessel to be sold for breach of our fishing laws. She had been seized by one of our cruisers at sea, some sixty miles from the coast of Alaska. Great Britain had taken the position that our jurisdiction for such purposes did not extend beyond the three-mile limit. If so, the condemnation was a violation of her rights. Diplomatic negotiation had failed to bring the two nations to a common understanding. In this state of things, the Attorney-General of Canada, acting, as he announced, 'with the knowledge and approval of the imperial government of Great Britain,' appeared by counsel before the Supreme Court of the United States, and asked for a writ prohibiting the admiralty court of Alaska from enforcing its decision.

"For a technical reason the writ was denied ; but that it was asked for showed the willingness of a great power to submit to the Supreme Court of another a disputed question of fact and law, in the conviction that it would be justly and impartially answered."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for October contains several articles called out by President McKinley's assassination.

Mr. Harold Spender writes a paper upon Ravenna, Mr. Nowell Smith gossips upon the popularity of criticism, and Elizabeth Lewthwaite writes a very interesting account of her experiences as a working woman in western Canada.

IN PRAISE OF LORD CURZON.

An "Onlooker," in a paper entitled "Lord Curzon : an Impression and a Forecast," lets himself go in rapturous enthusiastic panegyric. Never has there been such a viceroy as the present. Judging from "Onlooker's" paper the age of miracles is not past, and Lord Curzon is a thaumaturgist of the first rank. The paper, however, is very interesting, as giving a description of what Lord Curzon has done in the way of shaking up the dry bones of officialdom and instilling the peoples of India with the idea that the viceroy is a human being who takes an interest in their welfare. Speaking of his tour in southern India, the "Onlooker" says :

"The sleepy states and towns and districts of the South were galvanized. Their imagination was stirred. It was all a revelation to them. They felt that the head of the great and (to them) mysterious machinery of government was a man like themselves, with high ideals something akin to what had possessed the minds of their great and good ancestors ; and their delight was unfeigned. The spirit of loyalty to Great Britain which had been waning for a generation was revived. Lord Curzon had won it back."

IRELAND'S FINANCIAL GRIEVANCE.

The Earl of Mayo and Mr. Nicholas Synott, in a paper entitled "Ireland and the Budget," suggest that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might profit and the financial grievance might be redressed if an extremely unpopular suggestion of theirs were adopted. Their proposal is as follows :

"The proposal is to allow the existing system of exemption and abatements to obtain, in respect of persons paying income-tax with a *bonâ fide* Irish domicile, or carrying on a business or profession in Ireland, or paying under Schedule A for lands and houses in Ireland ; while in the case of persons living in England or Scotland, or indeed all other persons paying income-tax, the limits of exemption and abatement should be put back to what Mr. Gladstone thought reasonable in 1863, namely, exemption under £100, and abatement of £60 for incomes under £200 per annum."

INDIA'S INTEREST IN CHINA.

Mr. D. C. Boulger maintains that the government and people of India are going to have the chief influence in the settlement of the Chinese question. At least, they will be able to exercise this influence if they do what Mr. Boulger tells them. His advice is summed up in the following paragraphs :

"The government of India and the people of that country should not be backward in making their voices heard by demanding that the railway concession which we thought it worth while to obtain from the Chinese Government for a line to Yunnan-fu and Sui-fu shall be put in execution without further delay, so far, at least, as the preliminary surveys. A well-timed and vigorous policy is required to prevent India being excluded from the few markets that lie accessible to her. Vigilance with regard to Russia's proceedings in Kashgaria, so that they may not extend too far in the direction of Thibet and result in the eventual loss of that market ; action in Yunnan to prevent the French forestalling us and capturing the market of southwest China under our nose, these are all that is imperatively needed now."

FOREIGNERS AT HENLEY.

Mr. A. T. Cook, writing on "Foreign Entries at Henley Regatta," pleads in favor of allowing the foreigner to compete, but offering as a compromise to prohibit all professional coaching. Mr. Cook says :

"If Dr. Warre had suggested to his fellow-stewards some resolution barring all professional coaching whatsoever, I should have been delighted to hear that they had agreed with him. The edict suggested would be operative against every crew that appeared at Henley without distinction, and would therefore have no unpleasantly exclusive flavor. There is still time for its consideration and enactment by the authorities."

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Swift McNeill, M.P., has a paper upon this subject, in which he states the case for allowing things to remain as they are with much cogency. He says :

"It is the fourth article of the Act of Union that 100 Commons be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

He quotes the following extract from a speech of Mr. Bright's in 1884 opposing any reduction in the numbers of the Irish members :

"This I must declare most solemnly—that I think

the House would commit a grievous injury, a grievous affront, a grievous insult, and a grievous wrong if they departed from that great Act of Parliament which is called the Act of Union."

As for the assertion that the Irish ought to lose members because their population has fallen off, he quotes from a speech of Mr. Butt in 1873 a statement to the effect that upon a mean of population and revenue Ireland ought to have had 170 members instead of 100. On population alone the Irish people would have been entitled to 200 members, whereas they were only allowed 100. Mr. McNeill quotes an interesting paragraph from a speech delivered by Mr. Parnell about Mr. Chamberlain, which, he says, does not appear in the official Parliamentary reports. It runs as follows:

"My principal recollection of the right honorable gentleman, the member for West Birmingham, before he became a minister, is that he was always most anxious to put me forward, and my friends forward, to do work which he was afraid to do himself (Home Rule cheers), and after he became a minister my principal recollection of him is that he was always most anxious to betray to us the secrets and counsels of his colleagues in the cabinet (cries of 'Oh!' and Home Rule cheers), and to endeavor, while sitting beside those colleagues, and while in consultation with them, to undermine their counsels and their plans in our favor (cheers)."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for October has a good many readable articles, but none of very great importance.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

It is very premature to discuss at the present time the settlement of South Africa, in view of the fact that its conquest is at present further off than ever, but Mr. Henry Birchenough appears to believe that Lord Milner is going to do something in the way of re-settling the country, and therefore he writes an article on South African pacification. The chief point of his article is to urge the adoption of Mr. Rhodes' scheme for spending some £3,000,000 in settling 4,000 English people in the two Republics, so as to mix them up with the Boers. "Our object," says Mr. Birchenough, "is to get the British and Dutch side by side on the land."

A WINTER'S WALK IN CANADA.

Mr. Arnold Haultain, a native-born of India, who has lived in Canada for the last twenty years, writes very pleasantly concerning life in Canada as studied in the town of Durmer. He says that among all but the educated and traveled classes in Canada an Englishman is a foreigner. Among the populace American habits, customs, and manners prevail. A great country separated only by a cartographical line will have more influence upon a little country than will a great country separated from it by 3,000 miles of sea. But there is a class, the educated class in Canada, which is freeing itself more and more from the American influence. Even among the masses of the people the American influence, he thinks, is only skin-deep. The people are thoroughly British. They glory in the British connection, shout over the old flag, and rejoice when Britain wins. Canada will never be coerced into annexation, and if at any time in the history of her career she might have been coaxed, that day is long past. The Canadians have a

climate like that of the United States, which has tremendous tonic properties. It strings up, makes keen, alert, smart. Life as well as coal burns quickly in it. The one defect of Canada to which Mr. Haultain calls attention is the lack of a high standard of public morality.

A PLEA FOR FORESTRY.

To articles by Sir Herbert Maxwell we always turn with delight. No man writes better, with lighter touch, and, as a rule, with more sense than he. His paper upon the "Sad Plight of British Forestry" is no exception to the rule. It is an earnest plea for the adoption of a policy of re-afforestation for large districts that are at the present moment only yielding 50 cents an acre as sheep-farms. The forests of Belgium cover 1,740,000 acres, and yield a return of \$20,000,000 a year. There are 3,000,000 acres of woodland in Great Britain and Ireland, which ought to yield \$35,000,000 a year, but which, Sir Herbert Maxwell seems to think, do not pay their way. He suggests that \$50,000 should be voted annually for the next fifty years in order to plant 1,000 acres. Upon this land 5,000,000 trees could be planted, which, after fifteen years' time, would begin to be profitable, and in about eighty years' time would yield a profit of \$4,000 a year. If no more than \$50,000 were voted annually for the next fifty years, the state would have made a progressive investment of half a million, "*about the cost of four days against the Boers*"—the italics are Sir Herbert's own—and earn the gross revenue of \$468,750. But to carry out this programme it is absolutely necessary, in Sir Herbert's opinion, to exterminate the rabbit. If rabbits are maintained, it would involve an initial tax upon a plantation of from \$4,000 to \$4,500 an acre.

OPERATIVE SURGERY IN AMERICA.

Dr. Robert Henry Nesbitt, who has recently visited England, has been much struck by the difference between English and American surgical practice. The English rely upon antiseptics, whereas the Americans rely upon asepsis—which is a learned word for extreme cleanliness. The object of this article is to emphasize the fact that by operating in gloves with aseptic precautions we can obtain better results than by any elaborate system of antiseptics.

ANARCHISM.

Mr. G. J. Holyoake writes a very sensible paper on the subject of anarchism, pointing out that the Tories have often favored assassination, as well as anarchism, and that we should carefully avoid confounding philosophic anarchists with anarchists who actually practice murder. He says:

"Some years ago, when our government were asked to enter into a European concert to repress anarchism, Mr. Gladstone asked me what I thought of such a step, saying his disinclination to it was that the modes of procedure in some countries were such as would revolt the English people, and England, if it entered into the concert, would be committed to the approval and be understood to sanction whatever occurred. It was impossible not to agree in this view. Every country has means of dealing with the evil in question if it has prudence and patience. Every anarchist is known to the police, and in every group there is a spy or a fool. What more can the police want? The extinction of this evil lies in higher hands and other manners than theirs."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Sir Michael Foster, in a paper entitled "Should the University of London include Polytechnics," says:

"What I am proposing is that the polytechnics should, if not by private then by public endowment, be made centers of research in technical sciences as well as centers of technical instruction for the classes which now use them, so that men of power might be induced to make them their spheres of action, and the craftsman might learn the secrets of his craft guided by the hand of a master, in the full light of scientific knowledge."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. John M. Bacon describes some interesting experiments which prove how very irregular is the transmission of sound through the air.

Lady Ponsonby writes a paper comparing and contrasting George Eliot and George Sand.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji tells a long and interesting story of how she rescued an imprisoned Rani and restored her to her mother.

Mr. Grenfell, M.P., describes the tunny of the Mediterranean, and the way in which this great fish, which sometimes weighs 1,500 pounds, is captured and killed.

Colonel Lonsdale Hale tells the story of the institution of the Prussian Order of the Iron Cross.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* for October, which appears in black, has McKinley and Roosevelt, by Bishop John W. Hamilton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Poultney Bigelow, respectively, articles on the two Presidents.

BRITAIN'S IMPERIAL PROBLEM.

Mr. J. A. Murray Macdonald, who has already contributed to the *Contemporary Review* his ideas as to the necessity for constituting local legislatures in the various countries of the United Kingdom, takes Lord Rosebery's recent speech as a text for discussing the attitude of the Liberals in relation to the problems of the empire. This problem, he thinks, has arisen not by any act of England, but as the direct result of the spirit of expansion which has taken possession of the other great powers. It has brought to birth the idea of the empire as a real community of interest, as a regulating and moulding influence destined to exercise equal sway over all its parts. This will be a source of weakness if it is to continue to be stimulated solely by the action of foreign powers. But if, on the other hand, it can be taught to find its satisfaction in consolidating the power of the empire, and a steady reliance upon it, then it will become a strong, beneficent influence. In this direction he thinks the solution of the imperial problem must be sought.

THE LATE BISHOP WESTCOTT.

The Rev. J. O. F. Murray contributes a very interesting article concerning the relation of Bishop Westcott to contemporary thought. He admits that on fundamental philosophical problems the late bishop was content to stand aloof from, if he was not directly opposed to, the clearly marked tendency of modern thought. He took very slight interest in the analysis of consciousness, and concentrated his attention on the appeal to historical fact. His life remains, as he would have wished it to remain, his richest contribution to con-

temporary thought. The key to Bishop Westcott's position was his belief that the key that was to solve all the mysteries of life was the fact of the Incarnation, a declaration of that fundamental harmony between God and the world and man which is needed for the satisfaction of the intellectual no less than for the religious side of our being.

ART AND USEFULNESS.

"Vernon Lee" gives us the second part of her essay on this subject, in which her object is to derive the need of beauty from the fact of attention—attention to what we do, think, and feel, as well as see and hear; and to demonstrate that all efficient art is the making and doing of useful things in such manner as shall be beautiful; and just because religion is the highest form of human activity, and its utility is the crowning one of thoughtful and feeling life, just for this reason will religion return sooner or later to the art's most universal and noble employer.

AN EASTERN NAVY.

Mr. Demetrius Boulger pleads for the recruiting and organizing of a new corps of Asiatic seamen for service in the Eastern seas. He thinks that, from the seafaring population of Western India, from the Malays of the Straits Settlements, and from the Chinese, England could easily raise a new naval force which in twelve months' time would be capable of rendering admirable service in time of war.

WHAT EVANGELICALS BELIEVE.

The Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, in a paper on "The Intellectual Strength of the Low Church Position," endeavors to prove that most reasonable High Churchmen would find very little to object to in the doctrine of the Evangelical party, properly understood. He suggests four test questions, which he commends to the attention of High Churchmen, and then summarizes the Evangelical Church as follows:

"The Evangelical party takes its stand on the simplicity of the Gospel. We cannot admit that the condition to acceptance with God is either belief in an elaborate system of dogmatic theology or the practice of an elaborate system of physical ordinances. We value sacraments as incitements to faith, as expressions of faith, as a perennial witness to the truths that God is always ready to draw near to man, and that man must turn for pardon and strength to a source outside himself. But we regard sacraments as powerful through the faith of the individual or the community that uses them, not by any physical or quasi-physical operation of their own. If faith can do all things, how can there remain any additional miracles over and above which only sacraments can work?"

HOW TO CURE HOOLIGANISM.

Mr. Thomas Holmes, in a very sensible paper on "The Making of the Hooligan," reminds us of the fact that the Hooligan is but a boy who has no other vent for his animal spirits except the streets. He pleads for public playgrounds in every parish, lit up in the evening till ten o'clock with electric light. He even suggests an organized competition of pitch-and-toss, with counters used instead of coins. But that is only one of his suggestions. He summarizes his own proposals as follows:

"1. The state must take on itself the care and training of its young, deformed, or afflicted criminals.

"2. Fair rents for the poor, and a fair chance of cleanliness and decency.

"3. Municipal playgrounds and organized competitive games.

"4. Extension of school life till sixteen.

"5. Prohibition to young people of alcoholic drinks for consumption on the premises.

"6. Limitation by law of the alcoholic strength of malt liquors to $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and of spirits to 50 under proof."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. WHITMORE, M.P., writes a rather vigorous article in the *National Review* for October, protesting against the idea that the Duke of Devonshire, and not Mr. Balfour, should be the next Conservative prime minister of Great Britain. The appointment of the Duke, Mr. Whitmore thinks, would have results dangerous to the empire and disastrous to the party. The Duke personifies the excessive caution, the lack of enthusiasm and imagination, which have too frequently characterized the government since 1895. He has neither the intellectual alertness nor the moral earnestness necessary for the post. On the other hand, Mr. Balfour seems to Mr. Whitmore an almost ideal prime minister. The general lightness of his demeanor and his thought only conceal an unswerving purpose. He is an assiduous leader of the House, and an indefatigable minister with a singularly receptive mind. His large prescience induced the ministry to play a friendly part to the United States at the beginning of the war with Spain, and when he conducted affairs with China he wrote dispatches of a refreshing vigor and directness. Mr. Whitmore regretfully admits that the Manchester speeches of 1900, in which he revealed his ignorance of the fundamental facts of the South African war, were somewhat disheartening. But there are spots in the sun. Mr. Whitmore magnanimously forgives Mr. Balfour for not knowing that the Orange Free State was certain to join the Transvaal in case of war. If he were made prime minister his highest qualities would assert themselves. As for Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Whitmore scouts the idea that he entertains any ambition to oust Mr. Balfour from the first place in the cabinet.

THE FINANCIAL ANXIETY OF FRANCE.

Mr. W. R. Lawson contributes one of his luminous and lucid papers on this subject. France does well to be anxious, for her public debt on January 1, 1900, reached the sum of \$6,000,000,000, of which \$1,500,000,000 represented annual deficits which have been accumulating for twenty-five years. French annual expenditure now stands at \$710,000,000 per annum. Mr. Lawson contrasts the methods of taxation in France and in England. The most interesting point which he brings out is the artificial dearness of food in France. A leg of mutton costs 50 per cent. more in France than in England; tea which in England costs 33 cents per pound costs \$1.25 in France. Butter also is dearer, and cocoa four times dearer in France than in England. Mr. Lawson thinks that France is making rapid progress toward the exhaustion of the normal sources of public revenue.

PROSPECTS OF CATHOLICISM.

The Rev. Canon Barry declares that we are entering upon a period of intense, but largely unconscious secularism, by which he means atheism in practice. Pro-

fessor Haeckel naturally affords him with a useful illustration of the bankruptcy of science which makes *tabula rasa* of religion, ethics, history, traditions, and aspirations. Every lapse of thought from the Christian standard spells degradation for multitudes. The disappearance of Christian dogma will create an immense vacuum in which society must disappear. The only hope, of course, according to Canon Barry, is the Roman Catholic Church. The reformation has failed, whether it is personified in Luther the mystic, Calvin the legislator, or Socinus the Nationalist. The reformers have not mended but ended the Christian faith. Hence his conclusion that history, art, religion, present comfort, and future hope recommend the Catholic devotions, and unless ideals are utterly to die humanity must one day pass on into a great Roman period.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Maude Lyttelton describes the life and adventures of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, the Worcester Baronet, in the reign of George II. Mr. Gustavus Myers devotes some pages to an account of Senator Platt, of New York. Mr. C. E. Lart writes on "The Dearth of Naval Engineers." Mr. R. C. Seaton contributes "A Vindication of Sir Hudson Low," and there are the usual chroniques of European, American, and South African affairs.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for October contains a series of very amusing letters on "Bridge," and several other very good articles, one of which—Mr. Colquhoun's "Manchuria in Transformation"—we notice elsewhere. The other interesting articles are Mr. Robert Machray's "Financial Condition of Japan," Mrs. Bishop's "Notes on Morocco," and Dr. Sims Woodhead's paper on Prof. Koch and Tuberculosis. Dr. Woodhead does not decide either way for or against Dr. Koch's startling theory as to the difference between human and bovine tuberculosis, but he lays great stress on the fact that consumption is both preventable and curable. Hereditary consumption is a myth. Experiment has proved positively that consumption cannot be transmitted from parents to children, though children after birth may possibly receive infection from their parents. The risk of infection is, however, very small if proper precautions be taken.

JAPANESE FINANCES.

Mr. Robert Machray's article on the financial condition of Japan is interesting, but written somewhat from a semi-official point of view. His chief point is that Japanese taxation has in reality increased very little of late years. Nominally the revenue has increased in ten years from 85,000,000 yen to 201,000,000 yen, but of this increase 38,000,000 yen represents increased profits from government undertakings; 40,000,000 yen come from the increase in the sake tax, and allowing for these and other factors the direct taxes of the country have increased only from 53,000,000 yen to 58,000,000 yen in ten years. In conclusion Mr. Machray points out that what Japan wants is capital.

MOROCCO.

Mrs. Isabella Bishop contributes some notes on Morocco, through which she has recently made a tour of one thousand miles. The picture which she paints is a melancholy one. Cruelty, corruption, and disorder sum

up her impressions shortly. Morocco, she says, can never be reformed from within. The projects of reform so much talked of are only made for the purpose of depriving the powers of a plausible excuse for intervention. The Sultan has no authority over the local chiefs, and how the chiefs exercise their power is best shown in the following paragraph :

"Each kaid has a prison, frequently on his own premises. In a prison in the courtyard of the kaid of one of the central provinces, part of which is a dungeon formed by roofing over a stone quarry, I saw ninety-five men crowded together, many of them heavily shackled, most of whom were there because they had possessions enough to excite the cupidity of a rapacious tyrant."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Ernest Daudet's article on the Princess Lieven and M. d'Avenel's on the French stage, appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for September.

The place of honor in the first September number is given to an anonymous article on the new tendencies to be traced in the German army. The writer strikes the note of his subject at the very beginning when he notes the extraordinary rapidity with which Prussia has transformed poverty-stricken, dreamy, and poetic Germany into a military, industrial, and prosperous nation. He attributes this material success to the iron military discipline to which the whole nation is subjected, and he asserts that the commercial vitality of Germany, as well as the well-being of the working classes, depends upon the military power of the country. Up to the present, however, the German army has neglected the great principle that the military organization of a people ought to be strictly related to its political constitution. The new tendencies of the German army appear to be in the direction of giving the individual soldier more initiative, and modifying his training so as to develop his individuality instead of crushing it. The old conception of columns and masses of men mechanically obeying the orders of their company commanders, and these ultimately under the absolute control of one brain, is, it seems, to be abandoned. The change which is coming over the German army was exhibited by the grand manoeuvres of 1900, in which for the first time was to be seen a distinct tendency to substitute moral for coercive discipline. The writer of this interesting article treats us to a learned historical retrospect in order to show how very natural this departure from the old iron Prussian discipline is. But the writer does not confine himself in this retrospect to the German army alone. He discusses the experiences of Russian and French military commanders. He comes to the conclusion that the conception of breaking the enemy by hurling masses of men against him is now abandoned, though it must be admitted that this abandonment was not particularly obvious in the German manoeuvres which the Czar saw at Dantzic in September, the very month in which this article appeared.

Among other articles may be mentioned a study by M. Rouire of the early French colonization of Algeria, the continuation of M. Filon's interesting series of articles on caricature in England, a review of the new French Dictionary by M. Gaston, Paris, and a charming travel article on Fécamps, Dieppe, and Tréport, by M. Lenthéric.

REVUE DE PARIS.

THE two September numbers of the *Revue de Paris* recall the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in its best days, for a very large number of articles are devoted to historical and literary subjects. We have noticed elsewhere M. de Teizac's interesting account of modern Siberia. An article of great current interest is that contributed by the editor (M. Lavissee) himself, and entitled, "The Second Imperial Visit."

The distinguished French Academician sums up very conclusively the general feeling of educated and cultivated France concerning the Franco-Russian alliance. He begins by alluding to the fact that the foreign press had recently more than once hinted that the alliance was becoming much weaker, and that Nicholas II. had expressed disapproval of the French Republic's home politics. M. Lavissee observes shrewdly that it would be difficult to find two more different forms of government than those of those two great states; but he goes on to say that both the Emperor and President are thoroughly well aware of this important fact, and neither expects the other to be different from what he is. He begs his countrymen and countrywomen not to make the great mistake that the present visit is a triumph for the present ministry; Russia's ally, he declares, is France, not any special group of Frenchmen. The bitter animosities which now exist between the great political parties, not only in France but elsewhere, are a serious peril. Every Frenchman, whatever his opinions, ought to be able to feel that he trusts the Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Lavissee thoroughly believes that Nicholas II., like his father, is a profound lover of peace and a hater of war. It is significant that in this article the writer makes absolutely no mention of the South African embroglio, although he alludes to the pusillanimity displayed by the great powers *apropos* of Armenia and the Sultan's victims.

THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

What may be called the Franco-Turkish episode has evidently inspired two articles—one dealing with a similar episode in 1857, and the other, more interesting, which deals with the first Turkish embassy ever sent to France. Curiously enough, diplomatic relations between Paris and the Porte were first opened in 1797, and for five years a noted Turkish diplomat, Essaid Ali Effendi, lived in the French capital, his household consisting of eighteen persons. So popular was the Turkish ambassador that the French ladies, headed by Mme. Tallien, made a point of appearing, when in his presence, dressed as odalisks.



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 Pottery Enamels by C. J. Noke, K. Parkes, Art, September.
 Pottery, Van Briggie, G. D. Galloway, BP.
 Sargent, John S., N. H. Moore, Mod.
 Schreyvogel, Charles, G. Kobbé, Cos.
 Sculptures, Minor, of the Certosa of Pavia, A. Nelani, AJ.
 Tokio, Art School Competition at, G. Lynch, MA.
 Uccello, Paolo, in the National Gallery, H. P. Horne, MonR.
Assassination a Fruit of Socialism, G. Langtoft, Fort.
Astronomical Conference, International, Report of the, M. M. Loewy, PopA, September.
Astronomy: Detection of New Nebulæ by Photography, PopA.
Astronomy, Things of Present Interest in, PopA.
Athletics, English and American University, J. Corbin, O.
Atmosphere, Inert Constituents of the, W. Ramsay, PopS.
Australasian Constitution, J. de Mézeray, RRP, September 15.
Australia, Western, Aboriginal Natives of, C. W. Slaughter, West.
Authors, American, at Home, E. J. Hulbert, BB.
Authors, Titled, of the Eighteenth Century, A. Dobson, Lipp.
Baby, Care of the New, H. Hapgood, Ains.
Balloon, How to Cross the Atlantic in a, S. A. King, Cent.
Bank, Practical Work of a—VI., K. Kennard, BankNY.
Bankers' Association, American, BankNY, September.
Banking in the Leading American Cities, BankNY, September.
Banks and Combinations, BankNY, September.
Bartlett, Josiah, Bell M. Draper, AMonM.
Base-leveling and Its Faunal Significance, C. C. Adama, ANat.
Bear, Black, as a Character Study, E. Mott, O.
Belgium, Crisis of the Parliamentary Régime in, C. Woeste, RGen.
Belgium, Women Labor in, A. Julin, RefS, September.
Benefactions, Modern, R. Thurston, JunM.
Bermuda, Boer Prison Camp in, P. J. Fraser, Pear.
Biblical Law: The Case of the Blasphemer, D. W. Amran, GBag.
Bird-Doctor, An Hour with a, F. Holmfild, Str.
Birds, Mound-Making, A. H. Japp, Gent.
Birds: Why Do They Migrate? L. T. Sprague, O.
Blood-Revenge in Arabia and Israel, W. M. Patton, AJT.
Books with a History, H. B. Smith, JunM.
Boston as Portrayed in Fiction, L. Swift, BB.
Boswell, James, in Corsica, M. A. Stobart, PMM.
Botany, Darwinian, A. H. Japp, LQ.
Boys' Club, Columbia Park, of San Francisco, V. L. O'Brien, AJS, September.
Bridges, Artistic and Inartistic—II., H. T. Woodbridge, BP.
Bridges, Something New in, E. Tebbutt, Cass.
British Association, History of the, J. Mills, Str.
Buccaneers, The, J. R. Spears, Mun.
Bugeaud, Marshal, W. O'C. Morris, USM.
Bulb-Farm in Ireland, Mary Gorges, Cham.
Bulbs, and How to Grow Them, E. E. Rexford, Lipp.
Calvanism, Renaissance of, F. Platt, LQ.
Canada at the Glasgow Exhibition, F. Yeigh, Can.
Canada, Significance of the Royal Visit to, A. H. U. Colquhoun, Can.
Canada, Winter's Walk in, A. Haultain, NineC.
Canoeing at Oxford, A. C. Gathorne-Hardy, Bad.
Capital and Labor, F. G. Newton, LQ.
Carlyle, Mrs. Thomas, and Her Housemaid, R. Blunt, Corn Crit.
Carlyle, Thomas, W. C. Brownell, Scrib.
Catacombs of Kom-es-Shaqfeh, Miss M. Broderick, Contem.
Cavalry Scouting in India, Hazard-zet-forward, USM.
Cemetery, Ancient Irish, H. Macmillan, LQ.
Century, Twentieth, Task of the, T. Davidson, IJE.
Charities Chapter of the Greater New York Charter, H. Folks, AJS, September.
Charity, Christian, Motive and Method of, H. F. Perry, BibS.
Chicago, South, Culture Agencies of—II., J. M. Gillette, AJA.
Chicago Stock Yards, Social Aspects of the, C. J. Bushnell, AJS, September.
Chicago's Book of Days, H. B. Fuller, Out.
Children's Books, Eighteenth-Century, L. A. Harker, Long.
Children's Games as Played in Chicago's Crowded Districts, Mari R. Hofer, Kind.
China:
 Canton, Excursion to, E. Ferretti, NA, September 1.
 Chinese Problem, P. Carus, OC.
 Conditions in China, A. Michie, Black.
 India's Interest in China, D. C. Boulger, Fort.
 Manchu Dynasty, Legend of the Origin of the, R. Morrison, OC.
 Manchuria in Transformation, A. R. Colquhoun, MonR.
 Poetry, Chinese—II., L. Charpentier, RRP, September 1.
Chinese Question, Ho Yow, Over.
Choirs, Baby, in New York, Lillian Paschal, Home.
Christian Science, Strength of, W. D. McCrackan, NAR.
Christianity, Modern, Spirit of, C. B. Patterson, Arena.
Christ's Teaching, Originality of—II., B. Pick, Hom, September.
Church and the Labor Movement, M. von Nathusius, AJT.
Church and the State, G. Sorel, RSoc, September.
Church of England: Intellectual Strength of the Low Church Position, C. J. Shebbeare, Contem.

- Churches, Historic American, Katharine Hoffman, JunM.
 Cities and Their Future, L. Wuarin, BU.
 Clapp, Henry Austin, Reminiscences of—III., Atlant.
 Claudel, Paul, French Poet, C. Maclair, RRP, October 1.
 Coking Industry, By-Product, W. J. Irwin, Eng.
 College, American, Future of the, J. L. Daniels, BibS.
 College Government, Alumni Representation in, S. H. Ranck, Ed.
 College Honor, L. B. R. Briggs, Atlant.
 College, The Christian, J. M. Ruthrauff, Luth.
 Cologne, the City of the Rhine, Mary F. Nixon-Roulet, Cath.
 Colorado Springs and Pike's Peak, F. Walker, NEng.
 Constitution and the Territories, N. P. Chipman, Over.
 Constitution, Decadence of Our, D. H. Pingrey, Forum.
 Constitutional Law, Rise of, U. M. Rose, ALR.
 Converse, John H., Sketch of, CasM.
 Cook, Joseph, Sacred Creed of, Hom, September.
 Copper Mines of Ashio, Japan, E. G. Adams, Jr., Eng.
 Corn Carnival, A. D. A. Willey, Cass.
 Cotton Mills, Child-Labor in, Irene M. Ashby, WW.
 Cougar Hounds, With the—I. T. Roosevelt, Scrib.
 Country Home, The, W. H. Bishop, Cent.
 Country Life, The New, L. Hubbard, Jr., O.
 Country Springs and Pike's Peak, F. Walker, NEng.
 County Fair, A Day at the, C. Johnson, FRL.
 Court of St. James, Presentation at, Joanna E. Wood, Can.
 Courts, Supreme, American System of, S. E. Baldwin, IntM.
 Cradle-Songs, Italian, E. C. Vansittart, Gent.
 "Cranford," The Real, H. M. Jenkins, LHJ.
 Creation of First Forms, G. H. Dole, NC.
 Cricket Season of 1901, H. Gordon, Bad.
 Criminal Responsibility of Woman Different from That of Man, G. Morache, RRP, September 15.
 Criminal Trials, Early—II., GBag.
 Criminals, Notorious, in Western Prisons, C. Ulrich, Ains.
 Crispi, Francesco, G. D. Vecchia, AMRR.
 Crispi, Francesco, From Silvio Pellico to, J. J. O'Shea, ACQR.
 Criticism, Popularity of, N. Smith, Fort.
 Curzon, Lord: An Impression and a Forecast, Fort.
 Czar's Visit to the West, E. Lavisee, RPar, September 15; W. T. Stead, RRL.
 Dante Alighieri, T. A. Quinn, Ros.
 Dante as Courtier, M. Scherillo, NA, September 1.
 Danube, Down the—II., A. Blackwood, Mac.
 Darwin, Charles, F. Le Dantec, RPar, October 1.
 Debt, Our National, H. S. Boutell, Forum.
 Democracy, Civilized, White Light of, F. Parsons, Arena.
 Denmark, Liberal Victory in, AMRR.
 Dickens, Charles, Homes and Haunts of, C. H. Fielding, PhoT.
 Diplomacy, American, Formative Incidents in, E. E. Sparks, Chaut.
 Discount Policy, Modern—II., N. E. Weill, BankL.
 Divine Name, The, J. Bigelow, NC.
 Divorce Proceedings, Physical Examination in, D. M. Cloud, ALR.
 Divorce, Some Comments on, Mrs. Kate G. Wells, NAR.
 Dole, Governor Sanford B., Home Life of, Annabel Lee, Mod.
 Drama, Modern, Origins of the, E. Lintilhac, Nou, September 15.
 Dreyfus Case—II., E. Tallichet, BU.
 Drug and Chemical Trade, Dangers of the, Cham.
 Duck Decoys, A. G. Holmes, O.
 Eclipse Predicted by Thales, J. N. Stockwell, PopA, September.
 Economic Instruction, Empirical Method of, R. F. Hoxie, JPEcon, September.
 Education: see also Kindergarten.
 Agriculture, Courses of Study in, B. D. Bogen, Ed.
 Child from Eleven to Eighteen, Education of a, E. H. Griggs, LHJ.
 College Entrance Examination Board of the Middle States and Maryland, EdR.
 Commercial Education, S. M. Wickett, Can.
 Dickinson, John W., Educational Services of, H. S. Ballou, Ed.
 Education, Changed Conditions of, C. S. Albert, Luth.
 English, Secondary-School Teacher of, A. M. Hitchcock, EdR.
 "Entrance English" from the Boy's Point of View, A. Abbott, Ed.
 History, American, in the High School, H. E. Bolton, School.
 Hooke, Charles, and Elementary Education, F. Watson, School.
 Literary Drill in College—III., G. S. Lee, Crit.
 Monastic Dangers in Higher Education, H. W. Horwill, Forum.
 Secondary Education in Victoria, T. Palmer, School.
 Secondary Education, Tendencies in—II., E. E. Brown, School.
 Textile Arts in Elementary Schools, Clara I. Mitchell, Kind.
 Unification of Education, W. A. Heidel, Ed.
 Vacation Schools, Kind.
 Workshops, Children's, in Sweden, MonR.
 Egyptian Public Debt, C. E. Dawkins, NAR.
 Electoral Commission of 1877, M. H. Northrup, Cent.
 Electric Lamps and How They Are Made, E. F. Manson, LeisH.
 Electric Power in Bosnia, J. B. C. Kershaw, CasM.
 Electric Railway, Palermo, E. Bignami, CasM.
 Electrical Apparatus, Standardizing, J. T. Broderick, Eng.
 Electrical Storm Prophet, An, E. P. Lyle, Jr., Ev.
 Electricity: Parallel Operation of Alternators, C. F. Scott, CasM.
 Elephant Hunting in Africa, W. S. Cherry, McCl.
 Eleusis, Mystic Rites of, D. Quinn, ACQR.
 Eliot, George, and George Sand, Lady Ponsonby, NineC.
 Encyclopaedia Biblica, Volume II., AJT.
 England: see Great Britain.
 England, English Writer's Notes on, V. Lee, Atlant.
 England, Lost Land of, Str.
 Episcopal Triennial Convention, Florence E. Winslow, AMRR: Out.
 Estoppel by Assisted Misrepresentation, J. S. Ewart, ALR.
 Ether, Imponderable Agents and the, A. Dastre, EDM, October 1.
 Ethnology, Bureau of American, W. J. McGee, NatGM.
 Europe, Central, Problem of, P. de Coubertin, Fort.
 Evolution and New-Church Philosophy, H. C. Hay, NC.
 Exporter, The American, H. E. Armstrong, Ains.
 Factory Expense, Distribution of, A. H. Church, Eng.
 Fairfax and Pohick Church, The Two Georges of, Susan R. Hetzel, AMonM.
 Farm, Abandoned, Found, W. H. Bishop, Cent.
 "Faust" in Music, E. Newman, Mus, September.
 Final Causes, Progress in Doctrine of, F. Sewall, NC.
 Financial Development, Decade of, D. R. Forgan, BankNY.
 Fire Department, Modern, H. Davis, JunM.
 Fireball of December 7, 1900, Lela L. Stingley, PopA.
 Fish Culture: Brook Trout Fry and Fingerlings, A. N. Cheney, O.
 Fishing Industry of the Great Lakes, W. E. Andrews, Mod.
 Fiske, John, Historical Service of, A. B. Hart, IntM.
 Fog Studies on Mount Tamalpais, A. McAdie, PopS.
 Fontenoy, Battle of, L. d'Haucour, Nou, September 15.
 Food and Land Tenure, E. Atkinson, PopS.
 Forestry, British, Sad Plight of, H. Maxwell, NineC.
 Foss, Sam Walter, B. O. Flower, Arena.
 Foundry, Bettering the Work of the, P. Longmuir, Eng.
 Fox Hunting in England, G. C. Roller, O.
 France:
 Chamber of Deputies, Day in the, J. S. Crawford, Gunt.
 Colonial Expansion in the Past Century, C. Guy, IntM.
 Commune of March 18, 1871, A. Dayot, RRP, October 1.
 Economic Progress in France, RRP, October 1.
 Financial Anxiety of France, W. R. Lawson, NatR.
 Franco-Turkish Conflict, 1857, Baroness de Fontmagne, RPar, September 15.
 Government School from the Inside, J. M. Howells, Cent.
 Italy, France and, S. Cortesi, IntM.
 Journalism, French, E. Pilon, Nou, September 1.
 Maritime Defense and Algeria, RRP, September.
 Prussia and France in the Year 1888, L. Aegidi, Deut.
 Republicanism in France (1882-1900), G. Goyau, RDM, October 1.
 Third Republic, Financier of the—II., F. Lollée, RRP, October 1.
 French Language, New Dictionary of the, G. Paris, RDM, September 15.
 Franchise Values, Policy Concerning, G. C. Sikes, JPEcon.
 Franchises, Public, Piracy of, R. R. Bowker, Atlant.
 Franciscan Monastery in Washington, D. C., Marie A. Gan-non, Ros.
 Franciscans, Missions of the, W. J. Spillman, Mod.
 Frontenac: The Savior of Canada, C. T. Brady, McCl.
 Game Laws of Ontario and Quebec, A. C. Shaw, Can.
 Game Preserving, Growth of, W. A. Baillie-Grohman, O.
 Games in Old and Modern France, A. Lang, Black.
 Genesis I., Brief Study of, C. B. Warring, Hom, September.
 Genesis in the Light of Modern Knowledge, T. F. Wright, NC.
 Genesis, Legends of—II., H. Gunkel, OC.
 Genius, Determining of, C. Lombroso, Mon.
 Geographical Congress, Next International, NatGM.
 George Junior Republic, Treatment of Delinquent Boys in the, R. E. Phillips, WW.
 German Colonization, Historic Landmarks in, Deut.
 German Order of the Iron Cross, L. Hale, NineC.
 Gladstone, William E.: Fragments of His Conversation, Mrs. Goodhart, NineC.
 Golf Championships, Future of the, A. Pottow, O.
 Good Actions, Credit for, G. S. Fullerton, PopS.
 Gospels, Newberry, Textual Value of the, E. J. Goodspeed, AJT.
 Gorky, Maxim, Krin, August 31.
 Gorky, Maxim, and His "Fomá Gordyéeff," C. Brinton, BB.
 Great Britain: see also Transvaal.
 Colonial Borrowings and the Colonial Loan Act, BankL.

- Economic Decay? Is Great Britain Falling Into,** H. Morgan-Browne, Contem.
- Imperial Problem,** J. A. M. Macdonald, Contem.
- Ireland and the Budget,** Earl of Mayo and N. Synnott, Fort.
- Irish Parliamentary Representation,** J. G. S. MacNeill, Fort.
- Landsdowne, Lord, A Year of,** H. Whates, Fort.
- Liberal Party, Truth About the, Black,**
- Liberalism, British, L. Jadot, Nou, September 1.**
- Liberals, Forward! March! West,**
- Naval Engineers, Dearth of, C. E. Lart, NatR.**
- Navy, An Eastern, D. C. Boulger, Contem.**
- Navy, Fighting Strength of the, USM.**
- Parliament and the Party System, Mac,**
- Poor Law, English, F. H. Giddings, IntM.**
- Post-Office Report, Bank L.**
- Premiership, Succession to the, C. A. Whitmore, NatR.**
- South African War, Lessons from the, H. Vincent, USM.**
- Statesmanship, British, Fort.**
- Yeomanry, The, R. H. Carr-Ellison, USM.**
- Greek Idealism in the Common Things of Life, S. H. Butcher, EDR.**
- Grouse, Ruffed, and Its Shooting, E. Sandys, O.**
- Hadley, Arthur Twining, the President of Yale, Cent.**
- Hamsun, Knut, as a Dramatist, H. Christensen, Krin, September 15.**
- Harnack and His Critics, G. H. Joyce, ACQR.**
- Harnack's "Wesens des Christenthums," G. V. Wenner, Luth.**
- Harvard, John, and the Early College, W. R. Thayer, NENG.**
- Health, Laws of, C. B. Patterson, Mind.**
- Henley Regatta, Foreign Entries at, T. A. Cook, Fort.**
- Heredity, Biological, Some Ideas Concerning, G. Sergi, Mon.**
- Heredity in Man, W. Seton, Cath.**
- Homer, The Age of, G. Smith, AHR.**
- Hooligan, Making of the, T. Holmes, Contem.**
- Horse-Fair Pilgrimage, E. S. Nadal, Scrib.**
- Horses, Trotting in Norway, N. Everitt, Bad.**
- Housewives, Chautauqua Reading Course for, Martha Van Rennselaer, Chant.**
- Hugo, Victor, Lyric Poetry of, C. E. Meeker, Gent.**
- Humor, Italian View of—L. W. D. Howells, NAR.**
- Hunnewell Estate at Wellesley, Mass., W. M. Thomson, NENG.**
- Ibsen's Dramas, Woman in, Amalie K. Boguslawsky, Mod.**
- Icelandic Question, D. Maury, Nou, September 1.**
- Indian: Has He Been Misjudged? A. L. Benedict, IJE.**
- Indian Sports, Moki and Navaho, G. W. James, O.**
- Indians: Making the Warrior a Worker, A. Decker, Mun.**
- Industrial Consolidations, Recent, G. E. Walsh, CasM.**
- Industrial Movements and Social Legislation, A. Loria, NA, September 1.**
- Infantry Tactics, Evolution of—III., F. N. Maude, USM.**
- Insurance, Marine, Intricacies of, W. Allingham, Cham.**
- Inventions for Harnessing Wind, Water, and Sun, G. B. Waldron, Mun.**
- Ireland, Educational Revolution in, T. Fitzpatrick, West.**
- Irony and Some Synonyms, H. W. Fowler, Gent.**
- Irrigation in the Southwest, W. E. Smythe, WW.**
- Irrigation in the West, Types of, G. E. Walsh, Gunt.**
- Italy, France and, S. Cortesi, IntM.**
- Italy: Intolerable Situation in Rome, G. D. Vecchia, West.**
- "Italy's Garden of Eden," Elizabeth R. Pennell, Cent.**
- Japan, Financial Condition of, R. Machray, MonR.**
- Japan, New, Men of, Mary G. Humphreys, Cent.**
- Jerome, Judge William Travers, and Civic Honesty, A. Goodrich, WW.**
- Jesuit Relations, C. W. Colby, AHR.**
- Jesuits: Is It Reasonable to Distrust Them? R. E. Dell, MonR.**
- Jones, John Paul, Daring of, G. Gibbs, Cos.**
- Journalism: "Covering" a War, E. Marshall, Pear.**
- Junius, Letters of, and the Epistle to the Hebrews, I. W. Riley, BibS.**
- Kaiser William and His Family, C. Lowe, PMM.**
- Kant's Significance in the History of Philosophy, P. Carus, Mon.**
- Keats, John, A. Symons, Mon R.**
- Kelvin, Lord, H. C. Marillier, PMM.**
- Kentucky Mountains and Their Feuds—II., S. S. MacClintock, AJS, September.**
- Kindergarten:**
- Boston, Kindergarten Settlement of, Caroline F. Brown, KindR.**
- Chicago Vacation School Kindergartens, Kind.**
- Froebel, Stanley Hall, and Henriette Schrader, Mary J. Lyschinska, KindR.**
- Kindergarten Students, Special Schools as a Field of Observation for, Mary Adair, KindR.**
- Work and Play in the Grades, Charlotte M. Powe, Kind.**
- Work and Play, Necessary Elements in, C. Geraldine O'Grady, Kind.**
- Kiplings, Rudyard: Are There Two? C. E. Russell, Cos.**
- Knights Templar, Conclave of the, F. P. Elliott, Home.**
- Korea, Something About, H. N. Allen, SocS.**
- Korea, "The Forbidden Kingdom," F. W. Fitzpatrick, Mod.**
- Labor and Capital, Mutual Interests of, J. Strong, SocS.**
- Labor and Capital, Relations of, Harriet E. Orcutt, SocS.**
- Labor and the Law in England, A. M. Low, Forum.**
- Labor: Victorian Factory Act and Wages Boards, W. McMillan, RRM, August.**
- Lacis, Italian, Old and New, Ada Sterling, Chant.**
- Languages in the Future, Conflict of, H. G. Wells, NAR.**
- Laundry Machinery, J. L. Couper, CasM.**
- Law of Nations, The, F. A. Ogg, Chant.**
- Law, Practice of, in New York, H. E. Howland, Cent.**
- Law, The: Is It Too Dear? F. Dolman, Str.**
- Leo XIII.'s Busy Holiday, A. Diarista, Cath.**
- Lepanto, Battle of, J. E. O'Connor, Ros.**
- Liberty, Personal, S. F. Scoval, Hom, September.**
- Life: What Is It? W. M. Salter, OC.**
- Lincoln and Seward, Recollections of, J. M. Scoval, Over.**
- Lipton, Sir Thomas, Lavinia Hart, Cos.**
- Literature, Electricity and, B. Karr, Arena.**
- Liturgies in Non-Liturgical Churches, W. S. Pratt, AJT.**
- Log Drive of the Main Menominee, S. E. White, JunM.**
- Lombroso in Science and Fiction, G. C. Speranza, GBag.**
- London, Lodging-Houses in, Old and New, Cham.**
- London, Rapid-Transit Problem in, F. J. Sprague, Eng.**
- Lottery, Louisiana, Campaign Against the, R. Carradine, JunM.**
- Lowe, Sir Hudson, Vindication of, R. C. Seaton, NatR.**
- Lyrical Anthologies, Three, C. L. Moore, Dial, September 15.**
- Lyttelton, Sir Thomas, Maud Lyttelton, NatR.**
- McKinley, President William:**
- Address at Buffalo, September 5, 1901, AMRR.**
- Death of the President, W. Wellman, AMRR; Atlant:**
- A. P. Doyle, Cath.**
- McKinley, President William, H. B. F. Macfarland, AMRR; E. Ridley, AngA; J. W. Hamilton, Contem:**
- H. L. West, Forum; P. Carus, OC.**
- Tragedy, The, and Its Behests, M. W. Stryker, Ev.**
- Magicians, Modern, J. P. Coughlin, JunM.**
- Man, Civilized, Antiquity of, A. H. Sayce, AJT.**
- Man, Tripartite Nature of, S. W. Howland, BibS.**
- Martineau, James, F. H. Foster, PRR.**
- Match Puzzles and Problems, R. Saxon, Pear.**
- Maximite, The New Explosive, H. Maxim, FrL.**
- Medical Profession, Organization of the, P. M. Foshay, Forum.**
- Mercury, Visibility of, G. S. Jones, PopA, September.**
- Mermillod, Cardinal, T. L. L. Teeling, ACQR.**
- Methodist Ecumenical Conference, J. W. Johnston, AMRR.**
- Middle Ages, Transition to the, J. S. Banks, LQ.**
- Miles, George H., Sketch of, T. E. Cox, Cath.**
- Military Science, Progress of, as a Cause of the Decline of War, J. von Bloch, Deut.**
- Milwaukee, City of, BankNY, September.**
- Mine Workers' Life and Alms, J. Mitchell, Cos.**
- Ministry, The Call to the, J. A. Clutz, Luth.**
- Missions:**
- Aintab, Turkey, Anniversaries at, A. Fuller, MisH.**
- Bissell, Mrs. Mary E., Fifty Years of Service by, H. J. Bruce, MisH.**
- Bonin Islands, C. Johnson, MisR, September.**
- Ceylon, American Board Deputation in, J. L. Barton, MisH.**
- Chinese Indemnities and the Church, L. J. Davies, MisR, September.**
- Eliot, John, A. T. Pierson, MisR, September.**
- Foreign Missions, G. Trobridge, NC.**
- Hawaiian Islands and Their People, H. W. Frost, MisR, September.**
- Hunan, China, Opening of, G. John, MisR, September.**
- India of To-day, H. M. Lawson, MisR, September.**
- Japan, Awakening in, T. M. MacNair, MisR, September.**
- Japan, Mission, Annual Meeting of the, D. W. Learned, MisH.**
- Japanese on the Pacific Coast of America, M. C. Harris, MisR, September.**
- Korea, Diseases and Doctors in, H. M. Bruen, MisR, September.**
- Korean Characteristics, J. S. Gale, MisR, September.**
- Martyrs in China, At the Graves of the, Lucella Miner, MisR, September.**
- Parker, Rev. Edwin Wallace, H. Mansell, MisR, September.**
- Winchester Conference of Missionaries to Non-Catholics, W. L. Sullivan, Cath.**
- Mitla, Prehistoric, Ruins of, Mrs. Clara S. Ellis, Home.**
- Mohammedans, Women Among, R. V. Rogers, GBag.**
- Moon, The Wet and Dry, A. K. Bartlett, PopA.**
- Monopolies and Fair Dealing, C. S. Devas, IJE.**
- Monroe Doctrine and the Doctrine of Permanent Interest, A. B. Hart, AHR.**
- Moore, Thomas, S. E. Saville, West.**
- Morgan, J. Pierpont, R. S. Baker, McCl.**
- Morocco, Notes on, Isabella L. Bishop, MonR.**
- Moslem Confraternities of North Africa, W. B. Harris, Black.**
- Mountain Climbing, H. C. Fyfe, Pear.**
- Music, Mystic, W. Richards, Temp.**
- Music, Programme—IV., E. B. Hill, Mus, September.**

- rutiny, Great, Tale of the—X., W. H. Fitchett, Corn.
 National Types, Change of, Cham.
 Naturalist Clubs, Chautauqua Junior, J. W. Spencer, Chaut.
 Nautical Nomenclature, C. W. McKay, O.
 Nautilus, Living, Notes on, B. Dean, ANat.
 Naval Manoeuvres at Nantucket, H. H. Lewis, NEng.
 Naval Progress, Recent, Black.
 New England Village, A. AMRR.
 New York City: see also Tammany Hall.
 Chamber of Commerce, W. L. Hawley, Mun.
 Charter, Revised, The Mayor and the, G. L. Rives, NAR.
 Financial Problems, B. S. Coler, NAR.
 Franchises, Public, Piracy of, R. R. Bowker, Atlant.
 Jerome, Judge, and Civic Honesty, A. Goodrich, WW.
 New York, The Newer, G. B. Clark, CasM.
 Police Corruption, National Danger from, F. Moss, Nar.
 Unification of New York, T. R. Dawley, Jr., Ont.
 Nickel Steel, Applications of, C. E. Guillaume, Eng.
 North Pole, Finding a Way to the, Black.
 North Pole, On the Way to the, Marquis von Nadaillac, Deut.
 Novelist, True Reward of the, F. Norris, WW.
 Nyssens, Albert, C. DeJace, RGen.
 Observatory, Mount Low Railway, E. L. Larkin, PopA, September.
 Orders and Decorations, Royal, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Mun.
 Orient, Beginnings of War in the, G. Bapst, RGen.
 "Original Package" Doctrine, M. M. Townley, ALR.
 Oxford Movement, Aspects of the, H. C. Alleman, Luth.
 Paderewski, Ignace Jan, Emma H. Ferguson, Mod.
 Pain and Death, Thoughts on, H. B. Marriott-Watson, NAR.
 Palestine, Possible Population of, G. F. Wright, BibS.
 Pan-American Exposition:
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	NAR.	North American Review, N.Y.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Ev.	Everybody's Magazine, N. Y.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Roma.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Gunt.	Gunt's Magazine, N. Y.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PL.	Post-Lore, Boston.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
AD.	Art and Decoration, N. Y.	Int.	International, Chicago.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N.Y.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	IntM.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Art.	Artist, London.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	JunM.	Junior Munsey, N. Y.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BibS.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	Krin.	Kringsjaa, Christiania.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	SR.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	SocS.	Social Service, N. Y.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Mod.	Modern Culture, Cleveland, O.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MonR.	Monthly Review, N. Y.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
Ed.	Education, Boston.	NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.	YW.	Young Woman, London.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW of REVIEWS 1901

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



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The Late Governor Pillsbury of Minnesota By Horace B. Hudson
Illustrated

The Government of Our Island Possessions By Arthur W. Dunn

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Li Hung Chang By Courtenay H. Fenn

Railroad Building in Asia

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

No. 143.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second-class matter.
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Price 25c. (\$2.50 a Year.)

Savings Banks

vs.

Industry

The United States Steel Company has been paying for the past two years quarterly dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on all its outstanding stock, and it is expected that this dividend rate will be increased as soon as we can enlarge our Plant at Everett, Mass., to meet the needs of a rapidly growing business. To provide for this additional steel building, 100 ft. x 130 ft., and a larger working capital to handle the constantly increasing output of Jupiter Steel, the Board of Directors has authorized the sale of a block of Treasury shares full paid and non-assessable, at par, \$5.00 per share.



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In this connection it will be noted that the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN** published an article on Jupiter Steel, illustrated on the first page of the edition of October 12, and described in the following pages. A copy of same will be mailed on application. This was very flattering to us, and we consider it the best endorsement that Jupiter Steel has ever received. To those who are interested a full prospectus of the Company, together with a record of what has been accomplished in the past two years, will be mailed on application. Preference will be given to subscriptions in the order of their receipt. All accepted subscriptions will draw the full regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. payable January 27th, 1902. Make all drafts, checks, or money orders payable to

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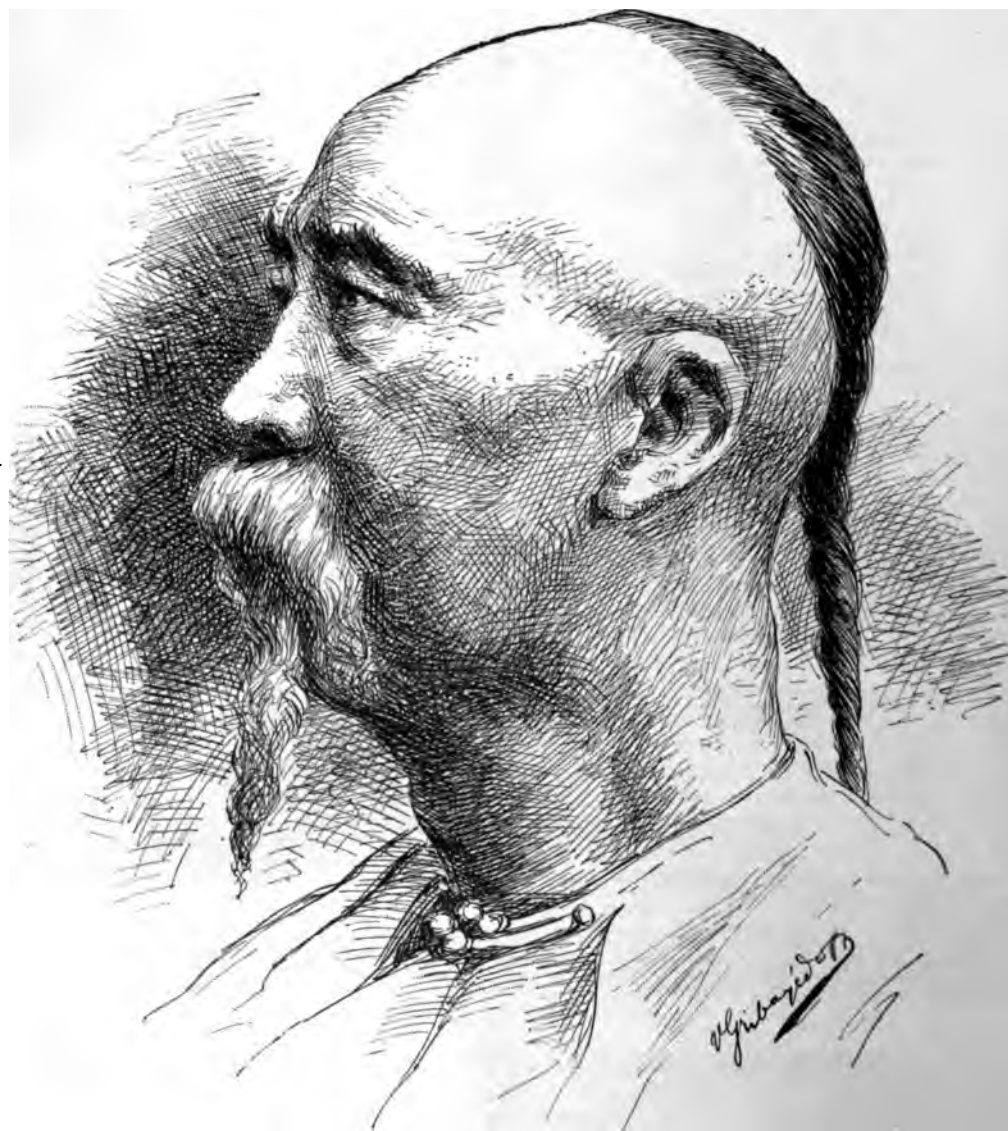
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EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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THE LATE LI HUNG CHANG.

Born in 1822. Died, November 7, 1901.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXIV.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1901.

No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The New Congress. The Fifty-seventh Congress, chosen last year on the date of the Presidential election, begins the work of its first session on Monday, December 2. Like its predecessor, the Fifty-sixth Congress, it is strongly Republican. Both branches, indeed, of the new Congress have a slightly increased Republican majority. In round figures there are about 200 Republicans and 150 Democrats in the House of Representatives, the Populists and Silverites numbering only 6 or 8. In the Senate there are several vacant seats, and Delaware, notably, is without representation owing to the protracted deadlock in the Legislature caused by the persistence of the fight for and against Addicks. A full Senate consists of 90 members, and the Republicans have a working plurality of about 20. An unusually large proportion of the members of the last House of Representatives have been reelected. For example, all but one of Indiana's 13 members belonged to the last Congress. There is only one new member in Iowa's delegation of 11. In Missouri's 15 seats there is not a single change. The delegations from Maine and Connecticut, from Georgia and Louisiana, from New Jersey and Minnesota, remain exactly as in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Eleven out of the 12 Michigan members are reelected, and in a number of other States there are only one or two changes. Generally speaking, the very strong Republican States of the North and the solid Democratic States of the South have returned their old representatives. But changes are more numerous in the States where parties are somewhat evenly divided. Thus, New York's delegation of 34 members contains 12 men who did not sit in the last Congress, and there are 9 new members from Ohio in a total delegation of 21. Illinois has 6 new members in a total of 22, and Pennsylvania 8 or 9 in a delegation of 30.

Organization of the House. Thus, in personnel, and also, presumably, in organization, the Fifty-seventh Congress will be very much like its predecessor. It seems to be agreed that the Hon. David B. Henderson, of Iowa, is again to be chosen by the House as its Speaker, in which case there will devolve upon him the delicate and responsible task of appointing the committees. But this will be an easier undertaking than usual, because undoubtedly the committees will in the main stand as they were in the Fifty-sixth Congress, most of the principal chairmanships being retained by their former holders. The most important is the Committee on Ways and Means, of which the chairman, since the death of Mr. Dingley, of Maine, has been Sereno E. Payne, of New York. Of similarly high rank is the Committee on Appropriations, at the head of which has been Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois. A committee that is likely to have great special importance in the work of the new Congress is that dealing with the isthmian canal question, of which William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, has been chairman. Of the Committee on Military Affairs, John A. T. Hull, of Iowa, served as chairman through the period of the Spanish and Philippine wars and the reorganization of the regular army. With 40,000 troops still remaining in the Philippines, and the varied interests of the remodeled army, Mr. Hull's committee will continue to be one of very great importance.

In the Senate. Under ordinary circumstances, the Vice-President of the United States is the presiding officer of the Senate; but during the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses the Senate will be presided over by one of its own members. It is probable that Senator Frye, of Maine, will serve in this capacity for the coming four years,—that is to say,



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HON. DAVID B. HENDERSON, OF IOWA.

until after a Vice-President is elected in 1904 and inaugurated in 1905. The Senate appoints its own committees, and the presiding officer merely acts as chairman in the strict parliamentary sense. Senator Frye has stood first on the list of members of the Committee on Foreign Relations since the death of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, who was chairman of that committee. Inasmuch as the Senate usually observes the seniority principle, this chairmanship would naturally have devolved upon Mr. Frye if he had desired it. But he prefers to retain his chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce, a position that he justly regards as one of great and ever-growing importance. Next on the list of members of the Foreign Relations Committee is Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and it is expected that he will be made chairman.

The Legislative Prospect. Congress assembles at a time of very great harmony in the Republican party, and in a general period of goodwill throughout the country in which patriotism is at full flood and mere party feeling at low ebb. It does not follow, however, that the situation is an inviting one for any particular programme of legislation. There has seldom been so little leadership in either party that Congress and the country have been inclined to recognize as highly authoritative. This need not be a matter for regret, for it only means that the individual mem-

bers of Congress must feel the more sense of responsibility for their own views and votes, since it will be less easy than at some former times to support merely partisan programmes or to follow comfortably in line behind recognized leaders. Thus, on a number of important questions it is going to be found unusually difficult to persuade members of Congress to accept and support a given position as a test of party allegiance. There is a wide difference of opinion, for example, about steamship subsidies; and it does not seem likely that the Republicans could be united upon any subsidy scheme that they would accept as embodying party policy. It is quite possible that a similar difficulty may be encountered in respect to the question of making large trade concessions to Cuba, and also as regards the more general questions of reciprocity, tariff-revision, reduction of internal-revenue taxes, and other problems of trade policy and taxation. While there is no reason to look forward to factional divisions among the Republicans on these or on other



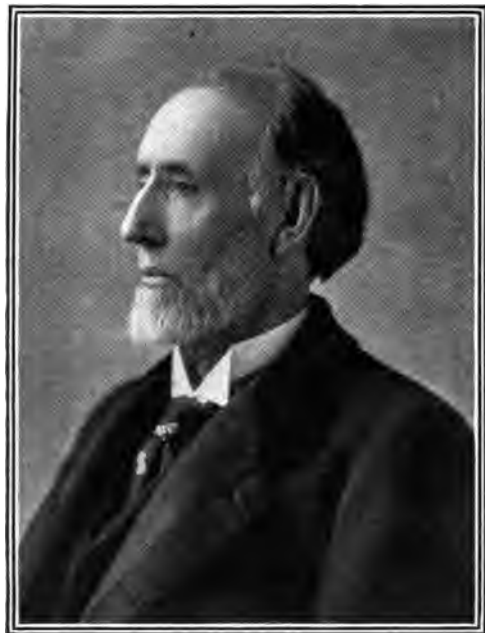
SENATOR FRYE, OF MAINE.

questions, there is ample prospect of open, honest, and independent discussion of all such questions whenever they present themselves.

Executive Influence.

Much of the most important legislative work of the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses was done under the stress of exceptional conditions brought about by war. The President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, was, under those circumstances, entitled to unusual influence. Patriot-

ism seemed to call for the upholding of President McKinley's hands, and the measures that he favored—financial, military, and otherwise—were loyally adopted by Congress in a spirit that added much to the impression of firm purpose and united front that this country was making upon the world at large. There is no reason to think that Congress will not attach due weight to the



SENATOR CULLOM, OF ILLINOIS.

views and recommendations of President Roosevelt. But after a period of strenuous public activity the time has arrived for careful deliberation and full debate, and the Fifty-seventh Congress is likely to prove itself a rather careful and conservative body.

Meanwhile, the President's Message will not have occasioned much, if any, surprise or disquietude. Mr. Roosevelt recognizes to the utmost the dignity and responsibility of Congress as a coördinate branch of the Government, and he will do his full part to maintain that harmony of view and spirit of coöperation and mutual respect between the executive and legislative branches that are always necessary in this country if anything whatever is to be accomplished. To that end the President has taken the principal leaders and chairmen of committees of both houses into his confidence during the preparation of his message, and he has also listened willingly to

men in private life qualified to speak for substantial interests,—whether labor, finance, industrial capital, protected manufactures, or shipping,—and to representatives of the interests of localities, such as particular States or insular possessions. By virtue of this plan of conferring with leading public men and with representatives of particular interests or places, the President has come to have a knowledge of the immediate drifts and currents of American public opinion that no other man can be said to possess so completely. Such an understanding could but lend an air of firm grasp to the President's discussion of leading questions in his first message. Naturally, he will be in full harmony with the positions of the Cabinet officers touching their respective departments, but he will not follow the custom of embodying in the message a summary of departmental information.

The Isthmian Canal Commission, of *Canal Report and New Treaty Ready.* which Admiral Walker is the chairman, appointed three years ago, was expected to have its final report ready for transmission to Congress in December, and to that end was in session at Washington last month. A million dollars had been appropriated for the use of this commission in the making of surveys and the supply to Congress and the country of more complete information than had ever before been obtained. The preliminary reports of this commission favored the Nicaragua route. Within the past few weeks the officers of the French Panama Canal Company have been conferring with



JOHN BULL: "I quit; you dig."
From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

the canal commissioners at Washington with the object of bringing about a purchase of their unfinished work by the United States. It is probable that Congress and the country will continue to prefer the Nicaragua route as amended and supported by the Walker Commission. It is expected that President Roosevelt will strongly advocate the construction of an isthmian canal with as little delay as possible. He will be prepared to transmit to the Senate a new treaty with England to supersede the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. This was signed at the State department by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote on November 18. The Isthmian Canal Commission has embodied a very high order of engineering talent, and there is every reason to believe that its services have been rendered with the utmost thoroughness, industry, and fidelity, as well as with zeal and the spirit of patriotism.

*Work of the
Industrial
Commission.*

Another very important national commission has completed its work after sessions lasting three years. We publish elsewhere, from the pen of Professor Lindsay, of the University of Pennsylvania, an article summarizing its elaborate investigations and reports. The conditions of labor, trade, and industrial protection of this country have been so exhaustively examined by the Industrial Commission that its printed report fills fourteen large volumes. Dr. Lindsay, took expert charge for the commission of portions of its work relating to transportation, railway labor, etc. One of the most important subjects considered was that of the so-called trust movement, this portion of the investigation being especially in charge of Professor Jenks, of Cornell University. These massive volumes, like those in which the Isthmian Canal Commission has reported its studies and conclusions, are a veritable mine of valuable information for the guidance of Congress and the instruction of the country. The report of this Industrial Commission will be made at a favorable moment, because the public mind is exceptionally open to conviction, and there has not for a long time been so little disposition to act first and think afterward.



MR. ALBERT CLARKE.
(Chairman of the Industrial
Commission.)

The data of various kinds comprised in the report of the Industrial Commission will be peculiarly pertinent in view of the proposition to create a new cabinet portfolio of commerce and industry. It is understood that President Roosevelt will recommend the creation of such a department. The relation of the Government to commerce and industry is already vast and intricate; and the history of the early future of the United States is destined more than ever before to be a history of industry and trade. Every great modern government exists in large part for the sake of safeguarding and developing the economic activities of the people. The government of England, especially, is commercial in its motive. The pending question of tariff reciprocity in this country, for example, is not one that concerns primarily the national exchequer,—that is to say, is not essentially a question of public finance; but it is rather a question of trade policy affecting labor and capital. In like manner the pending question of steamship subsidies is one that does not concern primarily any of the existing executive departments. The oversight of the country's trade does not belong in the nature of the case to the State Department or the Treasury Department; but it would afford very important functions for a department of commerce. If great corporations and combinations of capital are in the future to be brought under national supervision, whether with or without a constitutional amendment, such oversight must be exercised through executive officers; and the interests involved are of such magnitude that it would hardly seem feasible to deal with them through a bureau or a permanent commission attached either to the Treasury or the Interior Department. A hundred considerations, in short, point toward the advisability of a new executive department headed by an officer of cabinet rank to concern itself with matters of national commerce and industry. It would seem as if the creation of such a department, and the appointment of an energetic and able man at the head of it, with assistants possessing scientific knowledge and administrative ability, might prove to be the necessary point of departure for a gradual reconstruction of American policy respecting the national economic life.

*Conservatism
the Season's
Note.*

As the time was approaching for Congress to convene, and as leaders in both houses were showing disposition to express themselves upon the forthcoming session and its work, it became more and more manifest that they were of almost one accord in their determination that Congress should do nothing rash or radical. Prominent Senate

rial leaders argued that the business of the country is in good condition, that the country has borne magnificently the shock that came with the assassination of President McKinley, that we have gone through the excitement and distraction of a foreign war, with its accompaniment of military and territorial expansion, and that on every account it would be unwise to enter now upon a line of legislative action that might seriously disturb the course of business prosperity. Certainly, if it is to be only at the expense of a protracted and passionate agitation that anything can be accomplished for a modification of the tariff, or the adoption of a reciprocity policy, there is wisdom in the conservatism of these Senatorial leaders. But there is no good reason why henceforth the tariff question should be the football of political parties. It ought to be possible to introduce considerable modifications in several schedules by common consent, so to speak, and without any harmful agitation whatsoever. Our industries, generally speaking, have reached a point of maturity. How best to safeguard and promote their further development, while giving due consideration to the status of American labor, is a subject that calls for patient and skillful inquiry on the part of statesmen, business men, and political economists. Meanwhile, the country is doing very well indeed, and there is no need whatever for abrupt action.

Wanted: The Facts in the Case. The great demand of the day in all departments of life and activity is for real knowledge. The isthmian-canal question has been before the country for several decades, yet Congress was doubtless justified in expending a million dollars for this latest inquiry in acknowledgment of the fact that the requisite information was still lacking upon which to base action so momentous as the construction of an interoceanic waterway. It is almost inevitable that Congress will decide that the country cannot take up the ship-subsidy question without far more knowledge than it now possesses. The more that topic is discussed the plainer does it become that almost nobody understands it at all. There is an oft-quoted remark of Bismarck's to the effect that only two men—himself and one other—had ever understood the Schleswig-Holstein question, and that the other man was long since dead. Before a country like ours can enter upon an important phase of economic policy like the paying of subsidies to develop the business of sailing merchant ships under the American flag there must be a great many men who firmly believe that they understand the subject in its principal bearings. With all deference to those who have been prominent in its recent discussion,

we may venture to assert the belief that there are not 25 people out of the 75,000,000 inhabitants of the United States who could pass an examination that would show them sufficiently wise and well-informed to proceed at once to formulate an American policy for developing the merchant marine by means of ship subsidies.

As to Reciprocity. There are a great many more men, doubtless, who could pass an intelligent examination upon the subject of tariff reciprocity. But this subject also is one that offers difficulties of a most exasperating nature; and it requires most careful study and examination. Reciprocity as Mr. Blaine conceived of it a dozen years ago was a part of his large western-hemisphere policy, which had its political as well as its commercial bearings. His thought was not of trade reciprocity between the United States and Europe, but rather of the establishment of direct communication between the United States and the Latin republics on the plan of opening our ports to West Indian sugar and tobacco, and to South American coffee, hides, and other leading products, in exchange for concessions that would admit American goods to those countries on terms greatly superior to those granted to European countries. The future historian of American political and trade policy will probably justify Mr. Blaine's proposal as statesmanlike in a high sense, being peculiarly adapted to the conditions that existed at that time; and the historian will recite as singularly unfortunate the series of political accidents and partisan decisions that thwarted and blighted Mr. Blaine's brilliant policy. But the conditions are more complicated to-day, and it would be correspondingly difficult to set forth a consistent and acceptable plan of reciprocity. It was evident last month that practical business men, irrespective of party lines, were proposing to take these questions of reciprocity and tariff-revision into their own hands. An important convention of manufacturers, under the chairmanship of Mr. Theodore C. Search, of Philadelphia, met at Washington to formulate their views in favor of a reciprocity policy. On the other hand, a league of American agricultural producers, under the special direction of Mr. Herbert Myrick, was preparing to resist to the utmost any concessions in favor of Cuban or other foreign sugar or tobacco, while a delegation from Cuba arrived at Washington to present arguments and petitions for the opening of the American market to Cuba's chief productions. It will be found hard indeed to reconcile the diverse views that will be presented to Congress. In this matter, therefore, as in others, the one



MR. HERBERT MYRICK, FOUNDER OF PRODUCERS' LEAGUE
AGAINST FOREIGN SUGAR, ETC.

thing needful is full and clear knowledge of the changed conditions, and of the probable results of a given line of action. More and more we shall accept the idea that the vast undertakings of a government like ours must be based upon scientific knowledge. And far from grudging what it costs to make investigations and collate facts as preliminary to important decisions, we shall realize that such outlays are the best and most economical of all public investments.

Importance of the Census Work. A case in point is the gathering and collection of statistical facts, such as has been performed through the Census Bureau. Such work is simply indispensable; its results are in demand at every turn. We should insist upon its constant improvement in scope, method, and accuracy. To that end the Census Bureau should not be reëstablished for each decennial period, but should have a continuous existence. A great army of subordinate employees is, of course, needed for a comparatively short period; but the nucleus of the organization should not be allowed to disappear. There is work of first-class importance for the census office to do through every working day of every year of the decade, as well as in the tenth year, in which there must be a counting of heads. This idea of a permanent census bureau has been under discussion for ten or twelve years. Congress ought now to adopt it in principle, leaving details to be worked out in the light of experience. The creation of a permanent bureau is the necessary starting point. It need not be very elaborate

or expensive. A permanent census office would actually save money, while securing better results than are possible by the present method.

Some New Census Data. The work of the census of 1900 is exceptionally well advanced, and its principal tabulations will be completed next summer,—two years after the enumeration was made. In previous census-takings, from four to six years has been required for collating and finally publishing the immense mass of data collected concerning population, agriculture, and other matters of chief inquiry. Few people have paused to consider how vast are the computations necessary to arrive at what would appear to be simple and summary conclusions. Two or three thousand people are still at work in the census office at Washington tabulating the reports sent in by the local enumerators and agents. From time to time the Census Bureau completes and sends out bulletins covering some particular inquiry. Up to the beginning of November, there



MR. WILLIAM C. HUNT, OF THE CENSUS BUREAU.
(Chief statistician for population.)

had been issued 106 of these brochures. Thus, No. 103, issued on October 10, contained tables summing up the population of the country by sex, general nativity, and color. Number 106, issued on the last day of October, summarizes the population by school, militia, and voting ages. These bulletins contain information of the utmost value. Thus, the statistics show in an encouraging way the assimilative power of the United States as respects its foreign elements of

population. In 1900, only 13.7 per cent. of the total population was foreign-born. The native population had increased 22.5 per cent. in the decade, as against 12.4 per cent. for the foreign-born. The school-age tables reveal the interesting fact that for the entire country 95.4 per cent. of the population between the ages of five and twenty years is native-born, and only 4.6 is foreign-born. In the Southern States, as a rule, the foreign-born population of school age is only a small fraction of 1 per cent. In the State of New York it is 12 per cent., in Massachusetts 15.9, and in Connecticut 12.7. In New York, it is chiefly to be found in the metropolis, where the problems of education are on that account of a peculiar nature.

*Evidences
of Progress.*

Taking the country at large, it is obvious that with sufficient energy and intelligence applied to the work of elementary education it would be entirely possible to take the children of foreign-born parents and train them into thoroughgoing Americans, with a good use of the English language and a proper sense of the meaning and value of our citizenship. A careful examination of these population statistics in detail must greatly assist in the comprehension of the educational work that constitutes the principal task of our generation in this country. The race statistics show that the white population continues to grow appreciably faster than the colored. The mortality statistics, though confessedly far from accurate, for reasons beyond the power of the census office to control, show at least beyond a reasonable doubt that the general conditions of health improve from decade to decade, and that the average duration of life in this country is steadily increasing. Such data lend encouragement to further efforts in the direction of medical investigation and intelligent sanitary rules and regulations. Gradually improved methods as respects sewers, water-supply, control of infectious diseases, inspection of milk and food supplies, and improved knowledge of private as well as public hygiene, are working a profound revolution. The careful application of statistical tests proves such progress, and enables one community to profit by the experience of another.

*Statistics of
Negro Illit-
eracy*

Ap[ro]pos of the movement that is sweeping the entire South for the exclusion of illiterate negroes from the voting privilege, some of the tables of this bulletin of October 31 are of especial timeliness and interest. It must be assumed that the statistics are fairly correct, although it is not so easy as it might be thought at first blush to divide the literate from the illiterate and make a correct

count of the two classes. The man who can merely write his name and read a few words may, for all practical purposes, be as uneducated as the man who happens not to have learned to sign his name. According to this report, of the entire body of negro men above the age of twenty-one in the United States, 52.7 per cent. are literate and 47.3 are illiterate. As showing the results of American schools in the Northern States where the foreign-born population chiefly exists, it is well worth while to note the fact that, whereas 11.5 per cent. of the foreign-born white male population above the age of twenty-one is illiterate, only 2 per cent. of the men of voting age who were born in the United States of foreign parents are classed as illiterates; while of all the white men of voting age in the country born of native American parents, 5.8 per cent. are illiterate. Taking the negro males in the Southern States of voting age, the illiterates are 61.3 per cent. in Louisiana, 59.5 in Alabama, 56.4 in Georgia, 54.7 in South Carolina, 53.2 in Mississippi, 53.1 in North Carolina, 52.5 in Virginia, 49.5 in Kentucky, 47.6 in Tennessee, 45.1 in Texas, 44.8 in Arkansas, 42.7 in Delaware, 40.5 in Maryland, 39.4 in Florida, 37.8 in West Virginia, and 31.9 in Missouri. In New York, on the other hand, where there are a good many negro men of voting age, the percentage of illiteracy among them is only 11.3; while in Pennsylvania it is 17.5. In Kansas, whither a good many negroes have gone, the percentage among them of adult male illiteracy is 28.1. In the District of Columbia, which has a large negro population in fairly good economic circumstances, the percentage of male illiteracy is 26.1. The negro colony of Massachusetts numbers 40,000 souls, and only about 10 per cent. of the adult males are unable to read and write.

*Changes in
Relative Race
Population.*

Where the negro element is relatively small, as in the Northern States, its educational progress would seem to be very considerable. It is to be noted incidentally that in some of the Northern States the negro element is growing by migration from the South. Thus, there are now just about as many negroes in Pennsylvania as in Missouri, although twenty years ago there were almost twice as many in Missouri as in Pennsylvania. The negroes of New Jersey, whose adult males show an illiteracy of only 18.3 per cent., have almost doubled in numbers in the past twenty years. There are now more negroes in Massachusetts than in Delaware, although twenty years ago there were 50 per cent. more in Delaware. In the past twenty years the white population of Maryland has increased nearly 230,000, while the negro

population has increased less than 15,000. Virginia in twenty years has gained 312,000 white people, and has gained only 29,000 negroes. North Carolina in the same period has gained, in round figures, 400,000 white people and only 93,000 negroes. Tennessee has gained 400,000 white people and only 77,000 negroes. Missouri has gained 922,000 white people and less than 16,000 negroes. Kentucky has gained almost 500,000 white people and only 13,000 negroes.

*Negro Density
in the Far
South.*

These figures show well enough that the race problem is not destined to be a very formidable one,—whether from the political, the social, or the industrial point of view,—in the former slave States of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. The negro element in those States remains relatively stationary, while the white population is growing rapidly. If the negro communities in the Northern States like New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio are tending to increase by a considerable percentage, they are still very inconsiderable in comparison with the immense general growth of these prosperous States. It is in the States farther South that the negroes are making their principal gains. The State of largest negro preponderance ten years ago was South Carolina, where there were 149,117 negroes to every 100,000 white people. This relative proportion has fallen in ten years to 140,249. It is altogether likely that within twenty-five years the whites will outnumber the blacks in South Carolina. But in Mississippi, where ten years ago there were 136,287 blacks for every 100,000 whites, the proportion has increased to 141,552. These are the only two States now in which the negroes outnumber the whites, although in Alabama and Florida the relative proportion of negroes has increased. In Louisiana, on the other hand, the relative decrease of negroes has been very marked. Thus, ten years ago there were 100,143 negroes to each 100,000 whites, whereas the new census shows only 89,199 negroes to 100,000 whites. In Georgia, the proportions of the races have remained almost stationary, there being now 87,600 for every 100,000 whites, whereas ten years ago there were 87,781. In Alabama, there are now 82,636, and in Florida 77,600, blacks for every 100,000 whites. All this points toward the concentration of the colored population in the relatively low and warm regions of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. There has also been a greater proportionate increase of blacks than of whites in Arkansas; but the whites are almost three-quarters of the population, and the negro gain is unimportant.

*Alabama's
Constitution
Adopted.*

In Alabama,—where a little more than 14 per cent. of the adult male whites of American parentage are reported as illiterate, while 59.5 per cent. of the male negroes of voting age are illiterate,—it is declared that the new constitution was adopted by popular vote on November 11; and under the operation of the clauses relating to the franchise this entire mass of negro illiteracy will be at once excluded from the voting privilege. Most of the white illiterates will probably be able, under exceptional clauses, to place their names on the registration books. But after a limited period the system will work with practical equality, and every man of whatever race who knows enough to be morally entitled to exercise political privileges will be allowed to register and vote. These Southern franchise systems,—viewed broadly in their main features rather than narrowly in their minor details,—bid fair to be of advantage to both races. They supply the most powerful incentive to education and personal improvement. They create at once a bold and sweeping division between the enfranchised and the disfranchised, but they do not erect an arbitrary or difficult barrier. An object-lesson in the disadvantages of illiteracy will be constantly before the eyes of the rising generation of both races. The children of native-born Americans will be impelled to follow the example of the American-born children of foreign parents and acquire the rudiments of an ordinary education.

*Fresh Zeal for
Southern Edu-
cation.*

These new franchise laws come at a time when the most thoughtful and intelligent people of the South are more than ever determined to improve public-school facilities and promote in every way the cause of education. In pursuance of plans set on foot at the Southern Educational Conference, held last spring at Winston-Salem, N. C., a small gathering, composed principally of the members of the executive board of this movement, was held in New York last month, and was attended by some of the most prominent educators of the South. This meeting was so timed as to coincide with the meeting of the directors and officers of the Peabody Fund and the Slater Fund; and the work proposed to be carried on will be in harmony with these. Unlike the Peabody and Slater boards, this new Southern Education Board will not have funds to apportion in direct aid of schools, but it will gather facts, distribute information, and wage a deliberate and continuous propaganda in favor of educational progress. It will do everything in its power to persuade communities to tax themselves for schools, and it will interest itself in

plans for the provision of competent teachers. It will be prepared to show philanthropists and men of wealth how great is the need of money for educational work in the South, and it will also show how little of the educational benefices of the rich men of the country have gone to that portion of the United States where the need and the desert are greatest. For the relative poverty of the South, the responsibility belongs, not to that section, but to the entire country; and it is equally true that the peculiar burdens and problems imposed upon the South by the presence there of millions of negroes belong, of right, to the entire country,—since the North as well as the South was concerned in the origin of those burdens and problems.

Leaders and Aims of the New Movement. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond and Washington, who is the executive representative of the Peabody and Slater funds, will be the general supervising director of the work of the new Southern Education Board, Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New York, being chairman of the board, Mr. George Foster Peabody treasurer, and Dr. Charles D. McIver, of North Carolina, secretary. The work of investigation and of the dissemination of printed matter is to be carried on under direction of President Charles W. Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville. Coöperating as active directors in the field with Dr. Curry are President E. A. Alderman, of Tulane University, at New Orleans; President McIver, of the State Normal and Industrial College, at Greensboro, N. C.; and Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of the Normal and Agricultural Institute, at Hampton, Va. This movement is in hearty sympathy with all useful and valuable forms of education for both races, but it recognizes especially the necessity for radical improvement in the public schools for the children of all the people. It believes that the right kind of education is desirable for everybody, and that the best future of our democratic institutions calls for universal education more than for any other one thing. It believes especially in those kinds of education that fit men and women for practical life,—those that promote progress in agriculture and industry. It believes that the worst thing that can possibly happen to the negro race in the South is to have any large proportion of the white race kept low in the scale of human advancement through ignorance. The South is fortunate in having active and enthusiastic educational leaders of high accomplishments, broad views, and unselfish devotion. The North has contributed a great deal of money and much noble effort to the work of negro education in the South, but it ought also to contribute with like

generosity to the work of Southern white education. It is essential, furthermore, from this time on that Northern men in their educational work in the South for negroes should secure the constant sympathy, coöperation, and advice of the best Southern men in the States or communities where the schools in question are located. It is gratifying to learn from many sources that the institutions for negroes founded in the South by Northern philanthropists are constantly growing in favor, and that the motives and spirit of their work are much better understood among the Southern white people than in former years.

The Modern Trend of Education. More and more such institutions are adapting themselves to the real situation. Many of them have fairly grasped the idea that the purpose of education for the negro is to make him as good and useful a negro as possible rather than to make him an imitation white man. But the main fact is that the whole business of education, North and South, East and West,—whether for white men, black men, or red men,—is becoming transformed by new ideas to mean something much more and better than mere text-book stuffing. The business of education is to make capable citizens, decent and happy homes, good neighbors, and useful and efficient members of a workaday world. According to the new educational ideas, the young negro who knows some Latin and algebra, but who does not know how to plow corn with a mule, is not only an absurd and ridiculous object, but is probably not so well educated in the deep sense of the word as his illiterate brother who actually understands plain farm work and has the moral character to work faithfully. But a certain amount of book learning is not incompatible with practical training and economic efficiency, and these things should all go together.

Republican Victories in the West. The most important of the November elections was that of New York City, in which local issues alone were concerned and party politics not involved. The State elections showed no falling off in the prestige and strength of the Republican party. This was to have been expected, for several reasons. One of these was the assassination of President McKinley. The circumstances attending Mr. McKinley's death so impressed the country with the loftiness of the President's character that honor and credit were reflected upon the party of which he was the leader; while all the words and deeds of Mr. Roosevelt, as successor to Mr. McKinley, were so thoroughly approved by the country as in their turn to strengthen the position of the party in power. Another con-

dition favorable to Republican success was the continuance of general business prosperity, in spite of the partial failure of the corn crop. And still another ground for Republican victory lay in the fact that the Democratic party had not yet recovered from the factional differences caused by its alliance with the Populists under Mr. Bryan's leadership. The Democrats of Iowa and Nebraska adhered this year to Bryanism, with the result that Mr. Bryan's own State was carried by the Republicans, while the Republican majority in Iowa was unusually large for an off year. The new Iowa Legislature will contain about 125 Republicans and 25 Democrats. The plurality of the Governor-elect, Hon. Albert B. Cummins, was about 88,000. The Ohio campaign was quiet to the point of apathy. Governor Nash was reelected by a plurality over his Democratic opponent of nearly 68,000. The Republicans carried Hamilton County (Cincinnati), but the Democrats were successful in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), this being due to the energy with which Mayor Tom L. Johnson infused tax questions and other local issues into the campaign.



HON. A. B. CUMMINS.
(Gov.-elect of Iowa.)

Results in Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania, the campaign was rendered very unusual and important by reason of the fact that the Democrats had formed a fusion with independent Republicans in order to wage a campaign on purely State and local issues, with the object of reforming the corrupt conditions that have made Pennsylvania's political reputation so unsavory. It was not, however, a fortunate year in which to fight this particular battle, because the general and national considerations which were favorable to Republican success elsewhere came to the rescue of the regular Republican ticket in Pennsylvania. The plurality, however, of about 50,000 was a small one in view of the huge Republican majorities that Pennsylvania generally gives. The reform movement in the Philadelphia local contest was not successful, but it is left in good position for the greater contest of next year. Meanwhile, the Philadelphia reformers are very much gratified by the fact that certain amend-

ments to the State constitution of Pennsylvania were ratified at the polls, these amendments having been originally prepared by the Municipal League of Philadelphia, and their purpose being to pave the way for a personal registration law. The chief obstacle to municipal reform in Philadelphia hitherto has been the impossibility of getting an honest vote. According to the statements of the reformers, corroborated from time to time by admissions on the part of their opponents, election frauds on an enormous scale are regularly perpetrated in Philadelphia in the interest of a mercenary political organization that is far worse than Tammany has ever been in New York. These election frauds are difficult to prevent, because of the lack in Pennsylvania of any such system of advance registration of voters, with accompanying safeguards, as exists in New York and other States having large cities. In order to provide proper election laws it was found necessary to amend the Constitution.



HON. FRANKLIN MURPHY.
(Gov.-elect of New Jersey.)

The New State Elections Elsewhere.

Jersey. Republicans elected, by a plurality of more than 17,000, their excellent candidate for the governorship, Hon. Franklin Murphy. In Massachusetts, Gov. William Murray Crane was elected for the third time by a large majority, Hon. Josiah Quincy being the

Democratic candidate. The campaign was politely conducted, with compliments as weapons, like a battle of roses. In Connecticut, the principal matter of interest was the election of a constitutional convention. This convention will meet in Hartford early in January. The rural townships will rule it, and will be reluctant to give the cities fair representation. The Republicans of Rhode Island elected their State ticket, but the Democrats were successful in electing a mayor in Providence. The Democrats were thoroughly successful in Virginia, electing Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague to the governorship, and securing all but about ten seats in the Legislature. The negroes quite generally abstained from voting. The Democrats of Kentucky have secured a majority in the next Legislature, and will elect a Democrat to the seat in the United States Senate now held by Hon. W. J.

Deboe, Republican. Partisanship is still bitter in Kentucky, and the election of last month did not pass off without friction and many complaints of injustice and fraud. In Maryland, also, the Republicans complain that Democratic success was secured by trickery and conspiracy. The Democratic campaign was managed by Mr. Gorman, who seems to have made certain his return to the United States Senate. The Republicans charge that they would have carried the State by a satisfactory majority if many thousands of ballots which were honestly cast had not been thrown out of the count by Democratic election judges on the pretense that they were defectively or illegally marked. These allegations are made by Senator McComas, who was most prominent in the conduct of the Republican campaign. The opposition to ratifying the new constitution in Alabama did not prove a serious obstacle to the gentlemen who favored the document, managed the election, and counted the ballots.

New York's Great Municipal Victory. In New York city, the fusion ticket was completely successful. Although the result was called by the newspapers "overwhelming," and a "landslide," it should be noted that if between 2 and 3 per cent. of the voters who elected Mr. Low and the reform ticket had cast their ballots the other way Tammany would have been successful. Nevertheless, it is a very great victory when one considers that Mr. Low carried New York County, the home of Tammany, as well as Brooklyn, where all the conditions made his success much more probable. It is a thing that is now demonstrated beyond a doubt that the American metropolis can be aroused to a healthy interest in its own affairs, and that it possesses at last that corporate municipal self-consciousness that is necessary if the community is to govern itself and make progress. From being one of the worst governed of the great cities of the world, New York is now in a position to become one of the best governed. In some features it would be impossible, on short notice, to carry on municipal work in New York as efficiently as in the English and German cities; but in many other respects there is no reason to believe that Mayor Low's administration will not fully equal the best that can be found abroad, while in certain other important ways it may easily aspire to surpass them all, and to set an example for the world.

Mr. Low's Views and Plans. Mr. Low is not merely a man of high ideals, but he is also a man of great experience and observation, with mature knowledge of what can be done, as well

as of what it would be delightful to do if feasible. He has allowed the community to know that he thinks it possible to do very great things. He proposes to take the various departments of administration, in so far as he is responsible for them, and see, not merely that they are managed honestly in the negative sense, but that they are carried on efficiently in the sense in which Colonel Waring, under Mayor Strong's administration, managed the business of cleaning the streets and disposing of refuse and waste. No other city in the world spends money so freely upon public administration as New York. It is not so important that New York should spend less as that it should get more for its outlay. There is a great awakening on the school question, and we may expect to see unprecedented educational activity in New York during the next three or four years. In New York, as in the South and in the West, it is true that no other task of government is so important as that of provision of the right kind of education for all the children. New York, from some points of view, has been a dreadful warning. Mr. Low and his colleagues in the new administration will try to make it the leader of all American cities, and the pride of its citizens.

The Business Idea in City Government. The one great gain of the year 1901 in American politics and government is the triumph of the idea that our cities must no longer be made the football of the national parties. The best men everywhere have finally given up the idea that there is any advantage in having Republican or Democratic city government. Thus, Republican leadership in New York this year was exerted on behalf of non-partisanship, just as the best Democratic leadership in Philadelphia was exerted in the same interest. No better statement of the advantages of governing cities as business corporations, with campaigns fought on strictly local issues, could be desired than those which were made in the course of the recent campaign by men authorized to speak for the Republicans of the city and State of New York. These men had not committed themselves to this doctrine before; but they have now done it deliberately, and with no thought of retraction. Practically all the reputable Democratic leaders of New York have long held that same view. Whether or not this doctrine has actually carried the day in municipal elections throughout the country, it has everywhere made great gains, and the future is with it. In Philadelphia it lost the election, to be sure; but it gained substantial ground, and will make itself heard unmistakably next year in the mayoralty contest.

Mr. Low Exercising the Appointive Power. It is refreshing to have a Mayor of New York who goes about the work of selecting the heads of administrative departments on precisely the same principles that he has lately been employing as president of a great university in filling professorships or coöperating with the trustees in selecting the heads of the university's professional schools or other constituent departments. Mayor Strong,



Photo by Hollinger.

HON. GEORGE L. RIVES.

(Who will be Corporation Counsel.)

although he managed to make good appointments in the main, was handicapped by his theory that the offices should be distributed on some *pro-rata* plan to the different organizations and elements that had united in supporting him. Very much that is ingenious could be said in favor of Mayor Strong's plan; but when all is said the fact remains that the plan is wrong. Mr. Low's idea is that the people who supported him did so, not because they expected to be rewarded with offices, but because they wanted him to give the city the best possible government. But in order to do this he must appoint for every important place the very best man he can find, all things being considered. He showed what he meant by this in a manner that profoundly impressed the community when, a few days after the election, he announced his choice of the Hon. George L. Rives as corporation counsel, and Mr. Rives' acceptance. Mr. Rives was chairman of the commission ap-

pointed by Governor Roosevelt to make the revision of the city charter that now goes into effect. He has been intimately associated with President Low as a trustee of Columbia University, has served for years on the Rapid Transit Commission, was First Assistant Secretary of State at one time under President Cleveland, and was regarded by everybody in New York as an ideal man for corporation counsel, the only surprise being that he could be induced to take the office. The duties of the corporation counsel in a great city like New York are of the utmost importance in the safeguarding of public interests. The acceptance of Mr. Rives made it the more certain that men of the highest order of fitness and ability would follow his example and make some private sacrifices to aid Mr. Low and serve the city by accepting appointments to other departments of the city government.

San Francisco's Mayor-Elect.

While the New York municipal campaign naturally attracted world-wide attention, the people of the United States should know that a very interesting campaign was at the same time being waged on the other side of the continent, at San Francisco. So far as the election of a mayor was concerned, the result was a surprise to the business community. The Republicans and the Democrats had made regular nominations, but a third party of working men, known as the Union Labor party, had entered the field with a candidate of its own; and it elected him by a good plurality. His name is Eugene E. Schmitz. San Francisco newspapers seem to have deferred making Mr. Schmitz's close acquaintance until after the election. Thereupon they looked him up, found him admirable in every respect, and were frank enough to represent him in the most favorable and attractive light. The new mayor is not in any sense a labor agitator. He is an accomplished musician, and has for several years been the leader of an orchestra connected with one of the San Francisco theaters. He has been at the same time the manager of a small manufacturing business. As many of our readers are aware, San Francisco has recently been afflicted with labor troubles, accompanied by protracted and stubborn strikes. The trade-unions had thus been brought together in unusual harmony and strength. In his capacity as leader of the orchestra, Mr. Schmitz had served as president of the Musicians' Union; while in his other capacity as manager of a gas-engine works he had employed union labor and maintained harmony. He had always been a Republican in politics, but along with many other people in San Francisco he believed both parties to be locally boss-ridden. Thus, he readily ac-



HON. EUGENE E. SCHMITZ.
(Elected Mayor of San Francisco.)

cepted the Union Labor nomination, and he declares that he owed his election to the support of independent Republicans and Democrats.

An Attractive Personality. Mr. Schmitz was born in San Francisco, is thirty-seven years old, is a thrifty, upright, and intelligent citizen, and, according to San Francisco papers, a man of most attractive personality. It is said of him that "he is an athlete, given to fifty-mile tramps across country, fond of hunting, and expert at fishing and swimming." The views that he expresses touching municipal ownership, the control of franchises, and other municipal questions do not seem to us to differ one whit from those of Mayor Low and the Citizens' Union of New York. To quote again, it is said of him that "he stands for the building of a big city water-works system, for more and better public schools, for a reform in the police department, and for a business administration." His constant motto—and it is one that has special pertinence to conditions in San Francisco—is "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Although elected on a labor ticket, he disavows the idea that he represents a class interest. San Francisco's new charter, fully described in this magazine for May, 1899, affords opportunities for good government that it is to be hoped Mayor Schmitz may improve to the utmost.

A Stoker as Mayor of Bridgeport. The city of Bridgeport, Conn., is not so important as New York or San Francisco; but it has 75,000 people, and is a typical American manufacturing town. It also has had a municipal election, and it has chosen as mayor a man who had for twenty-eight years been shoveling coal into the furnaces of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine factory. He kept steadily at his stoking until the very eve of the election; yet he had a greater majority than was ever before given to a Mayor of Bridgeport. It seems to have been a triumph of sterling honesty. Denis Mulvihill had represented his ward in the City Council for some years, and had developed, it is said, a great talent for disturbing perpetrators of all sorts of small jobbery at the public expense. He was a plain and humble working man, but he was shrewd and had hard sense. The more unpopular he became in the council itself, so the story goes, the more he was admired in the community at large. Thus, the Democratic nomination for the mayoralty this year came to him wholly unsought on his part, and it is said that many independent Republicans, including some ex-mayors and



MR. DENIS MULVIHILL.
(The new Mayor of Bridgeport.)

prominent professional men, supported him. He understands his own limitations in matters outside of local finance, but it is said that he also understands upon what men to rely for wise and intelligent advice. Thus, the Bridgeport victory, although won by a stoker rather than by a university president, also seems to signify the revolt of the community against the sort of men who are in politics for "their own pockets all the time." The trouble with Mr. Richard Croker has not been so much his lack of Mr. Low's education and accomplishments as his lack of Denis Mulvihill's views touching what is due to the community. The voters are learning to discriminate.

*Rodenbeck,
of Rochester.*

There have been some other interesting municipal contests, one of them being in the city of Rochester, N. Y., where a complicated party situation resulted in the nomination by the Republicans of a young man named



HON. A. J. RODENBECK.

Adolph J. Rodenbeck on a platform as independent and clean-cut as Seth Low himself could have formulated. The issue turned largely upon the question of standing by the non-partisan school board that had introduced reforms in the local system of education. Mr. Rodenbeck and the Republicans stood by the board, while the Democrats came out for the old plan of treating the schools as party spoils. Mr. Rodenbeck was elected mayor by a gratifying majority, and the non-partisan school board was vindicated. Mr. Rodenbeck was born in Rochester thirty-nine years ago. He has been in the State Legislature for the past three years, and has performed a service that should interest lawyers all over the United States in acting, with conspicuous industry and success, as chairman of the special committee on the revision of the laws of the State. He was recently invited to a professorship in the law school of Cornell University, this fact sufficiently indicating his high standing personally and professionally. In Rochester, then, as in New York City, there has been victory for the new ideas of municipal government on the highest plane of efficiency as well as integrity. The battle has also been won for the best sort of modern school administration.

*Buffalo, After
the Fair.*

In the closing days of the Pan-American Exposition, the city of Buffalo was engaged in a municipal campaign which resulted in a very pronounced victory for the ticket nominated by the Republicans, at the head of which was the Hon. Erastus C. Knight, Comptroller of the State of New York, who will now give up his important State office at Albany in order to return to his home city as mayor. Although the Pan-American Exposition was not a financial success in the direct sense of receiving gate money enough to pay its great bill of expenses, it brought much deserved honor and renown upon Buffalo, and in indirect ways it will be found to have been worth to that enterprising community all that it cost. Buffalo will be a finer and more intelligent city through many generations to come in consequence of the varied impulses of a progressive nature that its people will have derived from their beautiful and instructive exposition.

*St. Louis, Be-
fore the Fair.*

St. Louis, meanwhile, is making large appropriations for its exposition of 1903; and in the face of all declarations to the contrary it declares that the show can be ready at the appointed time. On October 22 a popular election was held in St. Louis on a series of amendments to the charter, the principal object being to provide for public improvements on a comprehensive scale in preparation for the great exposition. A complete new sewer system, filtration of the public water-supply, extensive street-paving, and other improvements are in contemplation.

A matter of great importance to the people of the city of Chicago is the decision recently rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois which compels the assessing authorities to fix a proper valuation for tax purposes upon the assets, including franchises, of twenty-three Chicago corporations that control street railways, telephone service, and gas and electric supplies. It has been stated that this decision would add more than \$200,000,000 to the sum total of the assessment roll for Chicago, and some millions to the yearly public revenue. The suit which led to this decision was brought by two young women school-teachers on behalf of a teachers' association, their motive being the lack of sufficient money in the municipal treasury to meet the proper expenses of the public-school system. The tax-dodging of franchise corporations is one of the most scandalous phases of our municipal and political life. A very great lesson lies in the fact that this splendid triumph over hideous fraud

and corruption has now been carried through, not by the wealthy and experienced citizens of Chicago, or by professional municipal reformers,



Miss Margaret Haley. Miss Catharine Goggin.
THE TWO CHICAGO SCHOOL-TEACHERS WHO WON THE
VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE.

but by energetic women school-teachers. No measure could have been more truly conservative and palpably equitable than the franchise-tax law passed by the New York Legislature some two years ago and supported and signed by Governor Roosevelt. But the corporations have been evading payment of their taxes, and resorting to legal technicalities that make for delay.

Among the qualities that make President Roosevelt a successful executive officer is the promptness with which he deals with a difficult situation. There are many cases where hesitation, or too long a balancing of considerations, only multiplies trouble. A capital illustration was afforded last month when President Roosevelt ended a controversy that was threatening to become serious by announcing the appointment of a new collector of the port of New York, who will not enter upon the duties of his office until next April. The retention of the present collector, Mr. Bidwell, was urged with all possible earnestness by the New York Senators, Messrs. Platt and Depew; and their position was strengthened by the fact that President McKinley had practically agreed to keep Mr. Bidwell in this exceedingly important office for another four years. It is not necessary here to go into the grounds upon which, in certain quarters, Mr. Bidwell was strongly opposed. The famous controversy between Conkling and Platt on the one hand and Garfield and Blaine on the other, twenty years ago, grew out of Garfield's appointment to this office of a man whom Conkling and Platt did not indorse. If Mr. Roosevelt, after looking into the case, had decided to

retain Bidwell, the country would have supported him without question. But he will be especially admired for the political sagacity and courage that ended a highly strained situation with the naming of a good man who is friendly to everybody concerned. So long as the matter was open, it invited ever-swelling floods of discussion among the newspapers and politicians; and it forced itself upon the Senators and the President in such a way as to demand an appreciable part of their time. The appointment of State Senator Nevada N. Stranahan merely caused a day's talk, met with acquiescence, and left the skies quite clear. The whole subject will be ancient history when this magazine is in the hands of its readers, some two weeks after Stranahan's appointment.



HON. NEVADA N. STRANAHAN.
(Newly appointed Collector of the Port of New York.)

The new appointee has made a favorable record in the Legislature of New York, was chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities when Mr. Roosevelt was governor, and will occupy the same position this coming winter.

Li Hung Chang died on November 7. He was an old man, not far short of fourscore years, and his physical infirmities had been great for some time past. But his ability and experience made his services necessary to China in the negotiations for peace with the foreign powers after the Boxer rebellion and the joint expedition to Peking. He had made his way from ordinary beginnings, through

*Career of Li
Hung Chang.*

the system of competitive examinations for public office by which men rise in China. He had become military secretary to a famous Chinese general and statesman, and thus his own military career began. He got more honor and reward than any one else out of the Taiping rebellion, although the success of his army was really due to the fact that it was drilled and officered by Englishmen and Americans. In 1867 he suppressed the Shangtung rebellion, and subsequently was given the most important viceroyalty in China. Thus he advanced from one honor or office to another, until in 1880 he became the grand secretary of state, and virtually head of the Chinese empire. The continuity of his public career was doubtless due to the fact that he had more military strength than any other man in China, and could hold his own against intriguing enemies. He had the advantage, furthermore, of knowing, as few other Chinese statesmen did, a good deal about Europe and America. He was at the height of his power when the war with Japan broke out, and although he negotiated the peace at the end of it, China's defeat cost him much of his prestige.

Of late years it had been commonly believed that Li Hung Chang was constantly working in the interest of Russia; and this was alleged against him, especially in England, in a manner calculated to reflect upon his loyalty to his own country. It does not follow at all, however, that there was anything corrupt or unpatriotic in Li Hung Chang's dealings with Russia in respect to Manchuria or to railway concessions. He must have seen that, to a certain extent, at least, Russia's advance was both inevitable and desirable. It is said, however, that just before his death he had been engaged in a violent altercation with the new Russian ambassador, M. Lessar, over the terms of the uncompleted Manchurian treaty. A dispatch from Peking of November 18 reported that Prince Ching, who is now in authority, had received instructions from the Empress Dowager, who remains at Kai-Fong-Fu, to conclude the treaty. This probably implied acceptance of the terms upon which Russia had insisted. Just what those terms are we may not know for some time; but they certainly did not involve the fixing of a date for the termination of Russia's occupancy of the great Manchurian country. Russia, it is true, has not been in Manchuria very long; but judging from the way she is operating in that region we should say that she would evacuate only at some possible time in the distant future when the yellow race became powerful enough to turn the tide.



LI HUNG CHANG.

*Light on
Manchuria.*

Any American who wishes to understand what the Russians are doing in Manchuria, and to grasp the matter so firmly and understandingly that he can shut his eyes and see it all, must read a series of papers from the pen of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, now appearing in the *Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia. Mr. Beveridge's first article in this series appeared on November 16. This energetic and brilliant young statesman, who took his seat in the Senate two years ago with a remarkable knowledge of the Philippine situation based upon several months of travel and study on the ground, has now been spending the half-year since Congress adjourned in revisiting the far East, going this time by way of Europe, and crossing Siberia and Manchuria under circumstances which gave him an intimate acquaintance with the newest aspects of the expansion movements of the Russian empire. Hardly any other man in public life has Mr. Beveridge's power of vivid statement; and we are to learn through these notable papers in the *Post* that Russia has not been butchering peaceful Chinamen in Manchuria, but that she has been suppressing the most formidable brigandage in the world, and that she is transforming Manchuria into a land of peace and order, where Chinamen as well as Russians will have security in the cultivation of the fields and in the enjoyment of their homes. It is important to have the real facts.

Another Testimony. Treaties or no treaties, the Russians are going to defend their new railroad across Manchuria, and their Cossacks and railway guards will prove pioneer colonists. We publish elsewhere a brief account by Mr. Alfred Stead of a journey made by him a few weeks ago in the other direction, it being his privilege, through Russian courtesy, to travel from Peking by the new line across Manchuria to a connection with the great trans-Siberian line, and thus on to St. Petersburg. His observations, like those of Senator Beveridge, are distinctly favorable to the method and to the spirit with which the Russians are building railroads in the far East, and turning what were once regarded as vast and dreary wastes into what within a very few years will be a region of great productivity. The Russian development of Manchuria in the present state of the civilized world would seem to be a beneficent rather than an ill-omened fact. We are a good deal concerned, nevertheless, in this country by reason of our having a considerable trade in Manchuria that we would like to keep and to increase. Under the fixed low tariff of the Chinese empire our Manchurian trade would have a bright outlook; but wholly detached from China and placed by Russia under a different tariff régime, the Manchurian market might soon be lost to American merchants. It is the duty of our Government, therefore, to do what it can,—not to keep Russia out of Manchuria, for she is already there to stay, but to keep the region open, if possible, to our trade. The State Department is quite alive to the importance of our Oriental commerce, and will do what it can to preserve the open door in Manchuria.

The Actual Settlement with China. China is now actually at work on the forty-year task of earning and collecting the indemnity money. The first payment of interest on the 450,000,000 taels is to take place on the 1st of next July. Information is now at hand which makes possible a deliberate summing up of the work of the plenipotentiaries in arranging the final settlement. First, China is officially notified that it has satisfied the powers in the matter of punishing the men chiefly guilty of the Boxer uprising. This, of course, means confession of impotence; for China has not really punished the principal offenders, and the European powers, in spite of their original demands, have virtually admitted that there is no way to get at Prince Tuan and the other principal criminals. The indemnity is large,—much more than China ought to be made to pay; but she will probably keep solvent and work it out under the system devised. She is to discharge the debt in thirty-nine annual install-

ments. A commission of foreign bankers, consisting of a delegate from each power concerned, is to receive the money and make proper distribution. The money is to be raised by a slight increase of the tariff on various maritime imports, and some other specified taxes. Most if not all the money that is to be applied to payments on this new obligation will be collected through the imperial maritime customs service, which has so long been under the management of Sir Robert Hart, with many European officers. Provided peace and order should be maintained, there seems no reasonable doubt as to the regular payment of the interest and the annual portions of the principal.

Outlook for Peace and Order. As to the maintenance of order, the Chinese Government has taken various precautions, and among other things it has forbidden for a short term the importation of arms and ammunition. Local officials everywhere are to be held to strict responsibility for the slightest reappearance of the anti-foreign troubles. Furthermore, the position of foreigners in Peking is improved by permission given to the legations to maintain permanent guards, and to fortify that quarter of the city which is now placed under their exclusive control. China agrees to destroy the Taku forts, and to maintain free communication between Peking and the sea, and permits the foreign powers, for the sake of maintaining such free communication, to occupy twelve specified and desirable points on the route from the mouth of the river up to the capital, among them Tientsin.

Other Chinese Notes. Sir Robert Hart is now in active charge of the collection of the increased revenues of the imperial customs department. The opportunity is a very favorable one for the establishment of an American bank in China, with headquarters presumably at Shanghai. Mr. Rockhill, who has returned to this country, has pointed out the desirability of such an institution. If properly organized so as to meet Secretary Gage's approval, it is likely that the American share from time to time of China's indemnity would be handled through such an institution. The Empress Dowager's birthday fell on November 20. It was announced that the court would soon after that event set forth upon its return to the capital. It was reported that the Japanese Government, working through the viceroys of the southern provinces of China, had prevailed upon the Dowager Empress to oppose the Manchurian treaty unless its terms were made known to the ministers of the other powers and approved by them. It was

further said that it was over this idea that Li Hung Chang and M. Lessar were in hot dispute.

However that may be, there is some reason to think that Japan may conclude to accept the situation and try to make the best of it. The Japanese have sent a commercial commission to Russia to see what can be done to develop trade between the two

*Japan's
Position.*



THE MARQUIS ITO, FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.

countries. The Marquis Ito, Japan's greatest statesman, has recently visited this country, and he was one of the men upon whom Yale University conferred a degree on the occasion of the biennial celebration. Ito, next to Li Hung Chang, has been the most famous Oriental statesman of recent times. But the comparison is scarcely a felicitous one, for Ito as a statesman can be measured by Occidental standards and bear the test, while Li Hung Chang could not. His presentation of far Eastern problems while in this country was worthy of attention. He holds it to be the mission of Japan to mediate between the diametrically different civilizations of the East and the West, and thus to help to maintain the world's peace. He made the very interesting remark that for a thousand years or so Japan had had only three conflicts with outside nations,

—once when she repelled the army of Kublai Khan 700 years ago, next when at war with Korea some 300 years ago, and last when recently at war with China. If Japan can be placated with respect to Korea, she will doubtless become reconciled to Russia's operations in Manchuria.

*England and
Russia in the
Far East.*

The English have been almost hopelessly at sea for some time past as respects their general Asiatic policy. It seems almost impossible for them to break away from their tradition of opposing Russia on principle at every point. If, indeed, one were to express in a single sentence what has seemed to the world at large to be the actuating theory of British foreign policy, it has been to try always and everywhere to thwart the plans of other countries. This policy has been carried so far that England is bitterly and passionately hated by the people of almost every one of the Continental states of Europe. Yet on so many grounds is England preëminently worthy of admiration and respect, that with a different sort of statesmanship guiding her affairs she might soon convert her enemies to friends. Above all things, it is to her interest to come to a good understanding with Russia. Even the *London Times* has now taken up this idea in the tone of advocacy. It is suggested that England cease to thwart Russia's policy, recognize the position of Russia in Manchuria and Mongolia, secure for Japan an exclusive sphere of influence in Korea, and obtain Russian and Japanese recognition, in turn, of England's claim to predominance of influence in the Yang-tse Valley.

*England and
Russia in
Afghanistan.*

But even if England could come to terms with Russia in the far East, there would remain three other strained situations, each one of which at the present moment is of surpassing interest. One of these is the Afghanistan situation, in view of the death of the powerful old *Amcer*, Abdur Rahman Khan, and the succession of his untried son and heir. The English are apprehensive lest there be truth in the reports that Russia proposes to take advantage of England's preoccupation in South Africa, and of the new régime in Afghanistan, to push forward her imperial picket line, so to speak, and to carry out her projects of railroad-building across the frontier into the heart of Afghanistan. Several Afghan feeders to her great trans-Caspian line of railway have been projected on paper. The fact, of course, is that here again England and Russia should cease making faces at each other, and should frankly coöperate. England's lines should be pushed up from India, and the Russian lines should connect

with them. Whether the plan of an independent buffer state is a good one or not, there is nothing gained for either empire by refusal to connect the railway systems.

England, Russia, and Germany in the Persian Gulf. In some respects the most interesting of all these strained points between England and Russia has to do with Persia, Arabia, and access to deep water on the Persian Gulf. Russian merchants have made the traffic of Persia their own, and it is Russian policy to build a railroad across Persia to touch Tabriz and Hamadán, with a branch to Teheran, and to reach an outlet on the Persian Gulf. England, Turkey, and Germany are taking an acute interest in this situation, inasmuch as all of them think themselves vitally affected. Germany is building a road across Turkey in Asia from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf, and the English are hoping to pass that way in due time with a road from Egypt to India. The fact is that these projects are not incompatible with one another. On the contrary, the realization of each would promote the commercial success of the others. As for Turkey, all such railroad-building would add to her military and financial strength. The foreign offices of Europe should cease to be governed on obsolete principles. We live in a new age of progress and development, in which great things are to be accomplished through the spirit of good-will and coöperation. The Persian Gulf ought to be a grand international focus of trade; and the more railroad and steamship lines centering there the better. On this topic see the article elsewhere in this number on "The Bagdad Railway Project."



HAPPY HABIBULLAH, THE NEW AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: "Are you there? Are you Habibullah? I hear you're going to increase your army and reduce your taxes. I do wish you'd tell me how you're going to do it. It's just what I want to know."

From the *Westminster Budget*.

The Balkan Question.

Less acute just now, but more difficult than the other causes of strain between England and Russia, is the situation in southeastern Europe. Russia aspires to predominant influence in the Balkans and to ultimate possession of Constantinople. It has been England's traditional policy to thwart Russia in that quarter. Of late, England's old position as protector of Turkey has been to a considerable extent superseded by Germany, which has great commercial aspirations in that part of the world and proposes to check Russia's advance. As for the Russians, they are evidently much more concerned about the Germans in Asiatic Turkey and their influence in Constantinople than about the English. It is plain enough that England's principal interest lies in maintaining her passage through the Mediterranean; and with her strong positions at Gibraltar, in the islands, and in Egypt, it would seem as if she might easily afford to allow Russia and Germany to settle their conflicting aspirations as best they can, England's real interest not being in any manner imperiled.

Turkey's Demoralization. The Turkish Government, meanwhile, is in so demoralized a state that the European powers may be compelled in the near future to deal with it as a question of abating an unbearable nuisance. The powers will certainly have to pay some penalty for past negligences. They should have dealt more efficiently with the Cretan question, and should not have allowed the Turks to invade and humiliate Greece. They should have intervened vigorously at the time of the Armenian massacres, and thus have saved Asia Minor from the conditions of anarchy which now prevail there. Brigandage was never so rife, and all classes of the population, whether Turks or Armenians, are the victims of terrible disorder. It is alleged that the local military police forces throughout Asia Minor are in partnership with the brigands,—a sort of Tammany system on a widespread scale. The Turkish police, however, have an excuse in the fact that for more than a year they have not been paid any wages. All taxes collected in Asia Minor must now be sent direct to Constantinople, and nothing goes back to pay local officials, soldiers, and policemen. These men must, therefore, pick up what they can, and they employ the familiar New York system of sharing the spoils of crime. Although brigandage in European Turkey is by no means so rife as in Asia Minor, it has had more outside notice of late, owing to the great amount of discussion that has been caused by the effort to secure the release of the American missionary,

Miss Stone. It is difficult to understand the motives of those who have insisted upon discussing this question as if it were one primarily of governments and international politics. It has been with some measure of bewilderment, for instance, that the well-informed reader has noted the denunciations of Bulgaria in many American newspapers, and the suggestions that our Government might send a punitive expedition against that principality. The fact, of course, is that the government of Bulgaria has been making extraordinary efforts to capture the brigands and rescue Miss Stone. The only question at issue has been whether or not such efforts should cease while the Americans, during an indefinite period, were trying to collect ransom money by popular subscription and trying to carry on negotiations with the brigands. Bulgaria has made amazing progress since its emancipation from the degradation of Turkish misrule, and its efforts have been entitled to the warmest admiration of the American people. Brigandage is due to the demoralization of adjacent districts under Turkish rule.

*The
French
Expedition.*

After a breach for three months in the diplomatic relations between France and Turkey, M. Constans started from Paris on November 20 to resume his duties as ambassador at Constantinople. A naval demonstration on the part of France had settled all outstanding issues with "neatness and dispatch." It is scarcely necessary to sun up again the original grounds of controversy. Various claims were due from the Turkish Government to French citizens, while repeated promises to pay were as repeatedly broken. The return of M. Constans to Paris in August did not have the effect that was hoped for. On



A VERY SICK BIRD.—From the *Herald* (Boston).

October 31, the entire French Mediterranean squadron left Toulon, Admiral Caillard being in command. It was not said officially that the fleet was destined for Turkish waters, but merely that it had sailed under sealed orders. At once a telegram came to the French foreign office



ADMIRAL CAILLARD, OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

from Constantinople, saying that the Sultan accepted all French claims. Nevertheless, the French admiral was allowed to follow out his instructions; and, on November 5, his squadron arrived at the Turkish island of Mitylene, which lies off the coast of Asia Minor, not very far from the great port of Smyrna; and possession was taken at once of the custom-house. The Turkish Government needed no further arguments, and not only accepted all previous claims, but admitted new demands on the part of France, and made various grants, especially as touching French schools and religious establishments in the Turkish empire, that had previously been sought in vain. On November 11, Admiral Caillard's squadron sailed away from Mitylene. The French people were much pleased over this successful demonstration, and the ministry of Waldeck-Rousseau was strengthened in consequence. French influence at Constantinople will have been much increased; and it remains to be seen what bearing this may have on Germany's position there, which for several years has been very prominent.



THE CITADEL AND HARBOR OF MITYLENE, THE OBJECTIVE POINT OF THE FRENCH FLEET LAST MONTH.

England and Ireland. Mr. John Redmond, who has been visiting the Irish organizations in the United States in his capacity of leader of the Irish Nationalists and their spokesman in Parliament, seems to assume a tone toward England very different from that of Mr. Parnell, or even of many of the prominent Irishmen now supposed to be following his leadership without question. These men, like Mr. Michael Davitt, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and Mr. Blake, have been regarded in America at least as loyal citizens of the United Kingdom and the British empire, whose argument merely was that matters of strictly Irish concern should be dealt with in a local parliament at Dublin. Home Rule in this sense would not imply in any degree the disruption of the British power. But Mr. John Redmond seems to be presenting the Irish cause in a different way. His utterances breathe a spirit of intense hostility to England, and, if we mistake not, he says nothing to discourage the talk of armed rebellion at the first favorable opportunity. The new Irish movement has succeeded in putting an end to recruiting among the Irish for the South African war. Hatred of England has gone so far that Col. Arthur Lynch, who has until lately been fighting with the Boers against England in South Africa, has been put forward as a candidate for Parliament against Mr. Horace Plunkett at a by-election in Galway. This feeling even took so extreme a form last month as the proposal to elect President Krüger as an Irish member of the British Parliament. Elsewhere in this number we publish an article on Mr. Redmond and the Irish Parliamentary position. To the threat that Ireland's representation at Westminster may be reduced, Mr. Redmond replies that his movement would be no less annoying. The Irish politicians themselves hold that the extreme methods they adopt are the only ones that make any impression upon English sentiment. Local home rule in the form of elective county government seems to have been inaugurated successfully in Ireland, and the land question has been put in the way of

gradual solution, through the land courts that adjust the rents and the governmental machinery that buys up estates and sells farms to tenants on easy terms. It is not quite clear, even to old-time Irish sympathizers in the United States, just why the Irish movement at the present time should take on so virulent a form. The compactness, however, of the Irish Parliamentary party is to be admired as a triumph of race feeling and of capacity for organization over factional tendencies.

Politics in England.

The political situation in England is altogether unprecedented. It would be hard to name any ministry in fifty years that was ever half so unpopular as the present one, yet remained in office. The poor opinion in which Lord Salisbury's cabinet is now held in England is only surpassed by the utter feebleness and helplessness of the Liberal opposition. The Conservative government must remain at the helm, because there is nothing whatever in sight that could take its place. There is hardly a Conservative newspaper left in England that does not now criticise the administration almost as freely as do the Liberal papers. English consols, which a few years ago were considered the soundest and most desirable securities in the world, and which always sold above par, were quoted on the London Stock Exchange last month at about 91. It was the opinion of the majority of the cabinet that the government's credit was very adversely affected by the pessimistic speech made by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in which he foreshadowed the need of further loans and new taxes in a way that added to the gloom of the foggiest November ever known in England.

Other English Topics.

The dismissal of General Buller from the command of the First Army Corps, to which he had just been appointed, has absorbed an almost incredible amount of attention which our English friends might better have bestowed upon more vital matters.

Undoubtedly, General Buller is one of the best of the older British officers, in spite of his misfortunes in South Africa. Having appointed



GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH.

(Now appointed to command of the First Army Corps.)

him, the government should not have weakened under criticism, but should have stood by its man. He has been succeeded by General French, who seems to be about the only English general whose reputation has not been injured in South Africa. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall (who are to be known in future as the Prince

and Princess of Wales) were welcomed back to England with great acclaim after their long voyage, but the celebration of their arrival was marred by the news of another British reverse in South Africa. During last month the newspapers were full of alarming rumors about the health of King Edward. It was reported that he had a throat trouble of a cancerous nature, and the reports were as persistently denied.

There is no very decisive news from the South African war. Lord Kitchener's constant appeal for fresh troops has not been met by an energetic war department in London. The persistence of the Boers continues to compel the respect and admiration of the whole world, although their cause is now, humanly speaking, quite hopeless. There is no sign whatever of any movement on the part of European powers in the direction of intervention. A very bitter discussion has been raging in England over the harshness of Kitchener's refugee-camp policy and the frightful death rate among the women and children who have been driven from the devastated farm regions to these points of concentration. In Cape Colony, under martial law, executions for treason continue to be frequent. Thus far, the Boers have shown remarkable self-control in not adopting a policy of reprisals. Since they are unable to hold the prisoners they take, they have no other recourse except to let them go free. The British, on the other hand, now have safely sequestered as military prisoners the great bulk of all the men who have borne arms in the Boer cause,—that is to say, they now hold 42,000 such prisoners, and it is estimated that perhaps 11,000 more have been disposed of by death or severe wounds. It is possible that 10,000 are left fighting, but this is mere guesswork.



THE DESTRUCTION OF GENERAL BOTHA'S FARMHOUSE,—BLOWN UP BY GUN-COTTON BY BRITISH TROOPS.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From October 21 to November 19, 1901.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

October 21.—The Schley court of inquiry resumes its sessions at Washington.... President Roosevelt appoints George E. Koester (Gold Dem.) collector of internal revenue for South Carolina.

October 24.—Admiral Schley takes the stand in his own defense in the court of inquiry.... The Illinois Supreme Court decides that Chicago corporation franchises are subject to taxation.

October 27.—Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, announces his return to the Republican party.

October 28.—The United States Court of Claims decides that the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania are entitled to be reimbursed by the United States Treasury for interest and expenses on certain loans made during the Civil War for the equipment of troops.

October 29.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, is put to death by electricity at Auburn, N. Y.

October 31.—The case of Admiral Schley in the court of inquiry is completed.

November 4.—The taking of testimony is finished by the Schley court of inquiry, and the argument of counsel begun.

November 5.—Elections are held in thirteen States; in Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Rhode Island, the legislatures chosen are Republican; in Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia, Democratic; as the legislatures now chosen will elect United States Senators in Kentucky and Maryland, a gain of two Democratic members in the federal Senate seems assured. Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Rhode Island elect Republican governors; Virginia elects a Democratic governor; Pennsylvania elects the Republican candidates for State treasurer and judge of the Supreme Court; Nebraska elects the Republican candidate for Supreme Court judge; Mississippi elects the Democratic candidates for State treasurer and secretary of State (a special election); Connecticut elects delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, to meet at Hartford on the first Wednesday of January, 1902. In the New York City election, Seth Low, the anti-Tammany fusion candidate, is chosen mayor by a plurality of 30,000; the other fusion candidates for city offices are also successful, and a majority of the Board of Aldermen is elected by the same party; William Travers Jerome is chosen district attorney of New York County by a plurality of 16,000. In San Francisco,



PREMIER BOND, OF NEW-
FOUNDLAND.

Eugene E. Schmitz, the candidate of the Union Labor party, is elected mayor by a plurality of 4,000. Charles F. Grainger (Dem.) is elected mayor of Louisville, Ky., by a plurality of 7,000. Erastus C. Knight (Rep.) is elected mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., by a plurality of 5,000; Republican mayors are also elected in the New York cities of Albany, Oswego, Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica.

Following are the names of the governors-elect:

Iowa.....	Albert B. Cummins (Rep.).
Massachusetts.....	Winthrop Murray Crane (Rep.).*
New Jersey.....	Franklin Murphy (Rep.).
Ohio.....	George K. Nash (Rep.).*
Rhode Island.....	William Gregory (Rep.).*
Virginia.....	Andrew J. Montague (Dem.).

*Re-elected.

November 7.—The closing argument is made in the Schley court of inquiry.... Thirty federal convicts engaged in building a new prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., overpower their guards and escape; one of the guards and a convict are killed; others are wounded.

November 9.—William F. Willoughby is appointed treasurer of Porto Rico.

November 10.—Gen. Bartolome Maso is adopted by the Cuban Democratic party as its candidate for the presidency.

November 11.—The new Alabama constitution is ratified at the polls by a majority of nearly 30,000.... The Schley court of inquiry begins its secret sessions.

November 14.—President Roosevelt announces that in appointments to the army, the navy, and the colonial service political considerations will have no weight.

November 15.—President Roosevelt appoints Nevada N. Stranahan (Rep.) to succeed Collector of the Port George R. Bidwell at New York

on April 1, 1902.... Mayor-elect Low, of New York City, announces that George L. Rives will be named as corporation counsel on January 1, 1902.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

October 22.—The British war office officially announces that, in consequence of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's speech at Westminster on October, 10 he is relieved of his command of the First Army Corps and



GOV. WILLIAM GREGORY, OF
RHODE ISLAND.

(Re-elected on November 5.)



MR. CECIL J. RHODES, WITH MR. ALFRED BEIT, HIS BUSINESS PARTNER.

placed on half-pay; Gen. Sir John French is appointed to succeed him....The French Chamber reassembles; a bill is presented in favor of fixing a minimum wage for miners; the bill is opposed by the government and lost by 67 votes.

October 25.—The Uruguay Chamber discusses the budget for the current financial year.

October 26.—The Hungarian Parliament reassembles....The Japanese Government issues bonds to the amount of 16,500,000 yen (\$8,250,000).

October 28.—The French Chamber of Deputies discusses a bill for bounties on shipping.

November 8.—Yuan Shi Kai, governor of Shangtung Province, is appointed by the Chinese Imperial Government to succeed Li Hung Chang as viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li Province, and Wang Wen Shao is appointed successor to Earl Li as plenipotentiary.

November 10.—Municipal elections in Spain are generally carried by supporters of the government.

November 12.—The Camorra, described as "the Tammany Hall of Naples," is defeated by a small majority in the municipal elections, the city having been administered for the past two years by the Italian Government.

November 17.—The appointment of Said Pasha as Grand Vizier of Turkey is announced....The Spanish Senate passes a bill prohibiting free silver coinage.

November 19.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, British Liberal leader, attacks the Boer war policy of the government....The Colombian Liberals make an unexpected attack on Colon and capture the public offices.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

October 22.—The Pan-American Congress opens in the city of Mexico.

October 26.—It is officially announced in Russia that an agreement has been concluded with China as to Manchuria.

October 27.—Negotiations with the Bulgarian brigands for the release of Miss Stone, the American missionary held captive by them, are reported as progressing....Chile is reported as mobilizing her army, and the Argentine Republic as coaling and provisioning her fleet.

October 28.—A commission of Japanese traders and exporters visits Russia for the purpose of organizing trade relations between Japan and Russia.

October 30.—The Turkish ambassador at St. Petersburg informs the Sultan that the annexation of Crete to Greece is imminent and inevitable.

November 2.—The conference of Pan-American republics at Mexico chooses Señor Raigosa, of Mexico, as its permanent president, ex-Senator Davis, of the United States delegation, having declined the

honor....It is announced that the Nicaraguan Government has denounced the isthmian-canal treaty with the United States.

November 4.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 305 to 77, sustains the government's action in pressing the demands on Turkey.

November 5.—The French fleet under Admiral Caillard seizes three ports in the island of Mitylene, to be held until the Porte gives some satisfaction in the matter of the French claims....President Raigosa, of the Pan-American Conference at Mexico, names the various committees of the conference.

November 6.—The representatives of Guatemala place before the Pan-American Conference at Mexico the draft of a plan for an international court of claims.

November 7.—Mexico's scheme for an arbitration treaty, as presented to the Pan-American Conference, reproduces the Hague treaty, with slight exceptions....Admiral Caillard seizes the customs of Medilli, on the island of Mitylene, on behalf of the French Government.

November 8.—It is officially announced in France that Turkey has yielded in the matter of the French demands....The Pan-American Conference adjourns for two weeks.

November 11.—Diplomatic relations between France and Turkey are resumed.

November 12.—The United States warns the Bulgarian Government that it will be held responsible if Miss Stone, the American missionary, should be killed by the brigands who are holding her in captivity, and demands that there be no interference in the negotiations for her release.

November 15.—Consul-General Dickinson, at Constantinople, is accredited as the diplomatic agent of the United States to Bulgaria.

November 18.—The new isthmian-canal treaty is



BRITISH SOLDIERS CONDUCTING BOER WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

tween the United States and Great Britain is signed at Washington by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote.

November 19.—The new Italian ambassador to the United States, Signor Mayor, presents his credentials.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

October 23.—Lord Kitchener reports that the two guns of the Sixty-ninth Battery R.F.A. taken at Scheepers Nek have been recovered by Colonel Campbell's column.

October 25.—Commandant Scheepers is in custody at Beaufort West. He is recovering from his illness.... Lord Milner arrives at Pietermaritzburg.

October 29.—Lord Methuen reports that commandos under De la Rey and Kemp attack a British column moving on Zeerust; the fighting is severe on both sides, the Boers having 40 killed, the British casualties being 83; the Boers capture 8 wagons.

October 30.—Lord Kitchener reports skirmishes on the Zululand border and the surprise by British troops of two small commandos, 76 Boers and 36 wagons captured; two Boers are shot at Vryburg as rebels.

November 1.—Lord Kitchener reports a Boer attack on the rear guard of Colonel Benson's column, near Brakenlaagte, twenty miles northwest of Bethel, eastern Transvaal, in which the Brit-

ish lose 12 officers and 54 men killed, and 13 officers and 160 men wounded.

November 13.—The British secretary of state for war, Mr. Brodrick, gives the number of Boer prisoners now held by Great Britain as 42,000, 11,000 having been killed or wounded, or left the country, and 10,000 now remaining in the field.

November 18.—General Kitchener reports that since November 7 the British columns have killed 43 Boers, wounded 16, and captured 297.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

October 21.—The Chicago post-office is robbed of stamps to the value of about \$70,000 by drilling into a steel vault.

October 23.—On the occasion of her bicentennial anniversary, Yale University confers the degree of LL. D. on President Roosevelt and other distinguished Americans.

October 25.—Eight thousand men employed in the Montana copper mines and smelters are thrown out of work by the shutting down of the works in pursuance of the Amalgamated Company's policy to curtail production.... Eighteen lives are lost in a fire breaking out in a Philadelphia business block.

October 28.—The *King Alfred*, the largest cruiser in the world, is launched in England.

October 31.—John E. Redmond, leader of the United Irish League, arrives in the United States (see page 706).... The port of Liverpool is declared infected with plague.

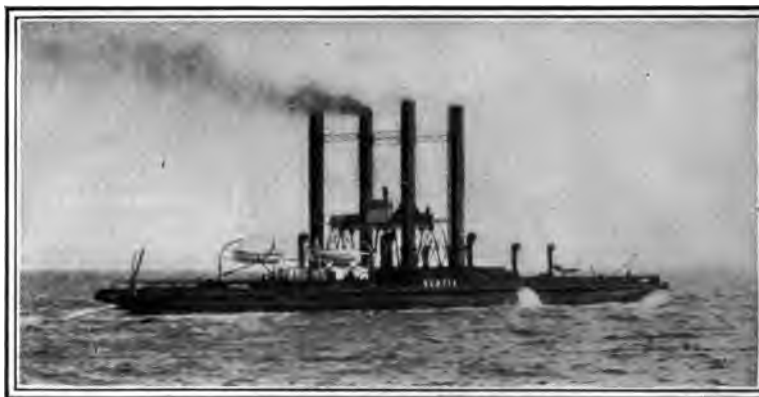
November 1.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrive at Portsmouth after their world-tour, and are met by King Edward and the Queen.

November 2.—The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo is closed.

November 4.—The committee of the Paris Aéro Club, by a vote of 12 to 9, declares M. Santos-Dumont the winner of the Deutsch prize of 100,000 francs (\$20,000) for a dirigible balloon.

November 9.—The Glasgow Exhibition is closed.

November 13.—The Northern Securities Company is incorporated, with a capital stock of \$400,000,000, to



THE NEW ICE-BREAKING RAILROAD FERRY STEAMER "SCOTIA."

(Built in England to order of the Canadian ministry of railways and canals to ferry railroad trains across the Straits of Canso, to and from Port Mulgrave, Nova Scotia. The *Scotia* can carry a locomotive and nine Pullman cars.)

take over the stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads.

November 17.—Kentucky troops are called out to suppress rioting in the mining regions.

November 19.—The National Reciprocity Convention meets at Washington....The Commercial Pacific Cable Company awards the contract for the first section of its cable from San Francisco to Hawaii.

OBITUARY.

October 20.—Gen. James A. Walker, Confederate veteran, formerly lieutenant-governor of Virginia and member of Congress, 68....Judge Thomas C. Fuller, member of the Confederate Congress, 70....Edward Capen, first librarian of Boston Public Library, 80....Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Levin Smith, recently master of the rolls, 65.

October 21.—Judge George Mitchell Russum, of Maryland, 67....Edmund Tweedy, associated with the Brook Farm Association in 1842, 90.

October 22.—Frederic Archer, organist of Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburg, and a well-known musician, 63....Dr. George Stockton Burroughs, professor of Old Testament literature at Oberlin College, 47....Sir Frederick James Halliday, formerly lieutenant-governor of Bengal, 94.

October 23.—Miss Jane Nye Hammond, a well-known

sculptor, of Providence, R. I....Z. Swift Holbrook, connected with the independent telephone movement in Boston, 54....Dr. Johann Georg von Siemens, founder of the Deutsche Bank and a leading member of the Reichstag, 62....Charles E. Bolton, ex-mayor of East Cleveland and author of works on municipal problems, 60....Friedrich Preller, German artist.

October 24.—James McDougall Hart, noted landscape painter, 73....Gen. Prince Joachim Napoleon Murat, 67.

October 25.—Gustav Johannsen, member of the German Reichstag....Horace Morrison Hale, former president of the University of Colorado and father of Gen. Irving Hale, 68.

October 26.—William A. Holland, of Boston, churchman and philanthropist, ardent abolitionist before the Civil War, 87....Prof. Fenelon B. Rice, thirty years director of Oberlin Conservatory of Music, 60.

October 27.—Luther W. Osborn, United States consul-general at Apia, Samoa, formerly chief justice of Samoa.

October 29.—Ex-Gov. Henry B. Harrison, of Connecticut, 80....Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hopkins, professor emeritus of the Auburn Theological Seminary, 80....Henry Clay Hall, known as the father of the Nicaragua Canal, 81....Ex-Congressman Sidney Dean, of Brookline, Mass., 83.

October 30.—Maj. John Page, of Richmond, Va., 80.

October 31.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hanbury, notable fifty years ago in anti-slavery, and other reforms, 108.

November 2.—Mrs. Mary Anne Washington, of Macon, Ga., daughter of Samuel Hammond, officer in American Revolution and governor of St. Louis in 1804, 85.

November 4.—Rev. Dr. Kinsley Twining, literary editor of the New York *Independent*, 60....Monsignor Murphy, of Halifax, 58....Joel Prentiss Bishop, author of legal text-books, 87....Mrs. Georg Henschel, the singer, 41.

November 6.—Anthony Eickhoff, of New York, author of "The German in America," 74.

November 7.—Li Hung Chang, Chinese statesman, 79 (see page 677)....Kate Greenaway, illustrator (see page 679)....James Hagan, of Mobile, formerly a general in the Confederate army, 80....Adolph F. Kraus, famous sculptor, 51.

November 8.—Mrs. Rebecca Hathaway, writer of poems under the name of "Grace Appleton."

November 9.—Halil Rifat Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey.

November 11.—Prof. Richmond Mayo-Smith, of Columbia University, 47.

November 14.—Col. Henry James Mapleson, operatic impresario, 72.

November 17.—Dr. Albert Leary Gihon, a retired navy surgeon, 68.



THE LATE DR. GEORG VON SIEMENS.

(Distinguished German parliamentarian, and formerly director of the "Deutsche Bank" at Berlin.)



THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE OF AN AIRSHIP, MADE BY M. SANTOS DUMONT AT PARIS ON OCTOBER 19, 1901.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CARICATURE.



AN EFFECT OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

UNCLE SAM: "Well, I am takin' on weight; that's a fact."
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



ENGLAND IN SPAIN.

ALFONSO XIII.: "Mother, is that really the owner of Gibraltar?"—From the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).



UNCLE SAM WAITING HIS OPPORTUNITY.

(The Europeans think that the United States is counting upon gaining something from the troubles between Colombia and Venezuela.)

From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich).



THE NEARER THE OBJECT, THE LARGER IT GROWS.

(Apropos of the visit of the French fleet to Turkish waters.)

From the *Journal* (Detroit).



"Then rose the dumb old servitor,
And the dead, steered by the dumb,
Went upward with the flood."
From the *Tribune* (New York).



THE FELLOW THAT SKINNED TAMMANY.
From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul).



FATHER PENN: "Hurrah for Low, anyhow."
From the *North American* (Philadelphia).



"1901."

(With apologies to Meissonnier, Napoleon, and others.)—From the *Herald* (New York).



TOM L. JOHNSON, OF CLEVELAND: "Now watch me make it in three jumps."—From the *Journal* (Detroit).



HARMONY ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.
The Spirit of Peace and Amity fostered by James G. Blaine hallows the gathering of the second International Congress of American Nations!

From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).

"NOW, UNCLE, DIG!"
From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago.)



OTHELLO'S TALE OF THE WAR.—From the *Journal* (Detroit).

(Admiral Schley's story of the naval fight off Santiago, as told before the Board of Inquiry at Washington, greatly impressed the country.)



PROSPERITY IN RECIPROCITY.

"We have come to the parting of the ways. We must go to the left on the Spanish road of exclusiveness and industrial stagnation in our home market and for our insular possessions, or we must go to the right on the smooth highway of reciprocity and industrial expansion."—(JOHN A. KASSON, at banquet of the Manufacturers' Association.)

From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



A DEEP SUBJECT THAT NEEDS CAREFUL STUDY.

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



THE TARIFF-REVISION HORSE AND THE CONGRESSIONAL RIDER.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "I could ride that critter, but I haven't any intention of trying it."

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



ANOTHER OF SIR JONATHAN'S ADVENTURES IN ENGLAND.

How Sir Jonathan D'Outre-Mer desired the sole control of the Lady Nicotine, and challenged Sir John de Bull to do battle for this cause.—From *Punch* (London.)



SINCE LI HUNG CHANG DIED.

The Chinese ship of state is driving toward the rocks without a pilot. Has she another helmsman strong enough to save her?

From the *Post* (Cincinnati).



THE AMERICAN HERCULES.

(A Swiss tribute to President Roosevelt.)

From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich).



THE AWFUL NOVEMBER FOG IN LONDON.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE WOUNDED VICTOR.

("Lord Stanley, financial secretary to the war office, complemented the chancellor's statement with the assessment that the cost of the war for the four months between April 1 and July 31 was £23,781,000. During July the cost £1,250,000 a week."—Cable.)

JOHN BULL: "I know I have practically licked my surgeon, but I'd feel ever so much more easy in my ribs you'd stanch this bleeding!"—From *Punch* (Melbourne).

VIRCHOW. A HERO OF MODERN PROGRESS.



DR. VIRCHOW IN HIS STUDY.

WHEN the eightieth birthday of Germany's "grand old man" of science, Rudolph Virchow, was celebrated, a few weeks ago, many of the world's most eminent physicians and surgeons gathered at Berlin to do honor to the founder of cellular pathology. The influence of this noble old scholar has extended far beyond the bounds of Germany, and there is no civilized people which is not to-day further advanced in its social well-being because of Professor Virchow's contributions to the science of the human body. Other sciences than his own acknowledge their obligation to Virchow, and some suggestion of the master's manifold activities in an exceptionally long career we hope to give in the following brief outline.

Rudolph Virchow was born at Schievelbein, in Pomerania, Prussia, on October 13, 1821. When he had reached the age of eighteen years, he went up to Berlin to study anatomy and physiology at the university. After four years of application, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and was soon appointed to an assistant's place in one of the Berlin hospitals. Here he was placed in charge of the autopsies performed on all who died in the hospital. After three years of this kind of experience, Virchow decided to enter on an academic career; he became a *privat dozent* of the Berlin High School, at the same time retaining his hospital position. It was during this period of hospital work that Virchow made important discoveries relative to the white blood corpuscles.

In 1847, when he was only twenty-six, Virchow founded the *Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und für klinische Medizin*, a journal which has now passed its one-hundred-and-sixtieth volume, and which has been the means of promulgating many discoveries of the highest value to the medical profession. Since 1852, Virchow has had sole charge of this publication.

From 1849 to 1856, Virchow held a professorship in the Pathological Academy at Würzburg. During those years, Virchow became interested in anthropology, making what has been described by Dr. Ernst von Bergmann as "the first effective anthropological investigation"—a study of



DR. VIRCHOW WITH HIS COLLEAGUES AND ASSISTANTS AT THE PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BERLIN.



DR. RUDOLPH VIRCHOW.

Cretinism, which is a form of imperfect mental development accompanied by a correspondingly deficient physical development. In later years, Virchow has made important collections of skulls, implements, weapons, etc., for anthropological museums. In 1879, he coöperated with Schliemann in the excavations on the site of ancient Troy.

In 1856, Virchow returned to Berlin as professor of pathological anatomy, of general pathology, and of therapeutics. At the same time he became director of the new Pathological Institute, which had been founded at his instance, and in that position he has continued to the present day. His marvelous industry in the collection of pathological records and microscopical preparations has been rewarded by the erection of the splendidly equipped Pathological Museum of Berlin.

Professor Virchow is chiefly known as a pathologist; that is to say, he deals with the subject of disease. He studies the changes that are effected through the disease-process in the various organs of the human body. Virchow's admirers claim for him the honor of having conferred on this study of disease the dignity of an exact science, based on observation rather than on philosophical speculation. His distinctive contribution to the science was the emphasis that he placed on the *cell* as the seat of disease. This was opposed to the old theory that disease originated from the mingling of the humors of the body. Virchow undertakes to ascertain the nature of diseases by the anatomical investigation and comparison of diseased and healthy organs. Virchow goes further. "Life is cell-activity" is the principle on which is constructed his celebrated "Cellular Pathology." All the biological sciences have been profoundly modified by this theory.

It is not only as an original investigator, working out problems in his laboratory and museum, that we should honor Virchow; his record as a servant of the state is not less deserving of our praise. As early as 1848, Virchow was commissioned by the Prussian Government to visit Oberschlesien for the purpose of studying the epidemic of typhus which had recently broken out there. This was the beginning of investigations



VIRCHOW'S BIRTHPLACE.
(In the village of Schievelbein.)

into the nature of epidemics which have continued for more than half a century and have affected public policy in Germany regarding health legislation to an extent that cannot be measured. If Berlin is to-day the cleanest and healthiest city in the world, as has sometimes been her boast, the fact is due in no slight degree to those studies of epidemic disease begun in 1848 by Virchow. It is interesting to note in this connection Virchow's own opinion of the bearing which this work had on his public career. He once wrote:

These studies have had a distinct influence on the place which I have taken in public life. They first brought me into practical politics; they brought me to the notice of my fellow-citizens when there were great problems of communal life to be solved; they brought me into official stations through which I assumed the obligation to exert an influence in many matters of administration and legislation.

In the same year, 1848, Virchow was elected a representative in the Prussian Landtag; but he was not old enough to qualify for the office. As a consequence of his participation in the revolutionary movement of that time, he was tempora-

rily dismissed from his post as hospital assistant.

For the past forty years, Virchow has served continuously as a member of the Berlin City Council, and for nearly as long a period he has had a seat in the Prussian House of Representatives, where he was active as one of the founders and leaders of the Progressive party and was for many years chairman of the Committee on Finance. He also served fourteen years in the Reichstag. There he frequently crossed swords with Bismarck. In recent years he has been identified with much of the Prussian and imperial legislation on public health—especially the vaccination laws, the laws for the inspection of foods, and those for the suppression of epidemics. As regards the city of Berlin's own peculiar debt to Virchow, a late number of *Die Woche* is authority for the statement that the city's magnificent sewer system was developed from suggestions made by Virchow in an official report in 1873. Virchow has also taken an active part in the building of Berlin's hospitals, and to the newest and finest of these the name "Virchow Hospital" has been voted by the authorities.

LI HUNG CHANG.

BY COURTENAY HUGHES FENN.

CONSISTENCY has never been a prominent characteristic of human nature in any quarter of the globe. It has become proverbial that this attribute is especially lacking in the great empire of China, and still more particularly in the make-up of the statesmen of that empire. It is not, therefore, a statement of a very startling nature to say that there are some remarkable contradictions in the character of that one representative of her nobility who, more than any other, has been brought by circumstances and by his own abilities to the attention of the world at large. His record—the demonstration of his character—has been one of mingled gross selfishness and self-renunciating patriotism, of enlightened progressive reform and a foolish adherence to the customs and superstitions of antiquity; of cordial philanthropy and heartless cruelty; of truthfulness even when it cost, and unscrupulous mendacity; of steadfast loyalty to friends, and of double-facedness almost unparalleled even in China. There has never been a Chinese more loved and hated, more despised and feared, more degraded and exalted. Brought into prominence more by fortune than by ability, he has been buffeted by fortune throughout his

career, and would long ago have sunk into obscurity had it not been for the ability which made him indispensable.

Though no mean scholar, his scholastic attainments have not given him the position which he occupied at his death. He received the successive degrees of Bachelor, Master, Doctor, and Member of the Han Lin Academy, but the great crisis produced by the Tai Ping rebellion,—that strange politico-religious movement which, between 1850 and 1864 seemed not unlikely to overturn the empire and introduce a compound of Christianity and superstition as the state religion,—and Li's proximity to the scene of action were responsible for his advancement from comparative obscurity to the command of the imperial forces, association with the famous "Chinese Gordon," and the governorship of Kiangsu. The native greatness of the man was evidenced by the mutual esteem between himself and Gordon, while his native littleness was exhibited in his perfidious massacre of the rebel leaders at Suchow, regardless of Gordon's pledge of protection; and nothing will more clearly illustrate the difference between the Chinese and Western ideals of greatness than the heaping of honors

by the imperial government upon Li for this perfidy, which almost cost him his life at the hand of the horrified and incensed Gordon. Li did not need to be told that there was such a difference, but, anticipating trouble, showed his preference for a Chinese bullet over a British bullet by flight. On the suppression of the rebellion he was made an earl in perpetuity.

As viceroy of the capital province of Chihli, he became practically prime minister of the empire and chief guardian of the throne. In this position he made many friends and many enemies, but made himself so indispensable to the councils of state that, contrary to precedent, he held the office for twenty-four consecutive years, from 1870 to 1894, and this too in spite of the usual rigid custom of three years' retirement on the death of his mother; and again at the close of his life was recalled to that position as the only man who could guide the empire through the troubled sea of diplomatic relations following the atrocities of the summer of 1900.

Appreciated by the imperial government, he has not, for many years, been appreciated by the people of China; and the popular dislike may be said to be the result of the imperial favor—an anomaly in China. When the war with Japan broke out, in 1894, Li, not altogether without blame for the failure to prevent the war, was compelled to take the lead in a fight which he, —perhaps alone of Chinese officials,—knew to be hopeless, and to be, at the same time, minister of war, commander-in-chief of army and navy, viceroy of Chihli, and superintendent of trade. He did as well as any man could in the circumstances, with an army and navy which he had been prevented from training and equipping as he had wished; but the whole odium of the utter defeat fell upon him. The imperial government "saved its own face" at the expense of Li, stripped him of all honors and official rank, and sent him into retirement. But who should negotiate the peace at the lowest price? The one man in the empire for this task was Li Hung Chang, and the disgraced noble, equipped with plenipotentiary authority, was sent to Japan, and secured from that country terms which no other Chinese could have obtained. Inevitably humiliating at best, they made him again the object of execration, which was relieved but slightly by that inducing of Russia, Germany, and France to oppose the cession of the Liao Tung Peninsula, the credit for which is probably due to the crafty Li.

With varying experiences of honor and disgrace, the years passed by, the eyes of the old statesman being still more widely opened to China's needs, to the good and the evil of Western

civilization, by that tour of the world in 1896, beginning with his official attendance at the Coronation of the Czar of Russia. His extreme manifestation of that inquisitiveness which is an essential feature of Chinese etiquette made him familiarly known as "the man who asked questions." His stature and dignified bearing made a strong impression on the western world, while his approachableness and intelligent conversation gained him many a friend. The last scenes of his picturesque life were but a repetition, on a grander scale, of his former effort, in response to the despairing call of his country, to save China from the consequences of her own stupendous folly,—to prevent, if possible, the worst results of the Boxer movement, to conciliate an outraged world, and so to manipulate the mutual jealousies of that world's great powers as to avert the disintegration of the empire and make possible an era of progress and reform. It was not unfitting that the enfeebled old man should pass away at the completion of this task.

Li Hung Chang was widely known as a champion of progress. He was, however, a friend of the foreigner only in a limited sense. His advice to his own people is said to have been, "Let us use the foreigners, but do not let them use us." He was the founder of the navy, and of establishments for naval and military training; the promoter of the merchant marine, the opener of the coal mines, the friend of railway enterprise, the builder of hospitals, a patron of medical missions, and a tolerator of missions in general. He believed in foreign machinery, foreign education, and many foreign methods: but would have been glad to have them without the foreigner. Yet use the foreigner he did, and was perfectly willing to be double-faced, or even ten-faced, if he could thereby increase his own wealth and influence or secure a victory for Chinese diplomacy where Chinese naval and military power were helpless. He was the supporter of the Empress Dowager rather than of the Emperor Kuang Hsü. In spite of his knowledge of Russia's insatiable appetite for territory, he has felt that China and Li Hung Chang would save more from the wreck with Russia as a friend than as a foe. That he was not above bribes, even his best friends would not affirm. His great wealth was not all earned by the sweat of his brow, nor by judicious investment of capital. Judged by the standards of a Christian morality, Li Hung Chang was not a conspicuous model. Judged by the standards of Confucianism, he will be found wanting. But judged by the standards of modern Chinese life and statesmanship, he was a great man and a patriot.

KATE GREENAWAY, THE ILLUSTRATOR OF CHILDHOOD.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.



EXCEPTING, perhaps, the name of Doré, no name in the history of illustrating has been more familiar to the general public than that of the late Kate Greenaway. Book-lovers for a longer period conjured with the name of George Cruikshank ; but his fame did not reach to the nursery of every household, as did that of Kate Greenaway.

This fame is due not alone to her ability as a book illustrator, but rather to the fact that she became, as well, an arbiter of children's fashions for a considerable period, and the "Kate Greenaway" style is an established one in the history of modes.

Kate Greenaway was the daughter of a professional London wood engraver, and her knowledge of that craft, by which all her designs were produced, was of value to her in forming a style.

She studied first at South Kensington, and from life at Heatherly's ; then at the Slade School ; but from the beginning evinced the qualities of a genuine artist by going to nature for her models, and spent much of her time at the children's schools and at charity festivals, as at St. Paul's Cathedral, where she studied the little waifs' varied poses and types. She made her *début* at the Dudley Gallery, and was immediately, we are told, "overwhelmed with orders for Christmas cards." At first she made desultory es-



FROM "MOTHER GOOSE."

says in illustrating, mostly for the periodicals, and then for books, as in "The Child of the Parsonage" (1874), "Fancy Gifts" (1875), "Seven Birthdays" (1878); but in 1879 her "Under the Window" appeared, with its colored illustration. And from then on (through her "Birthday Book" [1880], "Mother Goose" [1886], "Books of Games"

[1889], etc.) she introduced the children of England and America to a most delectable country, of formal gardens or English hedgerows, peopled with a race of the daintiest, "cutest," best-behaved, yet sprightly withal, creatures that travelers in picture book-land had ever before seen.



THE LATE KATE GREENAWAY.

Hers is the land of simplicity. The girls wear mob caps or cottage bonnets. In the summer they wear Empire muslin gowns, covered, perhaps, with a pinafore ; in winter, out-of-doors, they wear long pelisses of olive green, generally trimmed with brown beaver.

The boys wear round hats and short jackets, and trousers that end just above the ankles and button at the waist over the jacket, or they wear long smocks like little Yorkshire men.

But if the garments are simple, monotony is prevented by the various patterns that embellish them. Here are red dots and blue dots ; apple-



FROM "BOOK OF GAMES."

green checks running at right angles and diagonally; here are Dresden sprays and twigs of tulips. Mrs. Jack Spratt's luncheon gown is marked with light-blue swirls and pink flowers, and a "Little Maid" wears a Dolly Varden petticoat luxuriously patterned with large indigo-blue figures.

Miss Greenaway is the court limner to the realm of babyhood, and the colt-like period of youth. She depicts adolescence and not maturity; and the square-cut yokes of her gowns display only a hint of the collar-bones and the V-shaped indentation at their junction with the sternum. She seems to abhor wrinkles, and the two figures in

"My mother and your mother
Went over the way;
Said my mother to your mother,
'It's chop-a-nose day,'"

are elder sisters reporting the interview, not the parents. True, though the necks of her maidens are scrawny, how beautifully they round under the curves of a coral necklace! Madame Lebrun, Greuze, or Girard never modeled a throat with prettier roundness. And the color of these necklaces! How admirably the printing simulates the coral! And this brings us to a point to be made—that is,

that much of the success of these delightful books by Miss Greenaway, Crane, and Caldecott was due to the printer, Edmond Evans, who was the engraver of the designs as well.

When Miss Greenaway began her career as an illustrator of children's books she was by no means a pioneer. On the contrary, she made her *début* when colored picture-books were in the full flood of popularity. England had seen more than a century of illustrated children's books. The Horn Book and the Chap Book had bloomed forth into the more dainty books illustrated by Bewick; and George Cruikshank, in 1824, had produced his inimitable illustrations to Grimm's Household Stories, William Blake his "Songs

of Innocence," and as early as 1844 Sir Henry Cole, of the South Kensington Museum, under the pseudonym of "Felix Summerly," published a series called "Summerly's Home Treasury," which was illustrated by some of the leading artists of the time.

Then came Richard Doyle, Charles Keane, William Mulready, Harrison Weir, Arthur Hughes, George Du Maurier, Millais, Holman Hunt, Birket Foster, Fred Walker, and a host of others, who all contributed some pictures to the output of story-books, which had become voluminous since Thackeray, Dickens, Kingsley, Mrs. Ewing, and Mrs. Molesworth had lent their pens toward the advancement of child literature; and the climax had been reached when Walter Crane and Randolph Caldecott gave their best energies to the creation of colored toy-books of an artistic quality never before approached.

There is a general belief that Kate Greenaway invented the costumes in which she decked her little ones. This is an error. The costumes (barring a few farmers' smocks and Dolly Vardens) are almost pure (French) "Empire." They prevailed at the beginning of the century, and must have been very real to Maria Edgeworth's "Rosamond;" and it probably was just such a coal-scuttle bonnet as Miss Greenaway puts on her "Three Old Ladies with Three Old Cats" that occasioned Rosamond's antipathy toward the "old friend of her mother's," as witness the following dialogue from this 1820 classic: "Mother, I am laughing at the very odd, silly reason I was going to give you for disliking that lady—only because she has an ugly, crooked sort of pinch in the front of her black bonnet."



FROM "A DAY IN A CHILD'S LIFE."



Illustration drawn by Kate Greenaway as a substitute for a missing plate in a reprint of a seventeenth-century edition of "Dame Wiggins of Lee," made at the request of John Ruskin, who was a great admirer of Miss Greenaway's designs.

Perhaps the reason that parents seized upon the Greenaway costumes with avidity was that their simplicity formed a marked contrast to the complicated costumes of the period. The pantalets and the hoop skirts, it is true, had disappeared, but the abundance of material which the latter required was still considered necessary in covering the figures of children and young girls. The Jersey had made its appearance, and the overskirt had become a cumbersome and mysterious looping that hung like an ill-draped flag over a much beflounced underskirt. The hair, done up in a net, was surmounted by a little round hat that looked like an inverted saucer. No wonder the more hygienic Greenaway slip, which transferred the support from the hips to the shoulders, was welcomed by thoughtful mothers.

This influence of Miss Greenaway upon dress, and in a small measure upon house-furnishing, is likely to be overestimated by her admirers. Her art was in itself a product of an influence which permeated Victorian architecture and literature as well. The writings of Ruskin, the buildings of Norman Shaw, above all of the furniture and fabrics of William Morris (and later,

of Liberty), were more or less directly or indirectly responsible for the "æsthetic" craze of a decade ago, which Gilbert and Sullivan burlesqued in their very popular operas.

We are often asked, Can women succeed in art? And it seems as though the remarkable success in Europe of Miss Greenaway, of Lady Butler, and of Rosa Bonheur, and in our country of Mary Cassatt, Cecilia Beaux, Mary Hallock Foote, Rosina Emmett Sherwood, and Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnob, should be a conclusive answer.



FROM "A PAINTING BOOK."

Miss Greenaway lived a greater part of her life at Hampstead N. W., London. She died November 8. Some of her books not mentioned in the foregoing are "Pied Piper of Hamelin," "Marigold Garden," "The Language of Flowers," "Little Ann," "Mavor's Spelling Book," "Kate Greenaway's Alphabets," and "A—Apple Pie."



FROM PEKING TO ST. PETERSBURG BY RAIL.

BY ALFRED STEAD.

TO cross Asia and Europe by rail, from the East to the West in railway trains, is only now beginning to be possible, and that to a privileged few. It is true that many travelers have made the journey across Siberia by train, and down the Shilka and Amur rivers by boat, and so on to Vladivostok. But from here one has still a long journey by sea to reach any of the points of political interest in the far East. And the time is nearly come when that amphibious route will be recognized as obsolete, and will be used only for local traffic. The true and direct connection between the East and the West is the Chinese Eastern Railway, running north from Dalny and Port Arthur, and joining the Siberian Railway at Kaidolovo, fifty miles east of Chita. This railway forms the last link in the great Russian North Asiatic railway system, and draws the East wonderfully nearer the West. Although the Chinese Eastern or Manchurian Railway is not yet open to public traffic, it is possible to make almost the whole journey by rail. Manchuria itself is at present under military occupation, and thus this possibility is of small use to anybody not furnished with official permission from the Russian minister of war. Thus it comes that my wife and I are practically the first and only foreign (non-Russian) travelers who have made a continuous railway journey across Asia and Europe.

Having spent several months in Japan, we determined to return *via* Manchuria and Siberia to Europe and London, and set out for Port Arthur in the end of July. We visited Korea *en route*, stopping at Seoul among other places, where we had an interview with the Emperor and the crown prince; crossed from Chemulpo to Chefoo on board the imperial Japanese fleet, and reached Port Arthur early in August. There we remained for some days, until our permissions were in order and our special train arranged for, and then set out, on August 18, for the north. Port Arthur is at present the beginning or ending



SCENE IN RIVER-BED, SHOWING TEMPORARY TRACK AND PIERS AND SPANS OF PERMANENT BRIDGE.

of the line, but Dalny, the new free port being constructed some twenty miles away on Dalienvan Bay, will be the real terminus by the end of 1902, when both the railway and the town will be open to commerce. Port Arthur is essentially only a fortress and naval base, and there is no room to make it anything else. Dalny, on the other side, is being created with a liberal hand, and promises fair to be very soon a prosperous town. That it shall be a well-equipped town and harbor is M. de Witte's aim, and this before it is opened to its inhabitants. Everything is being arranged for that could be considered likely to induce merchants of all nations to take up their residence in the town. It is interesting to note that from Port Arthur the journey to Peking can be made by rail, modified by one or two river crossings. This journey is made to Newchwang, or Inkou, as the Russian settlement is called, thence by boat across the Liao River, and on by rail to Shannaikwan, Tongku, and Peking. At the time we were there several rivers had still to be crossed by boat, but with these exceptions the railway from Peking to St. Petersburg was an accomplished fact.

There seems much misapprehension as to the route followed by the Manchurian Railway, and many otherwise well-informed persons have insisted that we must have made at least part of our journey along the Amur River. As a matter



RAILWAY STATION IN NORTH MANCHURIA. THOSE IN THE SOUTH ARE BUILT OF STONE OR BRICK.

of fact, the railway does not touch the Amur at all; it crosses tributaries of that river, such as the Sungari, but beyond this it is far to the southward of the river. Running nearly due north past Newchwang, reached by a branch line, avoiding Mukden by a curve of eighteen miles' radius, the line reaches Harbin, on the Sungari River, in a little over eight hundred and sixty versts. Harbin has been the center of the construction of the Manchurian railway system, although work has also been actively pushed forward from Port Arthur, from Nikolsk, and from the Siberian frontier at Nagadan. Here has sprung up an engineers' town where formerly was only a Chinese distillery, and to this place vast stores of railway material have come *via* Vladivostok, the Ussuri Railway, and the Sungari River. From Harbin, also, there runs a branch line of some four hundred and fifty versts to Nikolsk and Vladivostok; but this will always remain only a branch line, the main line being that to Dalny. At Harbin is situated the central bureau of the railway, and here lives M. Yugovitch, the chief engineer. It was at his house that we had the pleasure of meeting a friend, and one who was making the same journey as ourselves, only from west to east. This

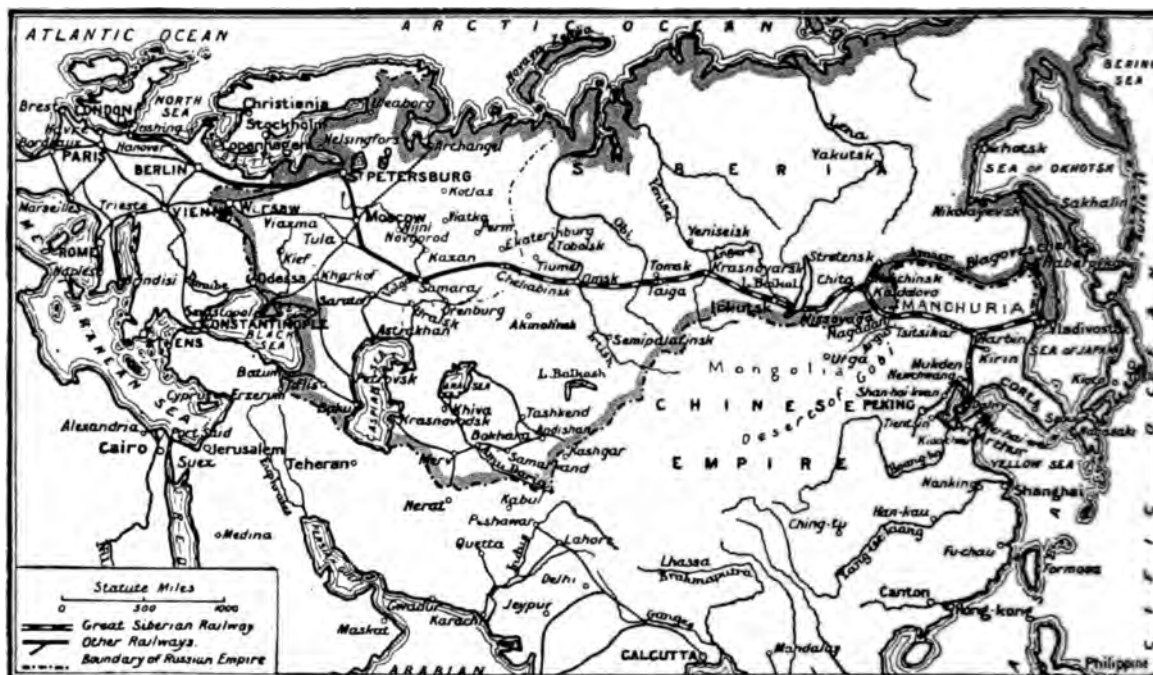
was M. Lessar, the newly appointed Russian minister at Peking. We were able to compare notes with him as to the journey. He had made the trip from St. Petersburg to Harbin in nineteen and a half days, with everything arranged to insure a quick journey. From Harbin to Port Arthur he made in four days, a total of twenty-three and a half days. M. Lessar told us that he expected to be able to come over the same route from Peking to St. Petersburg in two years' time and do the journey in fourteen days. The importance of such a possibility will strike all those who know anything about the East. It means that with a furlough of three months one can spend two months at home and only one on the journey there and back.

At present, a three months' furlough is useless to anybody stationed at Peking; all the time would be exhausted in travel, if he should try to go home. It has effected a noteworthy shrinkage of the globe, this Russian railway!

Our journey from Port Arthur to Harbin took us some fourteen days, owing to the fact that the floods had washed many of the temporary wooden bridges away. That this was only a momentary damage may be gathered from the fact that M. Lessar made the same journey, only a week later, in four days instead of fourteen. As far north as Harbin the country was very well populated with Chinese immigrants—from Shangtung principally—and had a rich and peace-



SCENE IN CENTRAL MANCHURIA, SHOWING MORE LEVEL COUNTRY BY RIVER.



ful air. The inhabitants seemed very contented, and there were practically no signs of the troubles of last year. Here and there the broken mud walls of a ruined village, perhaps, and in the railway works at Inkou some broken-up rolling stock,—these were all that showed that there had ever been anything but peace in the land.

After Harbin the line turns to the northwest and passes through a corner of Mongolia. Here there are steppes and few inhabitants. At Tsitsikar the line crosses the Nonne and soon after approaches the lower slopes of the Hinggan Mountains. The scenery then becomes very beautiful, rivers and mountains blending together to form a delightful contrast to the monotony of the rich and rolling plains of central Manchuria and the bareness of southern Manchuria traversed by the line.

Through the Hinggan Mountains themselves there is to be a tunnel some two miles long, but it will be some time before this is complete. The traffic, however, is not obstructed by this delay, as it crosses the range by means of a zigzag track over which the trains run now regularly. We had to drive some seventy miles on the north side of the Hinggan to near Hilar, the rails not yet having been laid for this distance. The embankments are nearly ready, however, and by this time the line ought to be completely joined. From Hilar to the frontier and thence to the main Siberian Railway at Kaidolovo everything went smoothly. At Kaidolovo we bade farewell

to the special car in which we had come from Hilar and secured a first-class coupé on the post train to Mysovayia, on the eastern shore of Lake Baikal. This journey was quite comfortable and commonplace, except that there was no dining-car, and we had to rely on station refreshment-rooms or cook our own meals in our compartment. Lake Baikal we crossed in the steamship *Angara*—not the great ice-breaker. The scenery of the lake shore was mostly hidden by white mist, but the glimpses we had of it were very beautiful. The water journey took four hours, and the waters of the lake were quite calm. At Baikal we had a long wait of some seven hours before the train arrived to take us to Irkutsk. The scenery along the river *Angara* is very lovely, more so than any other part of the Siberian railway journey.

Irkutsk we saw by electric light, which, however, did not render the uneven roads any softer, and we left the same evening on the express to Moscow. This train was not crowded, and consisted of one first-class, two second-class, and dining and kitchen cars. Everything was very comfortable, though not well kept up, and although the Siberian scenery is very monotonous, the eight days to Moscow passed very agreeably. From Moscow we proceeded directly to St. Petersburg, where we arrived exactly eighteen and a half days after our departure from Harbin. We did the journey in one day less than M. Lessar, which was not bad.

I must, however, confess that everything was done for our comfort, and that all the engineers and officers along our Manchurian line of journey were most kind. Only twice were officers uncivil, and on one of the occasions this arose from drunkenness. It was worth living for weeks on tinned goods and stray chickens to encounter so much kindness and to make so many pleasant acquaintances. The journey through Manchuria was hard, since it was often necessary to forsake special cars for hand-wagons, *dresines*, flat cars, and other less comfortable means of progress, but it was intensely interesting. From the time that we reached the Siberian Railway there were no hardships, except, perhaps, those which arose from an inability to speak Russian.

The whole journey was one triumphant demonstration of Russia's system of peaceful conquest and its advantages. It also gives a deep insight into the vastness of the magnitude of the Russian empire. From Port Arthur to St. Petersburg we traveled nearly six thousand miles, all along Russian lines, and all through territory which actually, if not politically, is Russian land. And then we had the journey from St. Petersburg to the Russo-German frontier before we finished the traversing of the vast domains of the Czar. And the whole length of the line

there was peace—armed peace in many places, to be sure, but peace. The Russians may not be able to colonize, but they have brought conquest to the level of a fine art, and a peaceful art, too.

The general expectation is that the railway will be ready for regular traffic by the end of 1902. Then the many steamship companies to the East will have to face the competition of a route which is cheaper and quicker. For China and Japan they should lose most of their passenger traffic, while to Australia the fight should be very equal. As to the future of Manchuria, and whether the Russians will annex or evacuate the country, I can only say that whoever has the railway has Manchuria, and that the 24,000 men of the railway guard are to be replaced next year by men of the regular army, to save expense. The military occupation may cease and Manchuria be evacuated, but Manchuria will still be to Russia what Egypt is to Great Britain, and their relation may perhaps go further even than that.

But it is not for me in this article to deal with the political side of the new railway route. The time will soon arrive when the railway will be open to the world, and Russia will have accomplished her task of reducing the world's size by one-fourth, and the world may then judge for itself.



SCENE IN THE HINGAAN RANGE, NORTH MANCHURIA.

Anatolia Railway Company. By this agreement the company undertakes to build within eight years and to operate a standard-gauge road from Konieh to Busra by way of Bagdad. The company, meanwhile, was in possession of the existing line from Haider-Pasha (which lies across the Bosphorus below Constantinople) to Angora and Konieh. It was further agreed that after the necessary surveys had been made, and the company and the Turkish Government had agreed upon the route and various other matters, the question of guarantees would be taken up. The surveys have been pushed with energy, and it is this final question of guarantees that has now been under discussion.

Whatever the precise details, it is reasonably certain that the main demands of the German company will be granted. These have to do with the right to build the eighty-mile extension of the road from Busra to deep water on the Persian Gulf at Koweit; the absolute right to build five branches, and an optional right to build seven others, with further port privileges on the Persian Gulf coast; and, finally, with the right to work mines within a certain distance from the railway lines. Turkey is further asked to help the enterprise by guaranteeing interest on a bond issue. The main line (in addition to the several hundred miles of road now in operation), to be built from Konieh to Koweit, will be something over fourteen hundred miles in extent.

As we have intimated, the scheme has been worked out with characteristic thoroughness by excellent engineers and men prominent in German financial circles who are close in the councils of the German empire. These Germans have



A SCENE IN URFA.

studied thoroughly the commercial bearings of their undertaking, and they count upon the creation, in the heart of European Turkey, of very productive new areas of cereals and cotton, and also of a large export crop of wool, together with an almost incalculable wealth of petroleum and other products of an agricultural and mineral character. It is estimated that the main line will cost not far from \$120,000,000.



THE CITADEL OF THE OLD SYRIAN TOWN OF AINTAB.

A PUBLIC SERVANT OF THE NORTHWEST.
THE FRUITFUL CAREER OF THE LATE GOVERNOR JOHN S.
PILLSBURY, OF MINNESOTA.

BY HORACE B. HUDSON.



STATUE OF GOVERNOR PILLSBURY.

(It stands upon the campus of the University of Minnesota, opposite the administration building. It is of bronze, the work of Daniel Chester French.)

ONE September afternoon in 1900 there was a large gathering of people upon the campus of the University of Minnesota. The occasion was the unveiling of a statue of John S. Pillsbury, presented by the alumni and students in honor of a man who had not only achieved more for the institution than any score of other men, but who by his life and public services had been a conspicuous and forceful example of the possibilities of American citizenship. In his address of presentation, the president of the alumni association used these words:

We rejoice, too, that he in whose honor this statue is raised is present to take part in these exercises. We

have erected it now to impress upon him how deeply we appreciate what he has done for us. We desire that he should know during his lifetime how much we esteem and honor him, not waiting to say it over his ashes.

A testimonial to Mr. Pillsbury "during his lifetime" was peculiarly appropriate, for he was essentially a man of the present, a man who believed in doing things at the time, a man who spent himself, his time, his energies, his skill, his means, from day to day "during his lifetime." He felt deeply the obligations of citizenship, and knew that they could not be adequately met by post-mortem distributions of wealth. He saw, perhaps more clearly than most men, that good citizenship consists in more than personal probity and the right ballot on election day. Personal service is required; and such service he gave, beginning with modest labors and gradually extending his sphere of usefulness as his ideas developed and as his means increased. It is a very conservative estimate that he spent more than one-third of his life, after removing to Minnesota, in the service of the public. And this does not mean that he was politically ambitious and sought office. Official preferment came to him without solicitation or seeking, was for the most part entirely without compensation, and in all cases was accepted at a personal financial loss. So it was, perhaps, not surprising that his fortune was found, upon his death, to be less than one-third the lowest estimates placed upon its value by the public. Although a shrewd man of business, Mr. Pillsbury had spent too much time in unrequited public service, and had used his means too freely for the public needs, to become the multimillionaire that he was commonly believed to be.

And so characteristic of the man was it to do and give when the opportunity or emergency arose, that it was scarcely surprising to find that he died without making any bequests. In speaking to me a few months ago of his last project for the public good, he said, quaintly:

"I want to do these things while I am living."

Were many pages to be written of the life and work of Mr. Pillsbury, it would be found that the keynote of his character had been struck in what has been said. Unwritten, and perhaps



MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. ANTHONY IN 1857.

(From an old sketch.)

unthought, his impulse always was : "Act ; act now ; act effectively ; act for the greatest good." He belonged to the type of man who "does things."

While Mr. Pillsbury's environment during the greater part of his active life was especially suited to such a character as his, there was nothing dramatic either in his origin, growth, or achievement. When he came to Minnesota, in 1855, he came, as did thousands of others, with the belief that the great Northwest offered promise of fortune to young men of pluck and energy but with little means. His training had been that of so many other successful Westerners—a moderate amount of schooling and an early beginning of the battle of self-support in a New England village. His ancestors were New Hampshire pioneers of Puritan stock and noted for "personal integrity and force of character." At the time when the boy of to-day usually enters the high school, John S. Pillsbury, following the custom of the region, commenced to learn a trade. But his taste for mercantile business brought him soon into the employ of an older brother in a country store, and later into a partnership with Walter Warner. It may easily be believed that there was a similarity of character between these two young partners, for one subsequently became governor of his native commonwealth and the other served with like honor in his adopted State of Minnesota.

When the young man of twenty-seven established himself at the village of St. Anthony, Minn., in the year 1855, he is described as a man of modest demeanor, slow of speech—perhaps, in the estimation of his neighbors, a very commonplace sort of man. Upon reaching his new home, Mr. Pillsbury opened a hardware

store. It is a notable and interesting fact that this hardware business, established by Mr. Pillsbury, is the only pioneer business establishment of Minneapolis which has continued to the present time. He long since severed his connection with the concern, but it has continued with unbroken success, and is now the largest wholesale hardware business west of Chicago and St. Louis.

The difficulties surrounding a business man in Minnesota in 1855 can hardly be appreciated by the merchant of to-day. Governor Pillsbury described the situation briefly in these words :

In 1855, when I first reached the Falls of St. Anthony, where now stands the commanding city of Minneapolis, I arrived in a stage-coach. The railroads were then only completed to Rock Island, Ill., some seven hundred miles distant. The distance from Rock Island to St. Paul was made by steamboat, and the remainder of the trip was made in a Concord stage-coach. There were then less than a thousand people around the Falls of St. Anthony.

This was but a part of the story. Minnesota then but a territory, was an almost unbroken wilderness west of the villages of St. Anthony and Minneapolis. The market for a business man's wares must be found among the "less than a thousand people" and the scattered settlements fringed along the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers for a scant hundred miles. Of means of transportation there were none except an occasional steamboat, the bateaux of the half-breed traders, and the "Red River carts," which toiling oxen dragged slowly across the prairies to the military stations on the Red River of the North. Everywhere the settlers were menaced by the presence of thousands of Indians. The country did not yield the common products of the soil in sufficient quantities for its



THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY AND SURROUNDING INDUSTRIES IN 1901.

own consumption. The foundations of the great manufactures of flour and lumber at St. Anthony Falls were scarcely laid.

It is significant that from the first Mr. Pillsbury was successful. It is said of him that in these early days he held his trade because he never misrepresented the quality or value of his goods, and because he was uniformly courteous to people of every class and condition, and very early manifested those warm sympathies which so enriched his later years.

Almost at the outset he experienced a catastrophe which would have broken most men. Scarcely two years after commencing business at St. Anthony, and in the midst of the financial panic of 1857, he lost about thirty-eight thousand dollars by fire. This not only wiped out all his accumulations, but left him under a heavy indebtedness. In the critical financial condition of the country, it would have seemed impossible to avoid hopeless bankruptcy; but Mr. Pillsbury had already so well established his credit that he was enabled to secure an extension from his creditors and at once to resume business. For five years Mr. Pillsbury had not a single new suit of clothes—but in five years every debt was paid. The payment of this debt developed an incident which Governor Pillsbury could occasionally be induced to relate.

When the first note became due he was able to pay but \$25 on an account of \$1,200—but \$25 he paid, with a promise of more. His Eastern creditor accepted the money, and before the second was due the first note was paid in full. One or two more were paid in the same way. Then Mr. Pillsbury, to his surprise, received the other notes indorsed to "John S. Pillsbury, for collection," with the request that he send the money for them as he was able. At a time when Western credits were much distrusted by Eastern merchants, this was a compliment to the young hardware dealer of which he was justly proud.

The rest of Governor Pillsbury's business career was one of notable achievement. But successful as it was, it is overshadowed, in an estimate of his life, by the other great work which he took up even before he had established himself on a firm commercial footing. Possibly on account of his own lack of early educational privileges, Mr. Pillsbury watched with keen interest the affairs of the University of Minnesota—an institution which was not more than a name at the time of his arrival in the Territory. Endowed by a Congressional land grant, the university existed on paper until 1856, when a building was commenced on a beautiful campus overlooking the Falls of St. Anthony. Ill-advised though well-meant plans, followed by the finan-

cial crash of 1857, so involved the institution that the early sixties found it apparently hopelessly in debt, with an unfinished building and no prospect of ever establishing a faculty or offering education to the youth of Minnesota. It seemed that the building and campus would be lost on a mortgage, and that the land grant would be diverted from its purpose.

Mr. Pillsbury's interest in the institution was known, and in the autumn of 1863 a friend walked into his hardware store and told him that Governor Swift desired to appoint him upon the board of regents. Scarcely free from the financial difficulties already mentioned, Mr. Pillsbury at first said that he could not accept. But after a forcible statement of the situation from his visitor, he yielded to the impulse to help which was characteristic of his life.

"I thought for a moment, and then told him I would accept the appointment," is his simple reference to this—a momentous incident in the history of a great institution.

Without going into what might prove a tedious description of the financial condition of the University of Minnesota at the time, it may be sufficient to say that the campus and building and the land grant were encumbered with mortgage bonds which, with other indebtedness, amounted to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. At such a time,—it was the middle of the war period,—the situation seemed hopeless.

Shortly after his appointment as regent, Mr. Pillsbury became a State Senator, and through his exertions a new law was passed placing the affairs of the institution in the hands of three regents, with full powers to adjust its obligations on such terms as they might deem best, and as if they were their own. Such unlimited authority has seldom been given a public board. But the situation was critical, and called for unusual measures. Every one predicted failure—even Governor Pillsbury's associates on the board of regents. But they did not know their man. With iron will and a persistency which knew no defeat, Mr. Pillsbury entered on a campaign of adjustment of the claims against the university. He sold lands, and with the cash compromised claims at such figures as might be arranged.

The difficulties of such a task at such a time cannot be realized in these days. The lands offered were inaccessible; the creditors were widely scattered, and of many minds as to the value of their securities. The vexations and disappointments were almost unnumbered. Mr. Pillsbury rode thousands of miles through a new country hunting up lands or showing them to creditors or buyers. He traveled to the East; he wrote letters innumerable. He brought into play all the resources of a skillful man of business.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of the undertaking, in four years he was able to report that the debt of the university had been cleared away, leaving intact thirty-two thousand acres out of



GOVERNOR PILLSBURY'S RESIDENCE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

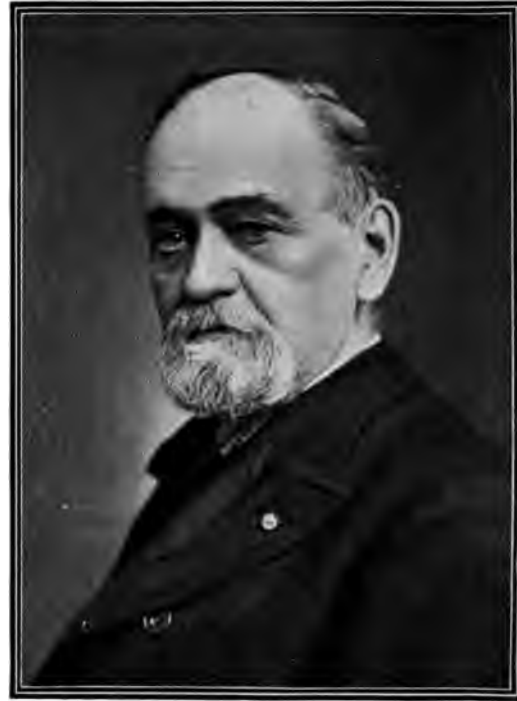
the grant of forty-six thousand, and with the campus and building free of incumbrance. Governor Pillsbury afterward made great success in business, and proved himself a clever and adept financier; but, considering the circumstances, nothing which he did in later years equaled this financiering of the affairs of the bankrupt University of Minnesota. And it is no discredit to his associates to attribute the success to him; it was well known at the time that his energy, his enthusiasm, his business sagacity, were the moving forces of the work.

Following his achievement in relieving the university of its financial burden, the institution was reorganized, a faculty was engaged, and the real work commenced. Governor Pillsbury, of course, remained a regent, and with a fatherly interest watched over every step of its progress during the remainder of his life. To recount all that he has done for the institution would require

a volume. Without a liberal education himself, he had a very keen appreciation of the needs of an institution of higher learning. And here it should be said that, through reading and association, Governor Pillsbury finally became a man of education and high cultivation. Largely through his sagacity, the university has been much favored in its presidents and faculty. Early in its career, the question of coeducation came up. Mr. Pillsbury threw his influence to the side of equal educational advantages to young men and young women. No one now thinks of questioning the wisdom of this decision.

From the beginning, Governor Pillsbury was the financial guide of the institution. As has been stated, he became a State Senator about the time that he was first appointed regent. In the Legislature he was able to accomplish much in influencing appropriations for the struggling college (for it was nothing more than a college at first), and he was also the means of consolidating the land grant made directly to the university and that for the aid of agricultural education and experiment work. This meant millions to the institution—but potential millions. Meanwhile, there was often a scarcity of dollars for current expenses and other needs. But by this time Mr. Pillsbury was becoming a man of means; and these means were often at the disposal of the institution he so much loved. A few incidents will illustrate.

It was one of the provisions of the re-organized university charter that an experimental farm should be established in connection with the agricultural department. A piece of land adjoining the campus was available, but there was no money with which to buy. Mr. Pillsbury bought the farm, turned it over to the university, and waited for his pay. The land cost \$8,500. It was subsequently sold for about \$150,000. With the proceeds he negotiated for the university the purchase of a farm better adapted to the needs of the work, and sufficient funds were left over to commence the equipment. This property afterward advanced enormously in value. In like way he rescued from the hands of private owners a piece of land which cut off the campus from the main street frontage adjoining. In the selection



THE HON. JOHN S. PILLSBURY.

(From a photograph taken a few months before his death.)

of lands for the university under the grant from Congress, his extensive acquaintance with the value of pine "stumpage" was of large pecuniary value to the institution.

But these were all loans—loans of time, money, or experience. On April 6, 1889, a joint committee of the State Legislature was discussing with the university regents the needs of the institution which were most pressing. A rapidly increasing roll of students made more room absolutely necessary. The Legislature could see its way only to the appropriation of \$100,000 where \$250,000 seemed essential to a continuation of usefulness. No solution of the problem could be found. At last Governor Pillsbury modestly arose and said that he had long had the intention of doing something for the university, and that he proposed in this emergency to erect a science hall at a cost of \$150,000 and present it to the State. Private and sectarian institutions have received far greater gifts than this, but it is believed that the act has no parallel in the history of purely State educational institutions.

However, munificent as was the gift of Pillsbury Hall, it sank into insignificance beside the gift of his own time and strength, which Governor Pillsbury spent so freely during the thirty-eight years of his service as regent. A very



JOHN S. PILLSBURY AS HE APPEARED WHEN HE SETTLED IN MINNESOTA.

conservative estimate, made by his friends, is that he devoted fully one-fourth of his time to the affairs of the institution. Let any business man consider what this means. Ten years of personal work! Have any of the millionaires



PILLSBURY HALL—THE GIFT OF GOVERNOR PILLSBURY TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

who have generously given of their money for the public good done as much as this?

In his earlier career, Mr. Pillsbury, in addition to his work for the university, was in almost constant political service. Within a year after reaching St. Anthony, he began what proved to be a six years' term in the City Council. From local service he went to the State Senate, in which body he sat almost continuously for thirteen years. So conspicuous were his services and his fitness for responsibility by this time, that in 1875 he was nominated and elected governor, without any effort upon his part or any of the usual accompaniments of candidacy and canvass. This was the beginning of six years in the gubernatorial chair, for he was accorded three terms (the only Governor of Minnesota thus honored), and might have had a fourth had he not positively refused to serve again.

It has never fallen to the lot of a Governor of Minnesota (and possibly of any other State) to be obliged to consider and handle so many diverse questions as arose during the incumbency of Governor Pillsbury. When he assumed office the so-called "grasshopper plague" was becoming a serious matter. For several years Rocky

Mountain locusts had been increasing in numbers in the southwestern part of the State, and all attempts at their extinction had proved futile. Counties were being ruined, and the scourge threatened to spread over the whole Northwest. It was characteristic of Governor Pillsbury that he went personally to the scene, investigated the extent of the calamity and the condition of the suffering people, and from his own means furnished relief in many cases. Returning to the State capital, he had facts of his own, which he laid before the Legislature with such force as to secure practical legislation looking to the aid of the people and the destruction of the pests. The latter proved, however, to be not easily accomplished. It was necessary to provide relief for several years, and Governor and Mrs. Pillsbury for weeks personally joined in the work of receiving and sorting contributions and packing them for the sufferers,—again that idea of personal work which seems to have been one of Governor Pillsbury's prominent traits.

During his term as governor, Mr. Pillsbury recommended and secured the passage of some of the best laws on the statutes of Minnesota. Among these were acts providing for a public examiner, a State high-school board, and for establishing biennial sessions of the Legislature, instead of annual meetings. He had an unusual number of appointments to make—in the Supreme and District courts, and to other important offices; he was obliged to face the destruc-



PILLSBURY "A"—THE LARGEST FLOUR-PRODUCER IN THE WORLD.
(Daily capacity in excess of 15,000 barrels.)



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

tion of the State capitol by fire, as well as a similar loss of the principal insane hospital of the State; he was called upon to organize relief for the town of New Ulm, which was destroyed by a tornado near the close of his term.

But the great work of his official life was his labor of removing from the name of Minnesota the stain of repudiation. Ill-advised legislation in the late fifties had led to the issue of over two million dollars' worth of bonds for the encouragement of railroad-building in the State. The panic of 1857 prevented the completion of the railroads contemplated, and, exasperated by the situation, the people of the State voted to refuse payment of the obligations. For twenty years the reproach of repudiation had rested upon the State. The popular feeling which had led to the original repudiation had in some measure worn away, but the subject was still one tabooed by politicians and regarded as unsafe ground for any political party to consider.

In his very first message, Governor Pillsbury urged the payment of these bonds; and though met with indifference and violent opposition from many political leaders, he continued to demand that the honor of the State be preserved. At first he could count but a handful of men who supported his views. Sentiment gradually changed, and after overcoming the most tremendous obstacles in legislation and legal entanglement, Governor Pillsbury had the satisfaction, just before his term ended, of seeing the bonds matter adjusted and the word "repudiation" removed from association with the State which he had served so long. Entirely aside from ethical considerations, the bond settlement was of enormous value to Minnesota, for it made possible future financiering on much more favorable

terms than were possible so long as the credit of the State carried this blot. It was Governor Pillsbury's belief from the beginning that the majority of the people would approve of the payment of this debt, and he was highly gratified when his action was finally ratified.

A man who had given ten years of his time to one public institution, and had served his State in as many other ways as did Governor Pillsbury, might well be excused from other gifts and benefices. But he seems to have been continually giving. The extent of his charity and benefactions will never be known. In the greater portion of cases, the fact of assistance rendered was known only to the giver and the recipient. To only a few, even, is it known that a large number of young men have been helped through the University of Minnesota by the financial assistance of Governor Pillsbury.

He always had a warm place in his heart for his native village of Sutton, N. H., and some years ago he gratified a lifelong wish by building for that place a town hall as a memorial to his parents. Among his conspicuous gifts in Minneapolis were an endowment of \$100,000 for the Home for Aged Women and Children, and the erection, at a cost of \$25,000, of a home for young women working for small salaries, which was named, for his wife, the Mahala Fisk Pillsbury Home. Both these institutions had been the objects of Mrs. Pillsbury's special attention, and the gifts were made jointly in the name of Governor and Mrs. Pillsbury. Each of these homes is of a most practical nature. Governor Pillsbury was one of those wise givers who wished to see his money well spent, and who had no time for charitable fads. And he did not encumber his gifts with conditions which might make their

administration difficult or impracticable. He had very clear views on such matters. Speaking to me one day of one of his projects, he said :

Almost all these things are covered with conditions which make them inoperative. I don't believe in giving money that way. I said, in this case, "Take it and do the best you can with it."

At the time of his death—on October 18—he had well under way a plan for a beautiful library building to cost \$75,000, which was to be a gift to the city of Minneapolis, and especially intended for the use of the people of the "East Side," as that part of the city east of the Mississippi River is locally known. It is this section of the city which was the original "St. Anthony," and where Governor Pillsbury first opened his store in 1855, and where he had always lived. Only a few months ago, he told me the history of this plan of his.

"I have always had a great interest in the people of the East Side," he said, simply. "There are people still living there—working men and men of moderate means—who were my neighbors when I first came to St. Anthony. I have felt like doing all I could to benefit them. It was this idea of mine which led to building 'Pillsbury A Mill' on the east side, while all the other mills are on the west side, of the river. My partners objected to separating the Pillsbury flour mills ; but I stood out for the East Side, and the mill was built where it would benefit East Side working men. It was then my idea to establish a library in connection with the 'A' mill, and for the benefit of the employees ; but this project was never matured, and gradually I developed the plan of giving the East Side a library which would be suited to the needs of the whole people. Some of my friends do not like the site I have chosen, but I believe it is the best situated to serve the needs of the largest number."

The site in question is rather removed from the best residence portions of the East Side, but is central and very accessible for the class of people who most need library privileges. The delays incident to arranging for a rather elaborate building, and the sudden illness of the donor, interfered with the completion of this last of his great gifts ; but it is understood that his heirs will carry out the work on the lines which he had planned.

One of his last gifts was to the State. It was a tract of one thousand acres near the headwaters of the Mississippi River, given to the State Forestry Board, and was the first donation under a new forestry law. It was evidently his intention, from a statement made at the time, to

add largely to this tract at a later period, and he was known to feel the warmest sympathy for the plans for the conservation of the forests about the headwaters of the Mississippi.

Governor Pillsbury's services to his community were by no means confined to official endeavor or public or private benefactions. He took that part in the commercial development of his city and State which every good citizen should. Aside from being largely instrumental in building up the flour-milling and lumbering industries, he was a promoter of numerous enterprises which have taken a prominent part in the development of the resources of Minnesota.

It was his privilege to see his State rise from a straggling group of frontier settlements to a population of 1,751,394 ; to see Minneapolis develop from a small village to a city of 200,000 ; to see this city of his choice become the foremost flour and lumber manufacturing center of the world ; to see the agricultural industries of the Northwest expand until the States of Minnesota and North and South Dakota have well been named "the bread-basket of the continent," while the golden wheat has poured into the elevators of Minneapolis in such vast quantities as to make the city the leading wheat market of the globe ; to see a transportation system developed which stretches its long lines of rails across the western half of the continent to the Pacific harbors ; to see one of the most complete educational systems ever developed grow up in fifty years under the watchful care of the people ; and, more than all, to see the State University—the apex of the system, and his own special pride—grow from an empty building without students or teachers to a recognized position as one of the foremost educational institutions of the country, and with an enrollment of students rapidly approaching four thousand in number.

Although Governor Pillsbury was not an old man, he witnessed more of the progress of a wonderful community than falls to the lot of one in a thousand ; for he was most intimately related to all this progress—an actor in every scene of importance. Although his services to his community have not been equaled, they have been recognized only by the erection of the statue upon the campus of the university. But the monument to his great citizenship will not be wanting, for the words of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis were true. Standing in the midst of the beautiful group of university buildings, Senator Davis exclaimed, in closing his eloquent eulogy :

"The true monument to Governor Pillsbury is in all that we see around us."

THE GOVERNMENT OF OUR INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

BY ARTHUR W. DUNN.



HON. ELIHU ROOT.
(Secretary of War.)

THE United States, through the Division of Insular Affairs in the War Department, governs an empire in the Pacific and an embryo republic in the Atlantic. In any other country the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico would be designated either as "colonies" or as "dependencies." Both of these terms have been considered in relation to the new possessions and both rejected because of a belief in the legislative and executive branches of the Government that such designations would be distasteful to the people. The House of Representatives has a Committee on Insular Affairs which deals with all matters pertaining to the newly acquired territory, while in the Senate the committees on the Philippines, on Porto Rico and Pacific Islands, and on Relations with Cuba avoided all mention of "colonies" or "dependencies." The Division of Insular Affairs, beginning with a pigeon-hole, a basket, and a temporary clerk in the office of the chief clerk to the Assistant Secretary of War, has grown to be one of the most important institutions in the War Department,

and transacts business of more far-reaching consequence than any other bureau in any of the departments of the Government.

As a result of the Spanish War the United States found itself in control of Cuba until a stable government could be instituted, and the owner of Porto Rico and the Philippines. The troops of the United States were in all of these islands, and the government of them devolved upon the military commanders. Civil government has been instituted in Porto Rico, but military control of Cuba and the Philippine Islands continues. It is evident that as long as the United States exercises authority in Cuba it will be under the military power, and it has already been determined that the Secretary of War will administer the affairs of the Philippine Islands, whether civil or military.

Immediately after hostilities ceased, and when business was being resumed in the islands formerly owned by Spain, it was found necessary to inaugurate systems for the collection of revenue and for the expenditure of money for various public purposes. For several months the administration of the civil affairs and the raising of revenue and expenditures were placed under the control of the Hon. George D. Meiklejohn, then Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Meiklejohn conducted this branch of the business for some time through the clerks in his office, but as the business grew he found it necessary to create a separate division, and in December, 1898, by an order there was established the "Division of Customs and Insular Affairs." The collections and disbursements, and, in fact, all business, was transacted through army officers designated as collectors, auditors, and treasurers in the islands, and a system of accounting, auditing, and disbursing was inaugurated by Mr. Meiklejohn to fit the peculiar conditions that existed under the purely military government. Tariffs were established by direction of the Secretary of War, and laws were made simply by decree, as in the Spanish times.

The business of the division increased rapidly. There was a voluminous correspondence upon questions new to the American people and to American officials incident to the changes from the old Spanish *régime* to American methods. It was found necessary to translate all of the old

Spanish laws which had been in force from two to four hundred years, and ascertain which of these were applicable to the changed conditions in the islands. It was soon found that American methods could not be applied absolutely to the islands, but that a semi-military and semi-civil government must be instituted until such times as the people became familiar with the American system. Consequently this new division in the War Department kept growing. Highly educated and practical business men were found necessary to carry on the work. It was also found desirable to place in charge of the work a man of military training and good business attainments. Secretary Root finally decided upon Clarence R. Edwards, captain in the regular army and lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, as the man best equipped for the important work of handling insular affairs. Colonel Edwards had seen active service in the Philippines. He was General Lawton's chief of staff, and was with that officer on that ill-fated day when a Filipino bullet ended his life. It was the activity and knowledge he displayed concerning the Philippine Islands and their people, as shown in the reports of General Lawton, that brought Colonel Edwards into prominence with the Secretary of War. Not only had Colonel Edwards been in many engagements in the Philippines, but he showed conspicuous ability in many difficult positions in which he had been placed as chief of staff of General Lawton. He was with General Lawton on the famous campaign into northern Luzon, which did so much to break the backbone of the Filipino insurrection. Since Colonel Edwards became chief of this division its long name has been shortened, and it is now known as the Division of Insular Affairs, although practically it is the Colonial Department of the United States Government.

The importance of the division may be understood when it is known that everything relating to the government of the Philippine Islands, either under Civil-Governor Taft or Military-Governor Chaffee, or former Military-Governors Otis and MacArthur, is handled in this division; also that all affairs relating to Cuba pass through this division. This includes everything concerning taxation and disbursements in the islands, and the making of tariffs. In fact, this division has been engaged ever since it was established in modifying or amending tariffs of one kind or another. The Spanish laws, including the civil, criminal and commercial codes, the mortgage law, laws relating to railways, notarial affairs, public works, municipal and provincial and civil administration laws, and, in fact, all laws that had a bearing upon the busi-



MAJ.-GEN. LEONARD WOOD, U.S.A.
(Military Governor of the Island of Cuba.)

ness and government of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines, have been translated and published by this division, and are constantly made use of in preparing new codes and new laws for the government of the islands under the United States.

The making of these new laws recalls an incident in the career of Secretary Root. Some time after he became Secretary of War a prominent Senator visited him and discussed island affairs with him, incidentally asking about the work he had on hand. The Secretary remarked that it was hard enough, and at first it was very difficult for him to reconcile himself to the necessities and conditions which confronted him. As a trained and experienced lawyer he became accustomed to laws made in due form, by legislative or congressional enactment. As Secretary of War he had to accustom himself to creating laws by signing his name. But he had finally become sufficiently accustomed to the duty to find it very easy to enact civil, criminal, and municipal codes by a stroke of the pen. All these codes, however, are first carefully prepared in the Division of Insular Affairs, and adjusted with a view of



JUDGE WILLIAM H. TAFT. **HON. WILLIAM H. HUNT.**
(Civil Governor of the Phi- (Civil Governor of the Island
lippine Islands.) of Porto Rico.)

carrying out as far as possible the codes under the former Spanish rule, as the people are familiar with the Spanish laws.

The acquisition of the Philippine Islands and the closer relations of Cuba to the United States have caused a great demand for accurate and technical information concerning these islands, and the Division of Insular Affairs has become something of an encyclopædia upon the history, geography, climate, agricultural, social, and economic conditions. All possible information relating to the opportunities for trade, the possibilities of production, the languages, customs, laws, educational and religious conditions, and, in fact, everything pertaining to the islands, has been collated and prepared in such form that it can be used by those who are interested in the new possessions in any way whatever. The correspondence in answer to inquiries seeking information has become a very large feature of the Division of Insular Affairs. Merchants, mechanics, business men, manufacturers, and producers have been seeking information as to the trade conditions, tariff, and custom regulations. More than that, thousands of suggestions are made relating to the government and proposed new laws, all of which must be carefully considered because of the possible importance that such suggestions may have upon the future development of the islands.

Owing to the many legal questions arising both in Cuba and the Philippines, such as concessions granted under Spain and confirmed by the treaty of Paris, relations of Church and state, and the property of the Church, the many claims which were at once presented to the United States after the acquisition of the islands, it was found necessary to establish a legal department in the Division of Insular Affairs. Judge Charles E. Magoon, a lawyer of distinc-

tion, was placed at the head of this department, and he has been busily engaged with the many and complex questions of a legal nature which have developed, and include matters of international law and precedent, United States and insular laws of a very intricate character, in which decisions would have far-reaching effect in the future. The concessions of the Spanish Government, the claims of American and Spanish citizens, the rights of property, interpretation of Spanish decrees, and all such questions are sifted in the Insular Bureau by Judge Magoon before final decision by the Secretary of War.

Within the bureau itself it has also been found necessary to establish a statistical department, one which deals with the exports and imports, the amount of revenue collected and the disbursements by months, years, and other stated periods. This statistical branch involves a large amount of careful work, and is very valuable to those interested in the commercial and financial affairs of the islands. Probably no other information has that importance to the business world as that relating to commerce, and no amount of superficial information gained by those who have endeavored to make a personal study of the islands is so carefully considered by the financial operators of the world as that which is procured through the statistics of actual business done.

The government of the Philippines and the government of Cuba are the most important matters before the people of the United States at the present time, and consequently when Congress is in session much of the time of both Senate and House is taken up with Philippine and Cuban affairs. It has largely increased the work of the Division of Insular Affairs in the War Department, to whom Senators and Representatives apply for particular information, and



MR. CHARLES E. MAGOON. **LIEUT.-COL. CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.**
(Law officer, Division of In- (Chief of Division of Insular
sular Affairs, War Depart- Affairs, War Department.)
ment.)

from which the House and Senate, by resolution, frequently demand information touching particular phases of the military and civil governments in the islands. This information cannot be delayed, and no matter how important may be the actual current business of the department, it must give way to the demands of a congressional resolution. The files of Congress contain scores of reports on all manner of subjects, and from small pamphlets up to thousand-page volumes upon different phases of our insular possessions, all based on facts collated and prepared in the Division of Insular Affairs.

Another important feature of the Insular Division is that relating to education in the Philippines. While the system has been gradually worked out by the men placed in charge of Philippine education at Manila, yet before the machinery could be put in operation, all the plans had to be considered in the War Department, and the subject of supplying the needs of the superintendent in Manila had to be considered and carried out. Just now the division is completing the task of sending 1,000 teachers from the United States to the Philippine Islands. It was necessary to secure none but those who were mentally, morally, and physically qualified to carry on the work. The Division of Insular Affairs opened up correspondence with all the colleges and normal schools of the country, and secured through them this vast body of educators to go to the Philippine Islands and engage in the work of educating a strange people speaking a strange language. The correspondence did not end with the colleges, but the department was flooded with thousands and thousands of applications from those who desired to go to the Philippines, and who might have possessed the necessary qualifications for teachers, but of whom the department knew little personally. All this correspondence had to be attended to, and it is a rather remarkable fact that for a long time five-sixths of the letters coming into the War Department were destined for the Division of Insular Affairs, and related not only to the subject of schools and teachers, but also to all manner of subjects that have been brought to public attention by the acquisition of the Spanish islands. The arrangements for the transportation of these teachers also had to be made through the division.

Before the Spanish War the business of the Secretary of War consisted largely of routine matters connected with a small army of 25,000 men, all within the United States, and with little to do except suppress an occasional Indian uprising. Now, with an army of 75,000 men, 40,000 of whom are in the Philippine Islands, 5,000 in Cuba, small detachments in Porto Rico

and Alaska, and the remainder stationed in the United States, the administration of the War Department becomes a gigantic undertaking; and added to this is the delicate and difficult government of the Philippine Islands and Cuba. The management of military affairs, pure and simple, are of small moment compared to the problems presented by the government of Cuba and the establishment of a government and suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines. There the Secretary of War is dealing with a strange people, unfamiliar with our laws and customs, and having little knowledge of what American liberty means. In many cases the ignorance of American ways is mixed with inherent antipathy to any government whatsoever, and particularly, in many cases, is treachery encouraged by tradition and former ill-treatment. All of these problems have fallen to Secretary Root, who must finally pass upon them before they reach the President, who is the sole court of final resort in everything relating to the new possessions. Secretary Root has shown an admirable aptness in dealing with the many complex situations that have arisen, and his cool, calm, and lawyer-like ability has enabled him to grapple with every problem that has arisen. More than that, he has surrounded himself with capable men in the Division of Insular Affairs, who make the labor less arduous by the careful manner in which subjects are prepared for his action.

The time may come when the prejudice in the American mind against the word "colony" and "colonial government by the republic" may allow the establishment of a department of Colonial Affairs. Meanwhile, under the name of the Division of Insular Affairs, the Secretary of War is administering a colonial government. The success of this particular division in handling the affairs of Cuba and the Philippines will no doubt induce Congress to place Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, and Tutuila, all islands in the seas in the Pacific and Atlantic, under this division, or under the Department of Insular Affairs if the word "colonial" still continues to be obnoxious. At present Porto Rico is governed through the State Department, Hawaii under the Interior as a territory, Guam and Tutuila under the Navy Department, because these islands are little more than naval stations. But the insular tariffs, insular education, and general insular government are likely to be so similar in all of the islands that it will no doubt be found more practicable to place all of these insular possessions under one department, and as long as the military is actually necessary, the most important, the Philippines, probably the War Department will administer the insular governments.

THE POETRY AND CRITICISM OF 1901.

BY WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

THE books that constitute literature are mainly of five classes: books of poetry, fiction, the drama, history (including biography), and essays (including the various kinds of criticism). The inclusion of history and biography in this classification is a little doubtful, but so considerable a proportion of historical and biographical works have a lasting value on account of their literary form that the category demands recognition. There are, of course, other categories which occasionally claim recognition of the same sort. Philosophy, for example, often ranks with the finest literature, as in the cases of Plato and Schopenhauer. Books of travel, also, frequently have the most marked literary quality, as may be illustrated by such books as Kinglake's "Eothen" and Palgrave's "Arabia." Even science may present its claims, for it would be rash to say that the writings of Tyndall and Huxley are not literature; and such a book as the "Psychology" of Professor James is a work of art almost as distinctly as it is a work of knowledge. But in the main, literature, or *belles-lettres*, is made up of the five classes of writings above specified, and to them belong nineteen-twentieths of the books that give us pleasure of the æsthetic kind, as distinguished from that which is purely intellectual.

In summarizing the English literature of the past twelvemonth, the categories of fiction and history were dealt with in the last number of this REVIEW. I have been asked to write something about the books of the remaining categories, which really means to give some brief account of the year's production in poetry and criticism, for the drama is practically non-existent as a distinct literary form in modern English. We have had, it is true, Mr. G. B. Shaw's "Three Plays for Puritans" published in book form, and also Mrs. W. K. Clifford's prose drama, "The Likeness of the Night," but these are the exceptions that prove the rule. It is a curious fact that whereas, in any review of a year's productivity

in the literature of France or Germany, of Italy or the Scandinavian countries, the drama must occupy a conspicuous place, it may be absolutely ignored in the summary of English books.

One exception to this statement may be made on behalf of the poetical drama, and chiefly because of the two tragedies of Mr. Stephen Phillips, which were written to be acted as well as read. "Herod," the second of these dramas, comes just

within the limits of our present retrospect, and is a work entitled to the most respectful consideration. English criticism has well-nigh exhausted itself, and American criticism has to a certain extent followed the lead, in the bestowal of praise upon the work of Mr. Phillips, and much of the praise is deserved. But a calm review of the two tragedies in question reveals nothing more than the fact that

their author has carried on the old dignified tradition of English dramatic verse; he has done the kind of thing that has been done many times before, and done far more nobly in our own time by Tennyson, Swinburne, and Browning. And even Mr. Phillips is more truly himself, more distinctly a poetical force, when he writes non-dramatic verse. Such poems as "Marpessa" and "The Woman with the Dead Soul" reach a higher level of beauty than "Paolo and Francesca" or "Herod." In connection with the work of Mr. Phillips we may say a word about the dramatic poetry of Mr. W. B. Yeats, impelled thereto by the vivid impression received last spring from a stage performance of his "Land of Heart's Desire." The American stage has offered nothing, perhaps, during the past season more entirely delightful than the special performance of this one-act dramatic poem. Another poem of the same mold, "The Shadowy Waters," is among the books of the year, and, while we could hardly imagine it played upon any stage, its delicate and elusive beauty makes of it a memorable thing.



MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS.



MR. WILLIAM B. YEATS.

While English criticism has been making much of Mr. Phillips, and proclaiming in him the advent of a new poet, American criticism has been slowly discovering that a new poet has appeared on this side of the Atlantic. The "Poems" and "The Masque of Judgment" of Mr. William Vaughn Moody have both appeared within the last twelvemonth, and their appearance constitutes the most important event of the year for our American literature. I might say of many years without danger of exaggeration, for Mr. Moody has struck so high and pure a note of song that to find its equal we must go back to the New England masters. Among our later poets, I should classify Mr. Moody with E. R. Sill and Professor Woodberry, as similar in temperament, as possessed of the same high seriousness of aim, and as moved by the same democratic impulse. But I should hesitate to say that either of these men had written as fine a poem as Mr. Moody's "Ode in Time of Hesitation," and I am quite sure that neither of them, nor any other among our younger men, has done anything equaling "The Masque of Judgment." This symbolical and allegorical, but intensely human, drama challenges comparison with the greater achievements of English poetry; it may suffer by the juxtaposition, but it must bear this com-

parison or none at all. Although quotations have properly no place in such a summary as the present, I must find room for one extract—for this wonderful apostrophe to mankind:



MR. ARTHUR S. HARDY.

"O Dreamer! O Desirer!
Goer down
Unto untraveled seas in
untried ships!
O crusher of the unimagined grape
On unconceived lips!
O player upon a lordly instrument
No man or god hath had
in mind to invent;
O cunning how to shape
Effulgent Heaven and
scoop out bitter Hell
From the little shine and
saltness of a tear;
Sleager and harrier,
Beyond the moon, of thine
own builded town,
Each morning won, each
eve impregnable,
Each noon vanished
sheer!"

I should not know where else in recent poetry to look for the match to these verses, or to the entire work, with its melodious and sympathetic portrayal of "life's wild and various bloom" of passion and aspiration, of alternating defeat and victory, of the commingling of sense and spirit that makes of our existence so confused a web of self-contradictions, yet somehow suggests a harmony of design that must be apparent to the transcendental vision.

The late Richard Hovey was a poet of promise, although he never quite succeeded in clearing the cobwebs from his art. Some of his last pieces are published in the "Last Songs from Vagabondia," written, like two earlier volumes, in collaboration with Mr. Bliss Carman. Of the Canadian group of poets, Mr. Carman has been silent, save for his share in the volume just mentioned, and Mr. C. G. D. Roberts has been silent altogether. But Mr. John Stuart Thomson, in "A Day's Song," has given us some beautiful verse, with not a little of the inspiration of Keats. And Dr. W. H. Drummond, whose narrative poems of the Canadian *habitant* have been so deservedly popular, has just issued another collection, with the title "Johnnie Courteau and Other Poems." Mr. Arthur S. Hardy's exquisite talent does not frequently come to flower, but it has blossomed this year in a thin volume of well-nigh flawless lyrics called "Songs of Two." Mr. Lloyd Miffin has published "The Fields of Dawn," a new collection of sonnets in which his conscientious workmanship is again displayed. The moods of the soul beset by religious questionings are finely illustrated by Mr. Sidney Royce Lysaght's "Poems of the Unknown Way." A



THE LATE RICHARD HOVEY.

half-dozen volumes of verse that at least deserve mention are "The Dead Calypso," by Mr. Louis A. Robertson; "The Lutes of Morn," by Mr. Clinton Scollard; "The Sphinx and Other Poems," by Mr. W. H. Hudson; "Ad Astra," by Mr. Alexander Blair Thaw; "In Scipio's Garden and Other Poems," by Mr. Samuel Valentine Cole, and "Weeds by the Wall," by Mr. Madison Cawein. Youth and age in our women poets are illustrated by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr's "Afterglow" and Miss Josephine Preston Peabody's "Fortune and Men's Eyes." The latter book is a one-act drama in which the chief figures are the "dark lady," one "W. H.," and a player whose identity may readily be surmised. Perhaps mention should also be made of "The Rose of Dawn," an idyl of the South Sea islands, by Miss Helen Hay. No volumes have been published by our older poets, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. Stedman, although the latter has written a dignified ode for the bicentennial celebration of Yale University.

The English poetry of the year offers only one really notable book, "A Reading of Life," by Mr. George Meredith. That Mr. Meredith is a poet of a high order is not to be doubted for a moment; that through sheer perversity he just misses being a poet of the first rank seems to me almost equally indubitable. His mental equipment is quite comparable; and his actual performance is not far from comparable with that of Robert Browning; but he allows himself the license of grotesque utterance and the almost mathematical condensation of thought to an extent that must ever work to deprive him of general vogue, even with the cultivated public of readers. Probably he would care little for such vogue, and may well be content with the admiration and affection of the few who have



MR. GEORGE MEREDITH.

the courage to track his thought to its lair and, with laborious effort, unveil the real beauty and strength that are the core of his expression. "A Reading of Life" is not as forbidding as some of Mr. Meredith's earlier volumes, but both perseverance and devotion are needed to penetrate the cryptic meaning of its details. The general theme of the book is clear enough. It is the choice that life offers us between the service of Artemis and Aphrodite—the allurements of the spiritual and the sensual in our nature.

"Not either points for us the way of flame.
From him predestined mightier it came;
His task to hold them both in breast, and yield
Their dues to each, and of their war be field."

This is the substance of Mr. Meredith's deepest meditations upon the conduct of life. It is the ideal of upright, temperate, balanced manhood, recognizing the claims of both sense and spirit, alike avoiding the snare of the licentious and the ascetic.

Among the remaining volumes of verse that have come to us from the other side of the Atlantic a high place must be given to "Cithara Mea," by Father P. A. Sheehan. Technically, the poems in this volume are faulty, but they have enough and to spare of the stuff of poetry, and give wonderfully effective expression to those moods of rapture and exaltation which are the very essence of religion. Two volumes of varied and graceful verse that should be mentioned here are the "Town and Country Poems" of Mr. Arthur E. J. Legge, and "Translations and Other Verses," by Mr. C. K. Pooler. The latter volume, particularly, displays remarkable versatility. Still other volumes of English verse are Mr. Herbert Trench's "Deirdre Wed and Other Poems," Dr. Richard Garnett's "The Queen and Other Poems," and Mr. Stephen Gwynn's "The Queen's Chronicler." This summary of the year's poetry may be closed with a word about two writers who are popularly supposed to be famous poets, yet to whom the critic finds it difficult to accord that title. Both Sir Lewis Morris and Sir Edwin Arnold have written much verse, and both bear the names of really great poets. But the similarity does not extend beyond the names. Neither the "Harvest-Tide" of the former nor the "Voyage of Ithobal" of the latter, both recently published, can be considered poetry in any high sense, although "The Voyage of Ithobal," at least, makes interesting reading on account of its picturesque theme, which is that of the reputed voyage of the Phœnicians around the African continent.

Turning now from poetry to literary criticism and essay-writing, the most important production of the twelvemonth in this country is Prof. Barrett Wendell's "Literary History of America," which appeared just a year ago. The series of books for which this history was written calls for a broader treatment than is customary in works of literary history, and aims to illustrate the whole development of the higher intellectual life of the nations concerned. Professor Wendell's work meets this requirement most admirably, and is distinctly the best treatment of our literary past that has thus far been made. It has been the subject of much controversy, and has

been most unfairly treated by some of the writers who have taken it up for discussion. Two charges, in particular, have been brought against it—the charge of provincialism and the charge of social prejudice. I cannot see that either of these charges is justified by the author's treatment. The accusation of provincialism means nothing more than that the writers of the New England group are given the most conspicuous place in the history, and it is quite proper that they should be thus distinguished. There are at present highly promising literary developments in other sections of the country, but Professor Wendell's plan excluded living writers, and the perspective of his work seems substantially just. The charge of social or aristocratic prejudice means nothing more than a recognition of the fact that the author took into account the entire environment of the authors under discussion—as the scope of his work required—and did not hesitate to consider a man's birth and breeding among the elements that went to determine his literary character. Some of his individual judgments may be fairly open to criticism, but in the main his work offers a conservative and scholarly reckoning of our national literary assets. It is characterized by a breeziness of manner that makes it unusually stimulating and suggestive reading. It has for its fundamental thesis the proposition that our early literature retained Elizabethan characteristics long after they had disappeared from the literature of the mother country, and that even our later literature exhibits frequent reversions to the English manners of an earlier age. This proposition, which was put forth long before Professor Wendell took it up, is so developed by him that it becomes perhaps the most fruitful principle for our guidance in the study of American literature.

Prof. Brander Matthews is one of the most interesting of our critics and essayists, and the question of the soundness or unsoundness of his opinions does not greatly affect the interest of their presentation. He has published two volumes of essays during the year. "The Historical Novel and Other Essays" is a collection of miscellaneous literary papers that for the most part commend themselves to the judicious. "Parts of Speech" is a collection of papers upon



PROF. BARRETT WENDELL.

such subjects as diction, usage, and orthography, which are often as wrongheaded as they are ingeniously persuasive. It is a pity to see an acute literary faculty perverted to the defense of the split infinitive and the monstrosities of phonetic reform. Among other volumes of essays published during the year, mention should be made of "Italian Influences" and "Selected Essays," two posthumous volumes by Eugene Schuyler: "Masters of French Literature," by Prof. George McLean Harper; and "American Orators and Oratory," by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson—the latter a course of lectures made into a book.

Studies of literary history upon a larger scale than that of the essayist have not been wanting during the year. If we include in this category "The Great Epic of India," by Prof. E. W. Hopkins, it must stand at the head of the list. But its inclusion here is somewhat doubtful, for it is essentially a work of scholarship rather than of fine writing. Something similar must be said of Mr. Osborn Taylor's "The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages," an important study of a neglected period in the history of European culture. The Rev. C. A. Dinsmore, in "The Teachings of Dante," deals with the great poet from the standpoint of modern religious thought, and brings both penetration and sympathy to his task. Mr. Daniel D. Addison has written of "The

Clergy in American Life and Letters" for a series of books which aims to exhibit the history of American literature in longitudinal sections. Mr. W. H. Hudson is the author of a readable account of the life and works of Sir Walter Scott. The late James L. Onderdonk, in his "History of American Verse," covered the entire subject on a moderate scale, giving special attention to the curious but not inspired poetry of Puritan and pre-Revolutionary times. This book is one of the most interesting publications of the year.



PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS.

One American book of recent publication almost defies classification, unless we take a view wide enough to embrace such writers as Thoreau and Warner. It is a very charming book indeed, and is called "A Journey to Nature." Its chapters first appeared in the New York *Evening Post*, where they attracted much favorable attention, and set many readers inquiring into the identity

of the "J. P. M." who signed them. Their readers in this stage of publication enjoyed much the same sort of sensations that must have been felt by readers of "My Summer in a Garden" when its chapters appeared in the *Hartford Courant*, or even by readers of the *London Magazine* when the "Essays of Elia" took them by surprise. Afterward, the chapters made a book, and the author was declared to be Mr. J. P. Mowbray. Taken as a whole, "A Journey to Nature" is seen to be a sort of story, although this was hardly realized by those who read it from week to week. Certainly, it is not the story that charms us so much as the philosophy of life, the wide literary allusiveness, and the brilliant (if slightly sophisticated) style of the book. Few books of the past year stand as good a chance of being read, and held in the affection of readers, ten or twenty years from now.



MR. EDWARD DOWDEN.

Among English works of literary criticism, the chief place in the year's output must be given to Prof. W. J. Courthope's Oxford lectures entitled "Life in Poetry: Law in Taste," and to the first volume of Prof. George Saintsbury's largely planned "History of Criticism and Literary Taste in Europe." The latter work is the first of three projected volumes, and deals only with the criticism of the classical and mediæval periods. It is a work of solid scholarship, and the product of immense industry in reading the necessary material; but some of its judgments will be sharply questioned, and its style has all of the irritating mannerisms that we have come to expect in Mr. Saintsbury's writing. Professor Courthope's volume, which represents five years of lecturing, is a dignified production, written in the most admirable of academic English, and dealing with the very fundamentals of æsthetic criticism. The writer is of those who believe in the authority of criticism, and his broad training makes him of those who speak with authority upon literary art. A third work which may fairly be ranked with the above two is Prof. Edward Dowden's "Puritan and Anglican." At first glance, this book seems to be merely a

collection of essays upon such writers as Hooker, Browne, Vaughan, Milton, and others, but it is really more than that, for it proves to be a profound study of the contrasted tempers of Puritan and Churchman in the seventeenth century, and the separate essays are all written with this essential purpose in view. Considered itself as literature, this book takes a higher rank than either of the others with which it is here grouped.

Among collections of miscellaneous literary essays from across the sea, three volumes occupy a particularly prominent position. The "Ephemeræ Critica" of Mr. J. Churton Collins are essays that often take the form of tirades, and more than once suggest the "physician, heal thyself" prescription, but their learning, vigor, and general soundness of judgment are undeniable. Mr. Collins is deservedly indignant at the



PROF. GEORGE EDWARD SAINTSBURY.

current university teaching of literature, and what he says on this subject should have a wide hearing. The "Men and Letters" of Mr. Herbert Paul are essays that have a certain hard brilliancy suggestive of Macaulay, whose manner the author emulates. The volume into which Mr. Frederic Harrison has collected his American addresses of the present year needs no further recommendation than the name of its author. In closing this review, a word may be spared for two anonymously published books—"An Englishwoman's Love Letters" and "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"—which proved among the most popular of the year, and which furthermore occasioned a whole train of the parasitical books—imitations, parodies, and the like—which are apt to follow a marked literary success of almost any kind.



JOHN REDMOND, M.P., LEADER OF THE IRISH PARTY.

CONSPICUOUS among the new men upon whose shoulders will fall the burden in the years to come—the responsibilities that are dropping from the wearied hands of their elders—is Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party. Among the coming men of British politics, no man has already achieved so commanding a position. This will be obvious to any one who will take the trouble to run over the list of the half-dozen men who in the next twenty years seem likely to be the makers of history at Westminster. There is, for instance, Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, heir to the genius and perhaps to the position of his father; Mr. Lloyd George, the brilliant and incisive leader of the Welsh Radicals; Lord Hugh Cecil, who, rather than Lord Cranborne, seems destined to be the inheritor of the characteristic faults and qualities of his family; Mr. George Wyndham, the parliamentary Adonis; Lord Grey, who stands alone as the only peer who possesses that zeal for social reform which would seem more natural to the Radical enthusiast; and Mr. Keir Hardie, the leader of the Independent Labor party.

Of all these men of the future, not one has as yet achieved the distinction of Mr. John Redmond. For he is not only the chief of the Irish

National party,—he is the leader of the only effective opposition that exists in the House of Commons at the present day. In that position he occupies a place in the British constitution only second in importance to that of the prime minister. It is true that at present national

prejudices somewhat obscure the truth from the English and Scotch. But in the House of Commons the members, last session, began to realize where their power lies, and repeatedly, in the course of the debates, Mr. Balfour referred to Mr. Redmond as if he, and not Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, were the real leader of his majesty's opposition. Therein Mr. Balfour paid homage to facts. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who is titularly leader of the opposition, has so much to do in endeavoring to compose the internecine difficulties of the small but distracted party which nominally follows his lead that he has neither the energy, nor the time, nor the mind to spare for the perform-

ance of the normal duties of his post. The first duty of an opposition is to oppose. The first duty of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is to prevent open feuds between the Asquiths and the Greys, who believe in Milner, and the majority of his party, who have not yet apostatized from their traditional faith in peace, liberty, and self-govern-



MR. JOHN REDMOND.

(Leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party.)

The forlorn and hopeless plight of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was never so pitifully displayed as when the vote was moved for reduction of Mr. Chamberlain's salary at the end of last session. The task of raising what had been the closing debate, leading up to the strongest division of the session, was indeed left to the Master of Elibank, who, when the critical moment came, could not be found. When Henry looked around for his supporters, he found that Mr. Morley had gone down to Haddenham to continue his researches in the Gladstone archives, and Sir William Harcourt was hiding himself in the New Forest. What wonder, then, that the deserted and despairing speaker, muttering maledictions upon his recreant members, deserted the stricken field and left the members to save the House and the party from the disgrace of allowing the vote to pass without a division.

HE ONLY FREE AND UNFETTERED LEADER.

It was on that occasion, so it has been said ever since the war broke out. And Henry Campbell-Bannerman has never felt himself at liberty to offer that bold, uncompromising and persistent opposition to the government which the country expects, and without which the whole system of parliamentary government goes into irretrievable ruin. In the midst of the *débris* of the shattered party which litters the liberal benches in the House of Commons, could he have looked in vain for any leader? Had it not been for the presence of Mr. Redmond at the head of the Irish Nationalists, at least, we have an organized, disciplined, obedient to its leader, undistracted by any internal feuds, thoroughly united in principle, capable of constant attendance at the House. Irish, Scotch, and Welsh Liberals in the con-
fusions, who are sick and sore at heart over the spectacle of paralytic impotence presented by disorganized and distracted ranks of their representatives, are beginning to recognize in Mr. Redmond the only leader of a parliamentary party in the House who, upon the great issue of the hour, represents their views and is not afraid of giving them free, full, and bold expression in debate. Hence, while nominally the leader of the Irish National party, Mr. Redmond is really the only leader of the opposition to the government in the country. It is a position for so young a man.

REDMOND'S QUALIFICATIONS AS A LEADER.

John Redmond is the first Irish leader who has given the world any token of the possession of the qualities which made Mr. Parnell

so famous. It is true that his position is largely due to Mr. Dillon. The work of solidifying the party after it was shattered by the great explosion consequent upon the fall of Mr. Parnell fell on the shoulders of John Dillon, who spent some of the best years of his life in weariless, thankless efforts to reestablish the unity of the Irish National party. Mr. Redmond himself did not contribute much to the work of reconciliation and consolidation. As the leader of the small group who called themselves Parnellites and spent their energies in paralyzing the party which Mr. Parnell formerly led, he gave little token of the possession of those qualities that last session commanded the universal respect of the House. But he is fortunate in having, in Mr. Dillon, a colleague who was in other days sufficiently self-sacrificing to allow no personal feelings to stand in the way of attaining the great object which he had set before him. After long years of almost heart-breaking struggle, he saw the desire of his heart. When "Tiger Tim" was read out of the party with bell, book, and candle, the Irish parliamentarians became once more a fighting unit. Mr. Redmond then being called to supreme command, displayed qualities with which he had hitherto not been credited. His readiness in debate, his self-control, his keen appreciation of the vital points in parliamentary strategy, speedily made him a power in the House of Commons. One of the greatest of our imperial statesmen, who watches the proceedings in the parliamentary arena from the distant post in which he is serving the empire, declared last month that, in his opinion, Mr. Redmond was the ablest parliamentarian in the present House of Commons. Mr. Redmond is a politician first, a politician second, and a politician third. As an individual entity, he is almost unknown to any except his intimates. But he has brought keen intelligence to the study of the science of politics. He has given his mind to it, and spent days and nights in acquiring knowledge of all the niceties and rules of parliamentary procedure. He is embarrassed by no fear of mutinies in his rear, and he is conscious of being armed with the mandate of the Irish race. As a speaker, he is effective, fluent, and eloquent. If sometimes he may appear to forget himself, as he did when he made the celebrated declaration concerning his desire for the victory of the Boers, of which Mr. Chamberlain made such capital at Blenheim, that will do him no harm in the long run. The party which he leads, and the allies upon whom alone he can reckon in the future in this country, will count that declaration to him for righteousness. The great Whigs of last century said much the same

kind of thing about our revolted American colonists, and men will remember in time to come this declaration of Mr. Redmond as they now quote the outspoken utterance of Chatham.

A CONTRAST WITH MR. DILLON.

Of the two men who stand foremost in the Irish Parliamentary party, Mr. Dillon is much better known and loved in England than Mr. Redmond. Mr. Redmond, indeed, has his spurs still to win with the English masses, whereas John Dillon is a name to conjure with among all who esteem great public spirit, unselfish devotion, and lofty idealism. It has been in the House of Commons rather than on the English platform that Mr. Redmond has made his mark. He is now about to embark upon one of those enterprises which often make or mar the portrait of an Irish leader. He is on his way, for the first time, to the greater Ireland which lies beyond the seas. Mr. Michael Davitt, who preceded him for some months and is acting as a kind of pioneer, has done his utmost to make smooth the paths before his chief. There is little doubt as to the fervor of the reception with which Mr. Redmond will be welcomed by all excepting the extreme advocates of revolutionary violence. This is, however, as it should be. Mr. Redmond represents the party which seeks to obtain the rights of Ireland by constitutional means, and those who despair of doing any good by any such means naturally will give him a cold shoulder. They might, indeed, be more generous, and express their sympathy with a fellow-Irishman who is leading what they regard as a forlorn hope foredoomed to failure; but that is a matter which they will settle with their own consciences. As for Mr. Redmond, his course is plain. He appeals to Irishmen, whatever their views may be concerning the methods by which they wish to secure for Ireland the right of self-government. It is possible that it might even be difficult for Mr. Redmond at the present moment if the fiery irreconcilables of the Clan-na-Gael were not conspicuously to give him the cold shoulder. The American public is at present in no mood to give countenance to the party of anarchy. The crime of Czolgosz is too recent for Mr. Redmond to find it expedient to rub shoulders with a party of the dagger and of dynamite. His strength lies, not with these violent and despairing men, but with the millions of men of the Irish race, God-fearing, law-abiding, industrious citizens of the great republic, whose cities are very largely in their hands. Mr. Redmond has won the respect, esteem, and personal friendship of many leading Americans; among others, President Roosevelt himself. But this he did when he was only one of the chiefs of a faction. He

will probably command a much greater success now that he goes to America as the accredited leader of the united Irish Nationalists.

HIS IDEAS UP-TO-DATE.

Immediately before sailing for America, Redmond, addressing a mass meeting at Mallow, Queen's County (October 20), made the following significant declaration:

His guiding principle in life was perfectly simple. He had no faith in any English political party or English benevolence toward Ireland, or in the possibility of any class of the population getting justice in the smallest particular from mere reason or argument or persuasion. His policy was to make English government in Ireland difficult and dangerous. If the people wanted any installment of justice, they must make themselves a trouble and a danger to the government.

It is a humiliating confession for an Englishman to make, but *Magna est veritas*, etc., and Mr. Redmond is right. The English rulers of Ireland might have sat as the original model of the victim of the importunate widow in the parable. It is only by making themselves a nuisance that the Irish can compel a hearing for their grievances. It is all wrong, no doubt. But the original wrongness is in the fact that the Irish have to ask our leave before they can get anything done. Under the system which prevails in all other parts of the empire, they would be free to do what they needed to have done without asking our permission.

I submitted to Mr. Redmond, just before he started for America, a series of interrogatories to which he was good enough to reply in writing. His memoranda were necessarily brief, but they were clear enough to enable me to construe the following statement, which will be read with interest both in the United Kingdom and in the United States:

I am going to America for the purpose of explaining to our people the reunion now happily effected in Ireland of all sections of the Nationalists. I shall set forth the prospects of the Irish cause, and ask them to give substantial support to the United Irish League.

My course is not completely mapped out. New York, Boston, and Chicago are the only cities in which definite fixtures are made as yet. But when I have no doubt that I shall find a pretty comprehensive programme all complete. I shall remain in the States till December 11, when I shall return by the *Occident*.

My attitude in relation to the Irish physical force societies, which have refused to welcome me to America, is clear and obvious. I have no quarrel with a man who honestly thinks his way of freeing Ireland the best, and something akin to despair of constitutional methods is quite natural. I, however, do not despair.

On the contrary, I think what we have already achieved justifies every confidence that we shall

our end by the constitutional road. Next session we shall repeat the tactics which answered so well last session, and in the end you will see Home Rule will come of itself.

Our party is the best disciplined and most united in Parliament. My personal relations are most cordial with all its members. On questions of policy I am in complete agreement with John Dillon, William O'Brien, and Mr. Blake.

The Liberal party is hopelessly shattered by differences of opinion as to the war. What I expect to see is a definite and formal split between the true Liberals and the Liberal Jingo. This will, of course, still further weaken the argument sometimes used in favor of our tying ourselves up with the Liberals. The true course is to avoid any entangling alliance with any English party. In election time, each case will be decided upon its merits. No English or Scotch party can count upon the Irish vote as part of its assets. The Irish vote will always be cast just as it suits the interests of Ireland.

I do not expect that Ireland will receive Home Rule from the hands of a Liberal government. To begin with, I don't see any prospect of the formation of any such government for a long time to come. Of the two, Home Rule is more likely to come first. I expect that it will come by agreement, as local government came. Two years before the local government act was passed, who expected it? It looked as far off as Home Rule does to-day. It was a half-way house to Home Rule. No one can now say that the Irish are incapable of governing themselves.

I shall plead for the Boers wherever I go in America, not as a mere adjunct of the Irish question; I shall plead their case on its merits. We fought their battle in the House last session, and I am convinced that our persistent criticisms were of enormous value. The cause of the independence of nationalities is dear to the hearts of Irishmen all over the world. So detested is the war of extermination which is being waged in South Africa that recruiting for the British army has almost ceased in Ireland. For the work of burning the farmsteads of the Boers, no Irish will apply. Next session we shall probably lend a hand to the task of exposing the scandalous abuses, jobs, and blunders which have distinguished the prosecution of the war, when our attack is likely to be even more effective than our exposure of the atrocities which have been committed on the Boers.

I look forward with hope to the future of President Roosevelt. He is a strong man, thoroughly American, with no absurd Anglomania about him. He is a true friend of Irish freedom, and proud of the Irish blood which flows in his veins.

Finally, I am a member of the Gaelic League. My children are learning Irish. I am with the movement heart and soul.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF A PERSONAL FRIEND.

The facts of Mr. Redmond's history are only very briefly summarized in "Who's Who." He was born in 1851; son of the late W. A. Redmond, M.P. for Ballytrent; he married, in 1883, Johanna, daughter of the late J. Dalton, Esq.; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; barrister, Gray's Inn, 1886; Irish barrister, 1887; M.P. for New Ross, 1881-85; for New Wexford, 1885-91; and has represented Waterford

ever since 1891. Such is the brief record in "Who's Who." As I have only had the privilege of meeting Mr. Redmond on two occasions, I have but little to say that is based on personal acquaintance. I am glad, therefore, to be able to supplement my own impressions by the following stray notes from my friend, Mr. W. M. Crook, who writes as follows:

I first made John Redmond's acquaintance some sixteen or eighteen years ago when we were law students together at the King's Inns in Dublin. It will surprise most people to learn that my earliest impression of him is as a temperance reformer. The Irish National movement has always been closely associated with the drink traffic, and in the atmosphere of an Irish Protestant home the two are closely connected in thought. It is impossible to convey to any one not brought up in that atmosphere how strict is the caste system that prevails in Ireland. There is nothing like it in England; nothing like it anywhere in the empire except in India. It was the fact that Mr. Redmond was almost a total abstainer that first brought us together. The meeting was in this wise:

It was the custom for the students at King's Inns to dine in messes of six. A fixed quantity of wine per head was allowed to each table, and thirsty students, of whom there were a few, always sought diligently for totally abstaining acquaintances to join their mess. As I did not drink wine, I found myself in great demand, and on one occasion the same mess captured John Redmond also. As he never took more than half a glass of wine at dinner, this lucky table regarded itself as having six bottles of wine for four persons—and I had the privilege of being introduced to Mr. Redmond.

HIS LOYALTY TO FRIENDS AND COUNTRY.

One of the qualities that has brought Mr. Redmond to his present position is the fact that he is a loyal friend. One day, during the general election of 1886, I went into the Irish headquarters in London, then located in Palace Chambers, Westminster Bridge Road, to see Mr. J. J. Clancy, M.P., about a meeting I was to address that evening. John Redmond was there. "Look here," he said to me, "you are the very man I want. George Russell has a meeting this evening at Fulham. Very reluctantly I was compelled to fight against him last year. I want to do everything I can to help him get in this year. It is quite impossible for me to speak for him to-night. You have only one meeting. I want you to go." I went. Mr. Russell, whom I did not then know, was unable, through indisposition, to be present. His place was taken by his father, a noble specimen of the stately, courteous English aristocrat. As I chatted to that splendid old man, the soul of chivalry and honor, I realized why John Redmond was so anxious for the son's success. The Irish leader is a supreme judge of men.

John Redmond's capacity for loyalty to his friends is only second to his loyalty to his country. An incident that occurred last session illustrates both characteristics. It was a very busy session for the Irish party. Four days a week the Irish leader was in the House for twelve hours at least, from noon to midnight. Naturally, his Wednesday evenings were precious. One of the Irish organizations in the metropolis had asked me to lecture for them, and they asked John Redmond to

preside. No other leader of a party in the House of Commons worked so hard; none other would have come. But John Redmond came. The subject was "Ireland's Contribution to Civilization." Mr. Redmond, who seemed rather wearied, spoke only a few minutes. But in that brief space he revealed his passionate admiration for the great dead past of the race of which he is the world-wide figurehead, the uncrowned king. There was no note of apology—only burning pride—in what John Redmond had to say of the civilizing movement which covered western Europe with seats of learning, and which has bequeathed to after generations artistic monuments like the matchless Book of Kells. He closed with a few words of hearty appreciation for the work the young men are doing to-day in the Gaelic League. For John Redmond always appeals to young men, alike to the cultured youth of Oxford and the more fiery spirits of Mayo or Chicago.

HIS IMPERIALISM.

When I first met Mr. Redmond I was more or less of a Separatist. He made me an Imperialist. I do not use that word to designate an admirer of the gorgeous Orientalism of Benjamin Disraeli, nor yet a follower of the narrowly insular policy of an uneducated Birmingham tradesman. John Redmond knew the empire. His wife was an Australian, and even when I first met him he had been around the world. The great free communities—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and even the United States—were to him in large part Irish states. Irish brains and Irish blood had helped them to freedom and to prosperity. It was a new point of view for me. I do not speak with authority on this point, but I do say with some confidence, that never, while John Redmond is leader, will the Irish party consent to be deprived of their rightful share in the government of their empire.

Strong Nationalist as he is, John Redmond has that touch of cosmopolitanism that is peculiarly Irish and is notably wanting in the average Englishman. A strictly Puritanical training has prevented me from becoming a frequent visitor to the theater; on one of the rare occasions on which I have broken through this rule, I went to see the "divine Sarah" play "Hamlet" in Paris. John Redmond occupied the stall immediately behind me. A few days after, we met in a carriage on the Underground in London and discussed the performance. No one who has heard the Irish leader quote Shakespeare can ever forget it. As he analyzed the interpretation by the greatest actress of our time of Shakespeare's immortal creation, or criticised the nuances of the original that had been lost in the translation, I was compelled to say to myself, "Why, *Hamlet* is as real a person for you as is Arthur Balfour." This land agitator, barrister, politician, statesman, whose eloquence had compelled the Mother of Parliaments to unwilling silence, had captivated the youth of Oxford and of Ireland, and on whose words vast crowds in three continents had hung, is a student and interpreter of Shakespeare greater than most of our professors of English literature—because he understands men.

LOOKING AHEAD.

Mr. Redmond spent some time, before starting for America, in Aghnavanagh, an old shoot-

ing-box of Mr. Parnell's. There, on the top of the Wicklow hills, with the green flag of Ireland flying overhead, he has recruited energies which had been somewhat strained by long close attendance in the House of Commons. He has now gone across the Atlantic to appeal for the support of the Irish who dwell in the greater Ireland beyond the sea. It is an interesting subject for speculation whether the time will ever come for Mr. Redmond to cross the Atlantic upon another mission,—to appeal for the support of the American republic against the British Government. It is sincerely to be hoped that such a contingency may never arise. But if England were persistently to pursue the impolicy of arrogant disregard of Irish aspirations, it is at least conceivable that the Irish might some day turn their eyes to Washington and invoke the memory of the intervention on behalf of the Cubans as a precedent justifying their hope that the American Government might cast the broad shield of its mighty power over another island struggling, and rightly struggling, to be free. Those who care to do such things would find little difficulty in drawing a very instructive parallel between the state of the Pearl of the Antilles and the Emerald Isle. Before the bar of history, England stands condemned for a failure in Ireland only a few degrees less scandalous than that which stood to the discredit of Spain in the West Indies. After the report of the Financial Relations Commission, it is no longer possible for us to deny that the predominant partner has used his predominance in overtaxing the impoverished nation which lies at his doors. While every other part of the empire has increased in population, the Irish race has dwindled, and is dwindling still. After a hundred years of the Union, the great majority of the Irish people are in bitter and silent discontent with our rule. The Irish vote in the United States is powerful. The spirit of expansion is strong; the memory of the swift and easy success which they achieved in Cuba dwells in the memory of the people. The relations between the United States and the United Kingdom are at present, happily, close, intimate, and friendly. Such has not always been the case. Those who look furthest into the future and are best informed as to the stirring of imperial ambitions on the part of our American kinsfolk will be least disposed to question the possibility that our relations may be strained in the distant future so severely as to render it by no means inconceivable that an American party should entertain the idea that it was acting as the instrument of a righteous Providence in undertaking the direct championship of the Irish cause.

A COLOSSAL INQUIRY COMPLETED.

THE THREE-YEARS' WORK OF THE UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

BY SAMUEL M'CUNE LINDSAY.

THE United States Industrial Commission was established by Congressional enactment (June 18, 1898) to serve for two years, but its term was subsequently extended until December 15, 1901. Its purpose is a twofold one: (1) "To investigate questions pertaining to immigration, to labor, to agriculture, and to business," and (2) "to report to Congress and to suggest such legislation as it may deem best on these subjects." The law elaborated these objects still further by saying that the commission "shall furnish such information and suggest such laws as may be made a basis for uniform legislation by the various States of the Union, in order to harmonize conflicting interests and be equitable to the laborer, the employer, the producer, and the consumer."

I.—ORGANIZATION.

The commission is composed of five members of the Senate, five members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the presiding officers of those bodies, and nine other persons, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The methods pursued by the commission were suggested in the original law, as follows: "The commission shall give reasonable time for hearing, if deemed necessary, and if necessary it may appoint a sub-commission or sub-commissions of its own members to make investigation in any part of the United States. . . . It shall have the authority to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and affirmations."

Money necessary for the expenses of the commission, for the hiring of clerks and stenographers, the payment of traveling expenses of witnesses for special investigations, and for the salaries of certain members, was appropriated. Senators and Representatives appointed on the commission do not receive any salary, unless the term of a Senator or Representative should expire while a member of the commission. In this case he does not cease to be a member of the commission, but may serve until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, and may draw pay from the time his term as Senator

or Representative expired at the same salary received by members appointed by the President. The nine members appointed by the President are paid a salary of \$3,600 each per annum.

ORIGIN OF THE COMMISSION.

The idea of the commission originated with Mr. Thomas W. Phillips, a member of Congress from a western district in Pennsylvania, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Newcastle, and one of the largest individual producers of petroleum in the United States. Mr. Phillips was impressed with the work of the English Royal Commission on Labor, and his first plan was to provide for a labor commission to investigate the laws both of Congress and of the several States relating to labor; to suggest remedial legislation intended to make the conditions of industry more uniform in the several States, and to remove existing causes of discontent. He presented a bill in the House of Representatives in Mr. Cleveland's second term which passed both houses of Congress but was vetoed by the President. On December 6, 1897, the same bill was again presented by Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio. In its consideration by Congress the scope of the commission was somewhat enlarged, and the emphasis was thrown upon the investigation of industrial conditions affecting both capital and labor rather than upon the labor side of the problem. This bill passed, and was signed by President McKinley on June 18, 1898.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION. SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

The personnel of the commission was speedily provided for by the following appointments: Vice-President Hobart named Senators James H. Kyle, of South Dakota; Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Lee Mantle, of Montana; John W. Daniel, of Virginia, and Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida. Speaker Reed appointed Congressmen John J. Gardner, of New Jersey; William Lorimer, of Illinois; William C. Lovering, of Massachusetts; Leonidas S. Livingston, of Georgia, and John C. Bell, of Colorado, as the five members of the House of Representatives. These appointments followed logically from the

organization of the two houses of Congress, and therefore presented little difficulty. Senator Kyle was the chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and Senators Penrose and Mantle were members of this committee. Senators Daniel and Mallory had identified themselves with discussions of subjects in the line of the work of the commission. The appointees representing the House comprised the five members of the Joint Commission on Labor, Agriculture, and Capital. Mr. Gardner was also chairman of the standing committee of the House on labor.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES.

It was more difficult to select the Presidential appointees, because it was recognized that the burden of the work would naturally fall upon the paid members of the commission, who were supposed to devote the major part of their time to its work, and also because the Congressional duties of the Senators and Representatives would probably prevent them from acting in other than a consulting capacity. The President construed the law strictly, and decided that he could appoint only persons identified with business or labor interests. The names of many persons—college professors, journalists, and others—whose special training made them, in a sense, experts on many of the subjects to be considered by the commission, were therefore not considered eligible. The leading representatives of labor were either afraid of committing themselves to the results of an investigation that might prove hostile to labor interests or they were too much occupied in the service of labor organizations to be willing to devote the necessary time to this work. The salary provided was too small to secure the services of successful and farsighted business men unless they could be appealed to from the motive of public spirit. The great business expansion of the country made it particularly difficult to get men of this type who would at that particular time be willing to curtail their private business activities by accepting such an appointment.

After counsel with many persons interested in the work of the commission, President McKinley finally appointed the following persons: A. L. Harris, of Ohio, former lieutenant-governor of that State, a Civil War veteran, a probate judge, previously a member of both the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, and a farmer by occupation at the time of his appointment; Thomas W. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, a former Congressman and the author of the first bill proposing the commission, a producer of petroleum, and a banker by occupation; Charles J. Harris, of North Carolina, a graduate

of Yale College, a lawyer, and, at the time of his appointment, president of several industrial corporations; Ellison A. Smythe, a banker and manufacturer, especially interested in the cotton mills of the South; S. N. D. North, of Massachusetts, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, editor of the publications of that association, and an expert on industrial statistics; John N. Farquhar, of New York; M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Eugene D. Conger, of Michigan, director of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade and publisher of the *Grand Rapids Herald*, and Frank P. Sargent, of Illinois, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Mr. Sargent did not accept the appointment, and John L. Kennedy, of Washington, D. C., a member of the Typographical Union, was appointed in his place.

WORKING GROUPS.

The commission as thus constituted organized itself with Senator Kyle as chairman, Mr. Phillips as first vice-chairman, and Mr. Gardner as second vice-chairman. It appointed Mr. William E. Sackett, a journalist, as secretary, and also at the outset organized five sub-commissions, each composed of five members: (1) On Agriculture and Agricultural Labor, with Governor Harris, chairman; (2) on Conditions of Labor and Capital Employed in Manufacturing and General Business, with Mr. Smythe, chairman; (3) on Conditions of Labor and Capital Employed in Mining, Senator Daniel, chairman; (4) on Transportation, Mr. Phillips, chairman; (5) on Statistics, Mr. North, chairman. The commission also adopted certain rules of procedure, and drew up topical plans of inquiry in the subjects covered by the first four sub-commissions. Both the rules and the plans of inquiry have necessarily been modified considerably in practice.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the commission has also changed somewhat since the date of organization. When Senator Mantle left Congress, in March, 1899, he resigned from the commission, and Senator Bard, of California, was appointed in his place. Senator Kyle died in July, 1901, and his place on the commission has not been filled. Representative Theobald Otjen, of Wisconsin, has taken the place of Representative Lovering, of Massachusetts. Representative Smythe, of South Carolina, resigned in the summer of 1900, and was succeeded by Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of North Carolina. Mr. North, one of the best-equipped members of the commission, resigned in the summer of 1900 in order to at-

cept his appointment in the Census Bureau as chief statistician for manufacturers, and Col. Albert Clark, of Boston, was appointed in his place. Colonel Clark was elected chairman of the commission in September, 1901, succeeding Senator Kyle. Mr. Ratchford resigned in the summer of 1900, to become chief of the Ohio State Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Charles H. Litchman, former grand secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor, was appointed to fill this vacancy. The secretary of the commission resigned in September, 1900, and was succeeded by Dr. E. Dana Durand, formerly sociology librarian in the New York State Library, and assistant professor of administration and finance at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. He had been employed by the commission in October, 1899, as economic expert, for the purpose of editing its reports and preparing digests and indexes.

SPECIAL WORK OF MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND DURAND.

The chief work of direction, and the largest share of responsibility for the sustained efforts of the commission in its work, have rested upon the first vice-chairman, Mr. Thomas W. Phillips, and upon Secretary Durand. The main credit for the valuable work which the commission has done may be given to these two men without detracting from the honest, faithful, and efficient service of the other members. High purpose, broad sympathies, and indefatigable perseverance in the face of many difficulties have characterized Mr. Phillips' directive work, and have enabled the commission to secure far better results than might otherwise have been possible. Dr. Durand brought to the commission trained service of a high order. His skill is particularly noticeable in the digests of the testimony received, and in the reviews of the evidence presented in the commission's report, as well as in the separate reports on special topics prepared by the secretary of the commission or under his direction.

This feature is a model for Government publications, in which too often a wealth of material is buried too deeply for prompt reference. Dr. Durand's digests of testimony give in brief the essential statements of each witness on a particular subject, so that the digest can quickly be read through, without reference to the original testimony. At the same time, page references to the original testimony are inserted after each statement, so that any point can be verified or amplified. The review of the evidence consists of the substance of the digest, but condensed and treated topically without reference to the order in which the witnesses testified. The review also

gives a consensus of opinion of the witnesses as to the general results of the evidence presented. It presents this consensus without criticism, and without drawing any conclusions. It is simply a summary of the *pros* and *cons* of the several questions as discussed. Footnotes indicate the name of the witness representing each opinion expressed, and refer to the place where his testimony appears. The digest, the review, and the testimony itself are fully indexed, and frequent cross-references make the whole material of each volume accessible for either the student or the practical legislator who consults its pages. Few of our Government publications include these important details, and it is to be hoped that the reports of the Industrial Commission will in the future be followed in this respect by the compilers of all of our Government publications.

II.—THE COMMISSION AT WORK.

To make wise and practical suggestions for the framing of laws concerning immigration and the interests of labor, agriculture, and business in our great country is a task which requires qualities, not only of fidelity and of scholarship, but of statesmanship, insight, experience, and personal honor. We have reached a peculiarly critical period in our industrial history. With every opportunity opening before the capitalist, the farmer, and the working man, there are yet great social and economic forces in play which must also be appreciated in order that not only our prosperity may continue, but also our national ideals and standards be made to harmonize with our large sphere of activity. Hence, for this task it was practically necessary to bring together representatives of every phase of opinion.

Two questions had to be solved by the commission: First, what can we find out in reference to these interests? Second, what legislation will remove the present evils incident to rapid industrial evolution? The first question was solved by the far-reaching and impartial inquiry carried on by the commission. It summoned representatives from many different walks in life, with widely varying experience and ability, with differing ideas, needs, wants, and theories, to testify as to the present condition of immigration, labor, agriculture, and business in the United States. Great capitalists appeared before the commission, and the plainest working men; farmers, labor leaders, business organizers, and financiers. The testimony was preserved *verbatim*, and forms a remarkable social record, full of suggestion and information to any one who can read between the lines the social standards and conditions and desires of a great

nation. If any one in the whole country had a grievance of any sort, or a criticism, or an inspiration, or an idea, it was a possible thing for him to present his thought and have it considered by a body of men whose work, for the time being, was to suggest remedies for every industrial wrong, and to add to the comfort and prosperity of every citizen whom these affairs concerned.

EXPERT HELP.

To secure information, it called before it, not only cursory witnesses, who spoke at the moment, but also employed a corps of experts to further the completeness of the testimony by supplementing it with special reports containing data, scientifically obtained and classified, bearing upon individual and important topics.

In addition, it drew upon the vitality, enterprise, and experience of prominent business men; upon the scholarship of the universities, —their specialists in economics and allied subjects; it engaged educators, workers, and public administrators. In fact, in every department, the commission attempted to obtain a complete and representative body of thought, not from one class only, but from every class whose personal interests could be involved, or whose intellectual outlook was specially concerned with the subjects under discussion.

The commission was fortunate in obtaining at the outset the services of Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, who has had charge of the investigations of trusts or industrial combinations, to which subject two large volumes of the commission's report relate. The plans proposed by Professor Jenks, and the methods of work outlined by him, proved so helpful that his services were retained throughout the greater part of the term of the commission, and he was given much latitude in the selection of witnesses, and in their cross-examination, as well as in the preparation of special reports.

In the subject of transportation, the commission enlisted Prof. Emory R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. W. Z. Ripley, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. B. H. Meyer, of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. R. C. McCrea, and others. In the subject on immigration and labor, Prof. J. R. Commons; Mr. F. J. Stimson, who also acted as advisory counsel to the commission and compiled a digest of labor laws; Dr. Max West, of the Department of Agriculture; Dr. Kate H. Claghorn, Mr. Charles E. Edgerton, late fellow of Cornell University, and others. These special reports deal, for the most part, with mate-

rial at first hand, presented with a unity of treatment which could not be secured in the *verbatim* testimony of a multitude of witnesses. The more extended special reports are as follows:

(1) Prison Labor, by William M. Steuart, with an appendix, compiled by Victor H. Olmsted, which gives a digest of the convict-labor laws in force in the United States in 1898; (2) Trust and Corporation Laws, by J. W. Jenks; (3) Labor Legislation, by Frederic J. Stimson; (4) Agricultural Boards; (5) Elevator and Warehouse Laws; (6) Taxation of Transportation Companies, by R. C. McCrae; (7) Railway Regulation Under Foreign and Domestic Laws, by B. H. Meyer; (8) Taxation of Corporations, by George Clapperton; (9) Prices of Industrial Securities; (10) Cost and Prices of Iron and Steel Products; (11) Wholesale and Retail Prices of Oil, Salt, Sugar, and Baking Powder; (12) General Statistics of Immigration and Foreign-Born Population, by E. Dana Durand; (13) Economic Features of Immigration, by John R. Commons (this also includes a section by Kate H. Claghorn on the Foreign Immigration in New York City); (14) Asiatic Labor on the Pacific Coast, by Thomas F. Turner; (15) Condition of Foreign Legislation Upon Matters Affecting General Labor, by Frederic J. Stimson; (16) Labor Organizations, Labor Disputes, and Arbitration, by Charles E. Edgerton and E. Dana Durand; (17) Railway Labor, by Samuel McCune Lindsay; (18) Industrial Combinations in Europe, by J. W. Jenks; (19) The Distribution of Farm Products, by John Franklin Crowell.

THE FORM OF THE REPORT.

The report of the commission will consist of nineteen octavo volumes. Eighteen volumes are devoted to testimony and special reports. The nineteenth contains the conclusions of the commission and its final report. These volumes probably include between eighteen and nineteen million words. It would take a rapid public speaker, with eight hours a day, at least one year to deliver the report; and a reader would require at least six months, devoting ten hours a day to the task, to read it through! One-third to one-half of this material is made up of *verbatim* reports of the testimony of witnesses. Nearly one-third of the material is required for the special reports of the various experts. The other volumes are devoted to the digests, reviews, indexes, summaries, and conclusions of the commission.

It may perhaps aid those who may wish to study both the testimony and the special reports at first hand to give the following list of the titles of the individual volumes. Only eight volumes have as yet ap

sional edition, but Congress has provided for a large edition for public distribution through the usual channels, and the remaining volumes will be ready soon.

I. Preliminary Report on Trusts and Industrial Combinations; II. Trust and Corporation Laws of the United States and several States, and Court Decisions; III. Prison Labor; IV. Transportation; V. Labor Legislation, National and State; VI. Distribution of Farm Products; VII. Capital and Labor in Manufacturing and General Business; VIII. Chicago Labor Disputes; IX. Transportation (second volume); X. Agriculture and Agricultural Labor (testimony and digest); XI. Agriculture and Agricultural Labor (appendices and special reports); XII. Conditions of Capital and Labor in the Mining Industries; XIII. Trusts and Industrial Combinations (second volume); XIV. Conditions of Capital and Labor in Manufacturing and General Business (second volume); XV. Immigration and Education (testimony, digests, and special reports); XVI. Foreign Labor Legislation; XVII. Labor Organizations, Labor Disputes, and Arbitration, and Railway Labor (two special reports); XVIII. Industrial Combinations in Europe; XIX. Final Report of the Industrial Commission.

THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.

The taking of testimony began early in December, 1898, and continued until June, 1901. The regularly organized sub-commissions did not hear testimony apart from the commission as a whole, although the commission at times delegated some of its members to sit at Chicago, at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large centers, in order to secure witnesses who did not want to come to Washington. The greater part of the testimony, however, was taken at Washington. Little difficulty was experienced in securing the presence of the witnesses the commission desired to hear. They were selected with great care, and represented those who could speak with authority for various departments of industry. The commission probably had the power to subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, although this point was not tested in the courts and the commission made no use of it.

(1) ON TRUSTS.

In the investigation of trusts, those interested in the formation of industrial combinations naturally made up the great majority of the witnesses heard. Their testimony is largely descriptive of the methods of the formation of trusts, and the ways in which they carry on their

business. In a few cases the rivals of one trust would tell some of the secrets in which the public was most interested which were not revealed in the testimony of the representatives of that trust. For the most part, the interests of the consumer and of the public were necessarily represented in the form of questions, put either by the members of the commission or by its expert agents. Some of the most prominent men in industrial life,—the heads of great corporations,—not only made full and frank statements, and furnished documents which were requested, but submitted to cross-examination for hours, and apparently sympathized with the purpose of the commission.

Leading witnesses on the subject of trusts were ex-Judge E. H. Gary, president of the Federal Steel Company; Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation; Charles R. Flint; James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company; Daniel G. Reid, president of the American Tin Plate Company, and Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company. The list also includes prominent corporation lawyers and trust organizers such as James B. Dill, of New York; John R. Dos Passos; E. R. Chapman; John D. Rockefeller, who submitted a written statement on his affidavit; John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, and such well-known economic students and writers as Professor Hufcutt, of Cornell; Professor Gunton, of New York; Edward Atkinson; F. B. Thurber, president of the United States Export Association, and others.

(2) ON TRANSPORTATION.

The testimony on transportation topics includes that of prominent railroad presidents,—John K. Cowen, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central; Samuel R. Callaway, late of the New York Central; E. P. Ripley, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western. It also includes representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including Judge Knapp, its president; Charles A. Prouty; E. A. Moseley, secretary of the commission; the chiefs of all the brotherhoods and orders of railway employees, together with their legislative representative at Washington, Mr. H. R. Fuller; special students of transportation topics, including Professor Seligman, of Columbia; Prof. E. R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. H. T. Newcomb, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Professor Ripley, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, Mass.

(3) ON LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

The testimony on labor, manufactures, and general business came in part from labor representatives and students of labor problems; from the presidents of labor unions; from factory inspectors, including Miss Florence Kelley, of Chicago, and Miss F. B. Ames; Miss De Graffenried, of the United States Department of Labor; Governor Candler, of Georgia; James M. Gilbert, chairman of the Board of Arbitration and Mediation of New York; N. F. Thompson, secretary of the Southern Industrial Convention; Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor; Daniel O'Leary, chief factory inspector of New York, and John M. McMackin, commissioner of labor statistics, of New York; representative business men like John H. Converse on locomotive manufacturing, Charles J. Harrah on the steel industry, Theodore Justice on the wool industry, and Charles H. Cramp on shipbuilding; students of labor conditions, including Prof. John R. Commons on the unemployed; Bishop Potter on arbitration, James B. Reynolds on social settlements and the sweating system, Walter A. Wyckoff on the conditions of common laborers, and Robert A. Woods on college settlements. The testimony on labor organizations came from the leading men elected to represent organized labor in its several departments, and included such men as Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and Mr. Schaffer, president of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers. The testimony on agriculture included the representatives of the State boards of agriculture and experts from the federal department of agriculture.

III.—RESULTS.

With so enormous a task in hand, it will not be surprising if the results of the labors of the Industrial Commission prove to be more notable in the collection of information than in the announcement of definite and positive conclusions. The information collected by the commission is thoroughly representative of actual conditions, and is collated in a form that makes it of greater public service than most Government inquiries, and these considerations alone have more than justified its existence. From the very construction of such a body, it is impossible to expect agreement in conclusions, except with reference to very plain and general lines of public policy. To examine critically the results of the commission's work in any one department would require more space than can be devoted to this entire article; therefore, we can here only briefly sum-

marize a few of the more notable features of the commission's report.

THE PROBLEM OF TRUSTS.

In many respects, that part of the commission's report dealing with "industrial combinations" will attract the greatest attention, both because it has received the largest share of attention and care at the hands of the commission itself and because the exceptional growth of trusts in the three years covering the life of the commission has made the question a leading one in American politics. Two large volumes of the commission's report relate to industrial combinations in the United States, and one volume to industrial combinations in Europe.

TRUSTS ECONOMIZE PRODUCTION.

The desire to lessen too vigorous competition is pointed out as the chief cause of industrial combinations. In some cases the high protective tariff has tempted rivals into the field, and it has likewise shut out foreign competition, thus making easier the combination of American manufacturers to control prices. These combinations are highly economic, and better adapt the supply to the demand. The better control of production makes it possible to carry smaller stocks of goods; to keep factories running full time and labor fully employed. Greater uniformity in standards of goods is secured, and a saving in the cost of superintendence. Mr. Schwab calls attention to the specialization and adaptation of material made possible where one concern controls an industry. Substantial economies are effected by the elimination of middlemen; by reduction in the cost of advertising, and by safer methods in the extension of credit. Some economy is also effected by shipping goods to customers from the nearest plant.

The form of organization of industrial combinations is described at great length, and it is pointed out that present methods of promotion and financing frequently lead to overcapitalization, with a tendency to stimulate high prices and to create other evils decidedly against public interest.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN RAISING PRICES.

The testimony of nearly all the representatives of trusts agrees in the statement that unless a combination has either some natural monopoly of the raw material or is protected by a patent, or by some popular trade-mark or brand, any attempt to put prices above competitive rates will eventually result in failure. The fact that export prices are frequently lower than prices for the home market is ; and as a good busi-

ness practice in the interests of home industry, and of regular employment for labor. In reference to the social results of the growth of trusts, the evidence goes to show that in very many lines of industry the independent manufacturer is able to hold his own against the combination, provided he shows an equal amount of intelligence and energy.

Among the disadvantages of the large combinations, the most notable pointed out is the difficulty of securing managers and superintendents to take the same interest in the business that a private owner or manufacturer would do. Therefore, the larger concerns make a practice of paying for such service, in part, at least, by an interest in the business. Apparently, few legislative remedies are needed. Even publicity regarding the business of corporations is opposed by some of the witnesses as an unwise interference with business.

PUBLICITY RECOMMENDED.

It is impossible now to forecast the final recommendations of the commission on these points. The commission has, however, in order to protect investors, recommended legislation requiring publicity concerning the details of organization and the value of the property and services for which stocks or securities are issued. It also recommends that directors of such combinations be required to make public full reports of their financial condition, verified by competent auditors; to give stockholders access to records of directors' meetings; to publish lists of stockholders and their holdings, and to issue annual reports, properly audited, showing in reasonable detail assets and liabilities, with profit and loss; such report and audit being submitted under oath, and subject to Government inspection.

That part of the report relating to industrial combinations in Europe is simply a summary of facts, and does not contain opinions or recommendations. It shows that there is a strong tendency in Europe toward the formation of such combinations. In Germany and Austria, this has gone quite as far as in the United States; in England, not so far, and in France the movement is still less pronounced. The causes for the movement are substantially those found in the United States, but industrial combinations in Europe have not been aided, as a rule, by discrimination in transportation rates, as has been the case in the United States; nor do protective tariffs seem to have had anything to do with the movement. A considerable degree of publicity in the organization of corporations has been attained in Europe, and has prevented the evils of stock-watering. European legislation has

aimed at control through publicity and not at the extermination of trusts.

TRANSPORTATION QUESTIONS.

To what extent do discriminations in freight rates prevail, affecting the distribution of industry and the welfare of localities? What effect have transportation charges on the prices of goods to the consumer? How are investors in railroad securities protected? What share of the burdens of taxation does this department of industry bear? Under what conditions does the army of one million employees in railroad service, with perhaps four or five million persons dependent upon their earnings, engage in an occupation next only in importance to agriculture? How are they protected against the risks incident to such employment? What community interests are involved in the consolidation and capitalization of railroads? What of the movement toward Government ownership or control of transportation, both by rail and water?

FREIGHT RATES MUST BE REGULATED.

There is a consensus of opinion that discriminations in rates in what is essentially public service exist, and result disastrously to producers, consumers, and to the interests of different localities. These evils could be overcome, as they have been in Europe, through Government ownership, which might, however, result in a loss of efficiency, and in even greater evils incident to political manipulation. Government control, as embodied in the existing powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has proven inadequate; and if these evils are to be dealt with successfully, the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission must be enlarged. The necessary tendency toward monopoly, and the advantages of monopoly in transportation business, including telegraph and telephone service, are very evident, and attempts to secure active competition seem to be unwise and ineffective. The only remedy is rigid public control or public ownership. The interests of labor in the transportation business are more abundantly protected by labor organization than in other departments of industry. They would be benefited, however, by additional legislation, especially with reference to employers' liability, and with respect to the conditions of employment. It is not unlikely that the commission will recommend the repeal of anti-pooling legislation, provided that regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission be made more effective. The opinion, apparently, prevails that taxation upon gross receipts would bring about, in this industry, the most equitable distribution of the burdens of government.

LABOR, MANUFACTURES, AND GENERAL BUSINESS.

Much interesting information supplementary to that contained in the volumes on industrial combinations is brought out in the volumes relating to the smaller manufacturing industries and to retail business. Especially interesting are those sections relating to department stores; to the conditions of industry and labor in the South; the building trades; the textile industries; the boot and shoe business. Such subjects as the effect of convict labor upon business interests, the settlement of labor disputes, the condition of industrial training, and the various problems of labor organization in its relation to business interests are also discussed. The commission has not yet made any recommendations, and probably will have few to make, affecting the conduct of general business. The conditions under which, in its thousand varieties, general business and manufacturing is conducted are too varied to be met by general legislation even within the confines of a single State. Information concerning details of such matters will, nevertheless, be appreciated by those actually engaged in business, and by many local legislative and administrative authorities. The conflicts of labor and capital in mining industries are discussed at some length.

LABOR, IMMIGRATION, AND EDUCATION.

These topics have necessarily been treated in numerous reports in different departments of the commission's work. Very definite information relating to labor legislation, both in this country and in Europe, has been collated. It will be possible, from the commission's reports, to study in a way that has not been possible hitherto the history of organized labor; to trace its struggles under many different forms, but with essentially common elements, in different industries, and in different sections of the country; to get at the real objects of labor leaders, and to appreciate the aims and hopes of intelligent wage-earners in the United States.

The report of the Industrial Commission will also show that while governmental boards of arbitration have in only a few instances taken any active part in the settlement of labor disputes, methods of arbitration and conciliation do, in fact, prevail in actual business life.

IMMIGRATION DOES NOT SERIOUSLY AFFECT WAGES.

The testimony on the subject of immigration brings out some of the fallacies which characterize popular opinions on this subject, especially such beliefs as that emigrants furnish more criminals than the ratio of their numbers to the general population would justify. Industrial

depression rather than immigration affects wages, and the present population of the United States can, it is believed, at the present time better absorb 300,000 immigrants than our smaller population of some years ago did absorb 500,000 to 700,000 annually. A difference of opinion is expressed regarding the efficiency of existing laws to restrict immigration. The methods of inspection are explained. In a special statistical report, the secretary of the commission, Dr. Durand, discusses the many interesting and significant changes that have occurred in the last fifty years in the distribution of immigrants according to the country of birth. Up to 1880, immigrants to the United States came mainly from the countries of western Europe. Since that time, immigration from eastern and southern Europe has rapidly increased, and in the five years from 1885 to 1889 such immigration constituted 54 per cent. of the total incoming. Professor Commons discusses the economic effects of immigration, and shows its relation to particular trades, to housing conditions, and to sweat-shop methods of production. Many immigrants are coming over who are skilled in intensive methods of farming, and for such there is ample room. The particular needs of different States in this respect are outlined in this report. The present legislation on immigration is confused and ineffective, and the changed nature of the immigration problem, and the need for better legislation, are emphasized.

AGRICULTURE.

Dr. John F. Crowell's special report deals with the distribution of farm products. It discusses the movement of crops, and such subjects as the milk supply of cities and towns; the effect of cold storage in the distribution of dairy products, fruits, and vegetables; the relations of the grain-elevator and warehouse business to the interests of the farmer; and the methods of marketing live stock, cotton, hay, tobacco, and wool. In the two volumes relating to agriculture and agricultural labor, the testimony shows the extent of organization, and brings out the interesting fact that the tendency to industrial combination, as illustrated in the fruit growers' associations, is almost as strong in the field of agriculture as in that of manufacturing.

The final volume of the commission's report will doubtless summarize the chief lessons to be drawn from this great body of material. How far those conclusions will be sufficiently definite to be embodied into law, and how far the legislative authorities in the several States or in the national Congress will see fit to act upon them, remains to be seen.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

COMMERCIAL DEMOCRACY OF THE SOUTH.

COMMERCIAL Democrats" is the term chosen by their chief spokesman, Senator Laurin, of South Carolina, to designate those men members of the old Democratic party have come out against free trade and in favor of a tariff policy adapted to the development of new markets for American products,—in other words, a system of reciprocity in trade between the United States and the other nations of the world.

In the *North American Review* for November, Senator McLaurin sketches the recent industrial development of some of the Southern States, and draws attention to the fact that several of the South's most important industries have been materially benefited by the existing tariff, as, for instance, the lumber interest and the rice-culture, while, on the other hand, there is a great need of a duty on raw cotton, of which 3,000 pounds was imported, last year, from Egypt.

Senator McLaurin declares that the Commercial Democracy is appealing for a policy that will equally benefit the whole nation, and that such a policy as Calhoun, Hayne, Cheves, and Bowden advocated many years before the Civil War. Those leaders of the old Democratic party stood for commercial and political union, and the Commercial Democrats of to-day advocate the same principles.

"TAKE BUSINESS OUT OF POLITICS."

These are the men who are making the South to-day use great captains of industry who are converting our raw material into the finished product, and on whom mawkish sentimentality should be permitted to interfere with this grand work. What is needed is less politics and more business. One thing is certain, the dollar has been taken out of politics. That is settled, like expansion and free trade.

Now let us take business out of politics. Let all be Americans only, and not Democrats or Republicans, on measures which involve the welfare of the nation, the better development of its resources, the extension of her industry, and the expansion of her commerce. While on a sectional question, like white supremacy, a man must stand by his own people, it is a crime for a party to test party fealty by those broad, national American measures which in their essence involve the welfare of the entire nation. President McKinley recognized, as I heartily be-

lieve President Roosevelt will, that property and intelligence must control the South as elsewhere, that business men must fill the offices and administer the affairs of the Government in the South, as in the East, the North and the West.

"The balance of trade is in our favor. The South desires to share in the opportunity which is before the nation. The people of the Old World cannot produce food enough for their consumption. The people of the United States are producing yearly a greater and greater surplus of those products which the rest of the world uses, and for which it is paying us hundreds of millions of gold. If properly handled, the balance of trade in our favor will grow heavier from year to year; if we sell for gold all that we sell, and buy for gold all that we buy, the financial center of the civilized world will have permanently passed from London to New York, as it passed from The Hague to London."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT WORK.

THE December *World's Work* gives an interesting glimpse of the President as he appears in his work at the White House, showing the exhilarating vigor of President Roosevelt's personality, which has evidently seen no waning in the position of chief magistrate, and the quickness of his perceptions:

"Every visitor to the White House receives a shock—an invigorating shock of frank earnestness. When you go into the President's reception-room you will see some man who seeks an office for a friend or a follower, and he speaks in a low tone to the President. The President answers or questions him quickly, so that everybody in the room hears what he says,—he is an audible, not a whispering, President. Another man approaches him and speaks hesitatingly. 'Tell me what you have to say quickly, quickly,' says Mr. Roosevelt. The story is told of a political visitor who came to seek a postal appointment for a friend. After presenting his case, he said: 'Mr. President, I have here a number of papers bearing on the subject. I suppose I ought to leave them with the Post Office Department.'

"'No, let me see them.' Then as the President hastily ran his eye over them he laid aside one that was marked 'Petition'; then another; and a third. 'Petition,' said he; 'I could get a petition to have you hanged,' and he gave these back to the visitor.

HOW VISITORS ARE RECEIVED.

"Mr. Roosevelt comes into his audience-room alert, earnest, with the air of a man who has something to do. There's a spring in his step. There is candor in his manner and a natural cordiality, but his quickness of motion and of mind gives a new sensation. Begin to make to him the little speech that you had thought out beforehand, and you soon see that he is outrunning you. While you are still in your preface, he has jumped into the middle of what you mean to say, and he answers you before you have spoken it. During a three-minute interview he has time to rush you forward with your story, to take in and digest all that you meant to say, to laugh, to look you in the face squarely, to give you an answer, to shake your hand cordially; and you are gone with your speech undelivered, but he has perfectly understood you and your errand. Before you are done thanking him he smiles and waves recognition to an acquaintance at the other side of the room,—swift, earnest, cheerful, no such interviews have been held with any other man that ever gave audience in the White House. As unconventional as Lincoln, as natural as Grant, as earnest as Cleveland, and swifter than any of them by an immeasurable difference, Mr. Roosevelt does graceful but fatal violence to 'the Presidential manner.'

"For there was a Presidential manner,—the manner that most men who have held the office naturally acquired by the unnatural experience of spending half their lives in giving audience to political petitioners and to the makers of formal speeches. The great man came in, stood impassively, heard you till you were done, spoke as if by formula, and said little; he had a look of cheerful resignation rather than of alert interest. To the infrequent visitor to the White House, an audience with most Presidents has been a disappointing experience. The visitor felt as if he had done all the talking. He had been graciously received, but he had brought nothing away with him. The memory of an official shake of the hand and of a dignified smile lacked something of the human touch. He had talked with the President, not with the man.

A DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE.

"Under this consulship, the two are one. You see the President, but you also see Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, with a dignity really the greater and the more impressive because it is not official, but the natural manner of the man. He does not seem weary. He is busy, very busy; earnest, very earnest; but he has the manner of a man who likes his work. You recall the campaign story that was told of him when a sympathetic

soul expressed deep regret that he had been obliged to get up from his bed in his car and make his fourteenth speech of that day's journey to shake hands with another crowd. 'I like,' said he, 'don't feel sorry for me. I like the calling of the President's home 'The White House' instead of 'The Executive Mansion' and the omission, at the reception at Yale University, of the old custom of shaking hands with the whole crowd, are significant evidences of his common sense applied to the Presidential office.

"Born of a distinguished family, but the democratic of men by habit of mind and by facility of action, youthful, physically alert, rich in thought, earnest, and in love with life and work,—these characteristics of the President had already made a cheerful impression on the public mind. The moral and mental effect of such a man in the White House is stimulating. The highest public business is done with zest. It has long been efficiently and cleanly done. But the touch of enjoyment is now added to the manner of its doing. When lunch-time comes, the President takes to his table, when he is free, with friends that happen to be within reach. The White House is full of children—full of the most robust enjoyment of life, with a deep seriousness underlying it, but with a contagious cheerfulness pervading it."

THOMAS C. PLATT, OF NEW YORK.

IN the December *McClure's* there is an elaborate character sketch of Senator Thomas C. Platt, by William Allen White, who has previously, in *McClure's*, given remarkably excellent accounts of the careers and personalities of Bryan, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Croker, and President Roosevelt. In the candid and vivid picture of the man and the politician, the sketch of Platt is the best of the series.

SENATOR PLATT AS A BOY EDITOR.

Senator Platt's father was a country lawyer in the town of Owego, N. Y., and T. C. Platt was born there sixty-seven years ago. He went to Yale, but delicate health interrupted his college course, and he came to Owego and started a literary publication, the *St. Nicholas Magazine*. Platt conducted the joke department, and wrote verse, and Mr. White gives samples of his productions in both humor and poetry which reinforce one's belief that the author made no mistake in turning to politics.

MUSIC MAKES HIM A POLITICIAN.

But it was another weakness—for music—really led Mr. Platt into politics. "In 1

younger days he could play—by ear—several instruments, and there is a myth in Owego that Tom Platt was handy with the melodeon. Being a rhymier, the inevitable followed. In the campaign of 1856—an emotional campaign if there ever was one—the Abolitionists had Tom Platt get up the Owego Campaign Glee Club and organize the Republican party in Tioga County. Old men and women in Owego will tell you that they still hold in their memories the picture of Tom Platt, a gaunt, loose-skinned youth, rangey and uncertain in the joints, standing at the head of a drove of wild-eyed human long-horns, as if to keep them from a stampede, waving his joist-like arms in rhythm to ‘down-left-right-up-down-left-right-up s-i-n-g!’ And when they began to sing, the choirmen would huddle together like cold sheep, and almost bump heads, so that the harmony should be close and effective. And all the time Tom Platt would hover over the group, keeping time with a foot or a finger, and chopping out the words of the song with his long, square flail of a jaw, full of delight at his handiwork. For the words of the song were his. Here is one stanza of a song called ‘The Greeley Pill,’ set to the tune of ‘Captain Kidd—as he sailed.’ It is the Democrats who are talking :

“‘Call us drunkards, liars, knaves,
We’re so sick—oh, so sick;
Call us cowards, traitors, slaves,
We’re so sick.
Call us murderers, as you will,
Kick and lash us, we’ll lie still;
Dr. Greeley, just one pill—
We’re so sick.’”

Mr. White says Mr. Platt sang in his church choir until he was fifty, and has always been a regular patron of the opera.

HIS EARLY CAREER IN POLITICS.

But music was a weakness with Platt, and he was essentially a worker. He was elected county clerk of Tioga in 1859; afterward he engaged in the lumber business, successfully, and in Ohio railroads. “He worked with Cornell and Conkling and Louis F. Payn to give Grant the New York delegation in 1868 and 1872. As a result, he got the Albany habit, and became known to the men about the political hotels of the capital. . . . In 1872 he refused a Congressional nomination, but two years later he took it, and was elected. In the meantime, he was watching his business. He was a prominent figure at the banker’s convention, wearing a Prince Albert coat and side whiskers. Life began to be a serious business with Platt, and it was a great concession to the amenities of friendship when he relaxed himself to make a pun, a mental tippie of which he is exceedingly fond even now, but

which he guards lest it lead to the inebriety of geniality. His business grew. In the course of things he became interested in an express company, and was elected its president. Platt, who must dominate whatever he touches, found in Congress neither comfort nor profit. So he left it, and snuggled up to Conkling and Cornell and Payn, keeping his clutches on his district and gripping another. In 1877 it was that he pushed himself into the king-row, and was elected chairman of the Republican State convention. At that time he was a pleasant-looking, smooth-shaven, delicately built man, restless, nervous, acquisitive. He had a hard, shifty eye, with a sort of left-over twinkle in it, and his long, broad jaw was the only thing in his face to prophesy his career. He seems to have had a double ambition,—to be a rich man and a great politician.”

THE METHODS OF THE BOSS.

Mr. White is extremely and amusingly oct spoken in his account of Mr. Platt’s famous political dealings with Conkling, Blaine, Garfield, Harrison, Roosevelt, and Odell. The working of the Republican State machine and its engineer Mr. White describes as follows: “From controlling the majority party in the Legislature, Platt has wormed his way into the administrative branch of the government. During the last ten years he has tried to own the governor and the State officers as well as the Legislature. Occasionally he has succeeded, though the proposition is difficult, for the type of man named for governor is often a higher type than Platt; and governors have been frequently hard to curry. But governors were mere incidents. It is the control of the State Central Committee that chiefly concerns Platt. That is his firm fortress. Through the State Central Committee, Platt reaches legislatures before they are elected. His method is simple. As a rule, a man running for the Legislature has no money to spend on his campaign. Platt furnishes the candidate with money for election expenses through the agency of the State Central Committee. How Platt gets that money is another story, to be told later. But the candidate for the Legislature who believes in the integrity of his party sees no harm in accepting one hundred, five hundred, or one thousand or more dollars from the State Central Committee. And, be it said to the credit of the candidates, generally this money is spent honestly—considering the standard of the times.”

AS UNITED STATES SENATOR.

“In the United States Senate, where Platt has served since 1897, he cuts a small figure. He is not a powerful man on the floor of

the Senate, nor in the Republican caucus. He is, for the most part, the logroller, willing to vote for this man's measure if the man will help Platt with some patronage scheme. He takes no active interest in the large trend of national events. The social life of the Senate bores him, and he is miserable until the tedious business of the session is done and he is back at his express office, or sitting at his desk in the Fifth Avenue, gloating over his power. He is closing his life with few warm personal friendships. His closest allies are his new friends. For he is quarrelsome, petulant, and suspicious, and those who are nearest to him to-day will tell you they owe him nothing. He holds men by fear rather than by fealty. He has a tactless, repellent manner to strangers whom he does not trust, and he requires absolute subservience from his adherents. He is not an 'easy boss.'

PLATT'S CLEAN RECORD IN MONEY MATTERS.

"He is a good judge of human weakness, but he cannot comprehend strength. He underestimated Roosevelt, Root, and Odell, because he has no sort of conception of that part of a man which is called the moral nature. And yet in money matters Platt is honest. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars pass through his hands annually for political purposes, and I don't believe that one penny ever sticks to his fingers. He has never made money out of politics. His tastes are simple. He has never lived extravagantly. He is proud of the implicit trust the great corporations and their agents put in his financial integrity, and he would not part with that pride, which is the foundation of his self-respect, for all the money in Wall Street. His former friends may say, perhaps, that he has betrayed them, but no man who has contributed a dollar to buy oil for Platt's machine ever has found fault with Platt's investment."

Mr. White tells us that this striking figure is gently passing from the public stage,—that Mr. Platt is, physically and mentally, a very old man, whose powers are surely failing.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN COAL EXPORTS.

NOW that the annual output of American coal exceeds that of Great Britain, long the largest coal-producer in the world, it is natural that the possibilities of our export coal trade should loom large on Europe's horizon. Our bituminous, or soft, coal has already found markets abroad, and within the past two months anthracite has been shipped from Philadelphia to Germany and France. In an article contributed to the December number of the *Engineering*

Magazine, Mr. Frederick E. Saward states the first full cargo of anthracite ever shipped Germany was sent in the British steamer *Orm* from Port Richmond, Philadelphia, on October 1901. He also states that the freight rates will now be secured admit of successful competition with Welsh coal of the same character Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Bordeaux.

MINING BY MACHINERY.

In discussing some of the advantages possessed by the American operators, Mr. Saward says:

"The industrial supremacy of the United States is being increased in many of the products of mine, forest, and workshop, and in none more earnestly than in the matter of coal; this will doubt be handled in many of the foreign ports of English houses, already established for some years, and having all the facilities for doing business in the Continental and other ports, and will give the opportunity for the conservation of British coal, which is produced at greater cost than American because of the depths to which it is now necessary to extend the workings and greater cost of labor per ton, there being less other than manual labor employed in the extraction of the coal at British pits. On the contrary, a large tonnage in the United States is mined by machinery; the great increase in machine-mined product in the United States—i.e., 168 per cent in the last five years—is the best evidence obtainable of the economic advantages thereby secured in raising coal, and there is no doubt that British collieries would derive great benefit following the American example in the more general adoption of coal-getting by electric or compressed-air driven machines. The number of mechanical coal-cutters employed in the United Kingdom during 1900 was only 311, of which 240 were driven by compressed air and 71 by electricity, the quantity of coal so obtained amounting only to 3,312,000 tons; while in the bituminous-coal districts of the United States there were 3,125 mechanical cutters used at collieries employing above 100,000 persons, which yielded an output of about 45,000,000 gross tons. It is this cutting by machinery that enables the American producer to put his coal on the Pennsylvania at 95 cents a ton, and in West Virginia at 80 cents a ton.

"The striking feature of this development is the evidence it seems to afford that the ability of the workers in the United States is greater, and the product per man and machine in excess of anything abroad; the output per employee in coal mining, was 579 tons in 1900, while the product of each mining machine in use is put at 13,000 tons for the same year. There have

many causes for this, but none equal to the intelligent labor coupled with the disposition to make use of the most advanced appliances in every line."

IMMIGRATION AND THE CENSUS.

INTERESTING deductions from the returns of the last census relative to the nativity of the people of the United States are presented in the *National Geographic Magazine* for November.

Of every 1,000 persons living in this country in 1900, it appears that 863 were born in the United States and only 137 outside the borders of the country. In 1890, on the other hand, of every 1,000 persons, 852 were native and 148 foreign born.

"During the ten years, the native-born increased at nearly double the rate of increase of the foreign-born, the former increasing 22.5 per cent. and the latter only 12.4 per cent. If we exclude the foreign-born counted in Hawaii, Alaska, and at military and naval stations abroad, in the United States itself the foreign element increased by only 1,091,729, or 11.8 per cent., whereas during the preceding decade it increased by 2,569,604, or 38.5 per cent.; that is, during the last ten years the foreign element increased at less than one-third of its rate of increase during the preceding decade. In absolute numbers, there was an addition to our native-born population of 12,081,637, and to our foreign-born of 1,151,994."

WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS SETTLE.

The next inquiry relates to the distribution of foreign born inhabitants throughout the sections and States, and under this head the following facts have been ascertained:

"Four-fifths of the increase in the number of foreigners in the United States during the past decade are found in the States constituting the North Atlantic division. Of the total increase of 1,091,729, as large a proportion as 874,619 occur in this section, while the increase in the South Atlantic division is only 7,505; in the North Central division, 98,360; in the South Central division, 35,834, and in the Western division, 75,411.

"Thus, of every thousand increase of foreign-born, 801 are concentrated in the six New England States and in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. During the preceding decade, however, the largest share in the increase of our foreign-born was found in the States constituting the North Central division—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas.

These States then showed 44.5 per cent., and the North Atlantic States 41.8 per cent., of the increase in foreign-born during the ten years.

"In every section of the country the percentage of increase of the foreign-born for the decade has greatly diminished. Even in the North Atlantic division there has been a considerable loss in this respect, the percentage of increase for the foreign-born for the ten years being only 22.5 per cent., as against 38.5 per cent. for the preceding decade. The decrease was especially noticeable in the North Central and the Western divisions, in which the rate of increase for the foreign-born fell from 39.2 and 54.2 per cent. to 2.4 and 9.8 per cent., respectively.

"In each section, also, excepting in the North Atlantic division, the rate of increase of the foreign-born was less than the rate of increase of the native-born. In the New England States, and in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, however, the foreign-born have increased a little faster than the native-born—22.5 per cent., as against 20.5 per cent.

THE CHANGING CHARACTER OF OUR IMMIGRATION.

"The remarkable change that has taken place in the character of the immigration of late years largely accounts for the recent concentration in the North Atlantic division. During 1891–1900, 3,687,564 immigrants entered the United States, one and one-half million less than in the ten years preceding. Of German immigrants during the past decade there were 505,152, whereas during the preceding ten years there were as many as 1,452,970. Norway and Sweden's contribution during 1891–1900 was 321,281, as against 568,362 during 1881–90. The figures for Great Britain and Ireland show a similar decrease. On the other hand, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia and Poland, during the past decade, sent over 1,846,616 immigrants, about double the number contributed by them during 1881–90.

"Thirty years ago, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, and Norway and Sweden sent 90.4 per cent. of all the immigrants entering the United States, and Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia and Poland a scanty 1.1 per cent. In 1880, the first group were contributing 81.7 per cent. and the second group 6.4 per cent.; in 1890, the first, 73.9 per cent., while the second had grown to 17.6 per cent. During the decade just ended, the former group supplied only 40.4 per cent., while the latter furnished fully one-half, or 50.1 per cent. This new element of Poles, Italians, and Hungarians have settled in the mining districts of Pennsylvania and in the

manufacturing towns of New York, New Jersey, and New England. They now form the bulk of laborers in these States, having superseded the Irish in the heavy work of digging trenches for railways or sewers and in the making and repairing of roads. No better example could be cited than the present work of digging a way for the underground system of New York City. The majority of the laborers are Italians and Poles, whereas fifteen or twenty years ago such work would have been mainly done by Irishmen.

"The Census Bureau has not yet published the relative components of our foreign population, but it is interesting to note the nationalities that make up our total immigration, amounting to 19,115,221 in 80 years. Germany has contributed over one-fourth, 5,009,280; Ireland slightly more than one-fifth, 3,869,268; Great Britain one-fifth, 3,026,207; Norway and Sweden nearly one-fifteenth, 1,246,312; Canada and Newfoundland, 1,049,939; Italy, 1,040,457; Austria-Hungary, 1,027,195, and all other countries about one-tenth, 1,919,661.

"Probably one-fourth of our immigrants have during the past ten years returned to their old homes. Three and one-half millions are recorded as having entered the country, but there is an increase in our foreign-born population of only about one million, conclusive proof that many remain in America for only a short period."

BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ONE of the best articles in the magazines this month is Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's account of his visit to the Argentine Republic, in the *Nineteenth Century*. He gives a very interesting account of the condition of that great cosmopolitan state in which, until recently, the British held the foremost place.

Much of the difficulty, says Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, which Englishmen have met with has arisen from want of courtesy to the local authorities, and from the egotism and assumption of authority which too many of them exhibit in their relations to other races. The young men who come over display absolute belief in the supremacy of everything British, a certain contempt for the ideas and practices of other people, and the most absolute confidence that whatever Englishmen do is and must be the best; and that what they want others must want.

ENGLISH CAPITAL.

All the railways in the country are practically owned by British capitalists and managed by English companies. The same is generally true of tramway, telephone, and electric-lighting com-

panies. The principal banks and loan and trust companies, and very many industrial concerns, are worked with British capital and managed by Englishmen and Scotchmen. In Buenos Ayres alone there are 160 miles of tramways under 10 different companies, all of which are financed from England. The railway companies under British management can raise money at 4 per cent., while the government of the Argentine has to pay six. There is an English colony of 25,000 persons in Buenos Ayres, and a great many are scattered all over the country. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre says that it is estimated that nearly £250,000,000 (\$1,250,000,000) of English capital is invested in the country. The laborers are mostly Italians, the English being men of business,—managers, engineers, clerks, and bailiffs. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre describes a visit to one estate as large as an English county managed by an Argentine of American descent, who employs about 60 Englishmen and 250 employees of other nationalities, including Italians, Basques, Frenchmen, Germans, and Russians. The latter appear to be Stundists.

ENGLAND LOSING GROUND TO GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

A few years ago the foreign commerce of Argentina was in the hands of old, well-established, and wealthy English firms. This state of things has almost wholly disappeared. They were obstinately conservative—they persisted in sticking to the old grooves. German competitors entered the field, studied the wants of the people, offered a greater variety, and provided cheaper goods, better suited to the wants and means of the people. They issued circulars in Spanish, with local prices and weights. The English firms continued to use English circulars. As a result, the Germans succeeded in driving out of existence nearly all the British firms.

The United States is supplanting England in steel rails, locomotives, and cars. The money invested in the railways is British, but the orders go to the United States. Wire fencing, of which millions of miles are used in the country, is almost wholly supplied from the United States. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre says that when he made inquiries as to the cause of the falling off in the demand for British goods he was always told the same thing. It was due, first, to the hidebound self-complacency of British manufacturers and merchants, and, secondly, to the grave defects in the commercial education of the young Englishmen sent out to the Argentine. Young men educated at universities and public schools came out thinking that life was largely to be devoted to cricket, football, golf, and polo. Mr. Lefevre

quotes a statement of an English merchant in Buenos Ayres that English university men who knew nothing of business or of the language of the country were accustomed to saunter down to the office at 10 in the morning and leave early to play at cricket or tennis in the afternoon. The German clerks began business at 7 in the morning and stuck to it. This merchant was sending his two sons to England for education, but he said that nothing would induce him to send them to English public schools and universities. He considered that they would be ruined for purposes of business by their education and the habits they would pick up there.

FACTS ABOUT THE YOUNG MEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN interesting statistical study of the conditions prevailing among American young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five, inclusive, has lately been made. The method adopted was to select certain representative cities, towns, and rural districts in different parts of the country, and in "average" blocks of representative city wards to make a house-to-house canvass. Uniform question blanks were used, and in this way much important information was secured. Taking as a basis for his computations figures furnished by Chief Statistician Hunt, of the Census Bureau, Mr. C. C. Michener presents, in *Association Men* for November, the following data:

"Sixty-six per cent. of the young men of the United States are unmarried, while 34 per cent. are married. The average age at which these young men married was twenty-five years.

"Fifty-five per cent. of the young men of the United States live at home, while 45 per cent. are boarding.

"Only 15 per cent. of the young men are in business for themselves, while 85 per cent. are employed by others.

"Twenty-two per cent. of young men belong to fraternal orders. Of this number, 70 per cent. belong to one fraternal order, 24 per cent. belong to two, 2 per cent. belong to three, 3 per cent. belong to four, and 1 per cent. belong to five. Of the men belonging to fraternal orders, 67 per cent. are church members, while 33 per cent. are not church members.

"Forty-six per cent. of the men in cities of 3,000 or over were born in the country or in towns of 3,000 or less. Three out of seven young men in the country and towns of 3,000 or less look forward to living in the city. Of the population in towns of 3,000 or less, one in seven is a young man. Of the population in

cities of 25,000 and over, one in four is a young man.

"In the country, one young man is boarding to every six living at home. In the city, five young men are boarding to every one living at home.

"In the country, one in two young men go to church regularly; one in three occasionally, and one in fourteen not at all. In the city, one in four regularly; one in two occasionally, and one in seven not at all.

"In families where the father and mother belong to the same church, 78 per cent. of the young men are church members. In families where the father and mother are church members, but do not belong to the same church, only 55 per cent. of the young men are church members. In families where but one of the parents is a church member, only 50 per cent. of the young men are members of churches. Where the father and mother are both Catholics, only 8 per cent. of the young men are not church members. Where the father and mother are both Protestants, 32 per cent. of the young men are not church members. Where one of the parents is a Catholic and the other a Protestant, 66 per cent. of the young men do not belong to a church. Where the parents are members of Protestant churches, but do not belong to the same church, 50 per cent. of the young men of these families are not church members. Where one of the parents is a Catholic, 44 per cent. of the young men do not belong to church. Where one of the parents is a Protestant, 51 per cent. do not belong to church."

CHRISTIANITY AND CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

DOES Christianity leave any room for common sense in almsgiving? This is the question raised by the London *Spectator* in a recent article which seems to have been suggested by Mr. E. T. Devine's little book on "The Practice of Charity." The charity organization societies stand for discrimination in giving. Discrimination, of course, implies investigation. To quote Mr. Devine's words, investigation is undertaken "to determine what help can be given, from what source it should come, and how these agencies may be brought into definite and hearty coöperation." This procedure the *Spectator* regards as nothing else than common sense in charity. As to the teachings of Christianity on this subject, the *Spectator* says:

"It would seem labor wasted to defend such a system of charity as the one we have endeavored to sketch were it not that there does undoubtedly exist in the minds of many people a

feeling that reason and charity have nothing to do with one another,—a feeling which springs, we believe, from a secret belief that on the subject of charity Christianity and common sense are at variance. Our Lord himself, they fancy, was on the side of indiscriminate almsgiving. What else did he mean, they argue, when he said, 'Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not away'? But our Lord did not say give money to him that asketh. His disciples, to whom he spoke, had no money to give. He must have meant give help. The fact that he left the nature of the help vague is in accordance with the whole method of his teaching. He never gave minute rules to his followers,—such rules must inevitably have become obsolete with changing circumstances. The sentence we have quoted above is not a direction for almsgiving, but a principle of charity on which to found such directions as circumstances might make expedient. His words proclaim the universal obligation of neighborliness, and preclude alike the ready excuse of the uncharitable, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' and the perfunctory practice of offering an inadequate gift, such as serves only to soothe the conscience of a giver who desires to turn away. In fact, our Lord's words mean that we must never be indifferent, never blind and deaf, to the claims of those who suffer from want and misery."

ST. PAUL ON SYSTEMATIZED CHARITY.

The *Spectator* also points out that some sort of system for the organization of alms was part of the "care of the churches," in which St. Paul gave many directions, especially in his pastoral letter to Timothy.

"It seems that indigent widows then as now were a source of much consideration and difficulty to the charitable. Apparently, St. Paul deemed it inadvisable, or perhaps it was impossible, that all such should be relieved or supported out of church funds. 'Let none be enrolled a widow under threescore years old,' he advises, 'having been the wife of one man; well reported for good works; if she have brought up children; if she have used hospitality to strangers; if she have relieved the afflicted; but the younger widows refuse.' These latter are, in St. Paul's eyes, fitter objects for private charity, and he adds 'that if any man or woman that believeth have widows, let them relieve them, but let not the church be burdened.' St. Paul's ideal is that every family should be self-supporting. 'He that provideth not for his own, and specially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith,' he declares. Of loafing, the apostle had a

righteous horror. 'I hear,' he writes, 'that some among you walk disorderly, working not at all.' Such men he commands and exhorts 'by the Lord Jesus Christ that with quietness they work and eat their own bread.' It is evident that these drones were a great affliction to the early Church, and finally drew from St. Paul the stern sentence, 'If a man will not work, neither shall he eat.'"

IS CHARITY MERELY "PIOUS SELFISHNESS"?

The crux of the whole discussion is clearly stated in the *Spectator's* concluding paragraph:

"If charity is nothing but a meritorious sacrifice on the part of the charitable, its administration need, of course, have nothing to do with reason. In this case, however, it is nothing more than a kind of pious selfishness, and no selfishness can surely be part of the two great commandments on which Christianity hangs. Of 'the first and greatest' of these, our Lord gave us no precise explanation—no doubt because such explanation is outside the power of language—but, according to his custom, he threw a light upon his words by means of a similitude. 'The second is like unto it,' he said. If these two ideals—the service of God and the service of man—are alike, they must be pursued in like manner; that is, with all the strength of the pursuer's mind, as well as of his heart and of his soul."

THE REVIVAL OF CALVINISM.

THE Rev. F. Platt contributes to the *London Quarterly Review* a most thoughtful and suggestive paper, headed "The Renaissance of Calvinism." Granted, he says, that Calvinism as a system is dead; yet it was a life before it was a system; may not the life be restored? He asks:

"What is the value of the fact that the mother principle of Calvinism, the absolute supremacy of God in human life and in the affairs of the world, is finding a restatement, and this largely in teachings which decline to receive its logically elaborated system? . . . Can we detect indications that the cry of our generation 'Back to Christ' is being succeeded by the cry 'Back to God,' back to the sovereignty of the divine love and the absolute will of the Eternal of which Jesus was the manifestation and exponent in time?"

An affirmative answer is suggested by much that the writer advances.

The essence of Calvinism is declared to be, not predestination, but the "profound assertion of the absolute supremacy of the divine."

"Whether its doctrine of the divine sovereignty is defined in terms of righteousness and of glory, as of old, or in terms of love and grace, as most agreeable to its modern exponents; whether it moves in the severity of strictly judicial limitations or seeks its august sanctions in the sanctities of fatherhood, it is still the setting forth in solemn and reverent cadence of the entire dependence of the human upon the divine, not only for the origin, but for the achievement, of all spiritual endeavor. 'Salvation is of the Lord.'"

THE DOMINANT CREED OF PROTESTANTISM.

Its past is sketched in these glowing terms:

"Its keenest critics admit that it has been the most dominant creed of Christendom. Students of history with increasing unanimity recognize that it created a region of human life entirely its own. The highest stages of development in the modern world have been reached by Calvinistic peoples, and by Calvinistic peoples only. Strength and progress have marked its peculiar movements in society. It created Scotland; it liberated England; it gave an heroic nationality to the Netherlands; it is enshrined in the noble romance of the Huguenots; it sailed with the Pilgrim Fathers and became the impulse of the marvelous civilization of the western world."

Mr. Platt is sure that history will revive the interest, if not the influence, of Calvinism. The depreciation of materialism will, he thinks, lead to the appreciation of Calvinism; natural selection paves the way to divine election; the doctrine of heredity makes original sin more credible; and the doctrine of conformity to type is akin to the claim of "final perseverance." The writer anticipates a speedy reaction in the Calvinistic direction from flabby ethics and soulless politics and humanistic theology.

This herald-blast of reviving Calvinism is the more significant in that it appears in the organ of Methodism.

THE LATE PRESIDENT SNOW ON MORMONISM.

SHORTLY before his death, the late head of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, President Snow, prepared for publication a statement of the tenets and purposes of Mormonism. This statement appears in the October number of the *Land of Sunshine*, the California magazine; it is believed to be the first publication of the kind authorized by a Mormon president.

After a review of the achievements of Mormonism, social, economic, and religious, President Snow summarizes the present activities of the Church in the following paragraphs:

"Out of deference to the law of the land, and after much suffering in the premises, it has laid aside the practice of one of its principles—that of patriarchal or plural marriage—by which it had hoped to further demonstrate some of its ideas respecting the physical, mental, and moral regeneration of the race; but, with this exception, all the principles and doctrines taught to the Church by its founder are in force and are still practised by it. The preaching of the Gospel goes on, and the gathering of Israel likewise continues. From eighteen hundred to two thousand missionaries are kept in the field, traveling and laboring unsalaried, at their own expense, and, wherever permissible under the laws of the country they visit, without purse or scrip, which has been our practice from the beginning. This practice, which is in harmony with the procedure of the Apostles anciently, while a severe trial to the elders, has proved a most excellent discipline, causing them to put implicit trust in God, and clothing them with the true spirit of their calling. Every worthy male member of the Church holds some office in the priesthood, and is exercised either at home or abroad in preaching the Gospel and administering its ordinances.

"The Latter-Day Saints in all the world number about 300,000, mostly dwelling in the Stakes of Zion, of which there are 49, all in the Rocky Mountain region. A stake is a thoroughly organized subdivision of the Church, and is in most cases coextensive with a county. There are 30 stakes in Utah, 8 in Idaho, 4 in Arizona, 3 in Wyoming, 1 in Colorado, 1 in Oregon, 1 in Canada, and 1 in Mexico. The outside missions number 14, and comprise most of the countries of the globe. A new mission in the Orient—Japan—is projected.

THE MISSION OF THE SAINTS.

"One of the features of the Mormon polity is the care for the poor and unfortunate, for which purpose the perfect organization of the Church—conceded to be the most complete and effective in existence—is supplemented by the Relief Society, an organization composed entirely of women, and having a membership of 30,000, with branches in all the settlements of the Saints, as well as in the outside missions. Our Sunday-school Union is also doing a mighty work, with a total membership of 120,000.

"Mormonism is pursuing its traditional policy—'minding its own business' and doing unto others as it would be done by. It does not spend its time berating and abusing other churches and religions, all of which it recognizes as doing good in their various spheres. It simply proclaims itself as a greater measure of truth, as



THE LATE LORENZO SNOW.

(President of the Mormon Church.)

the fullness of the Everlasting Gospel; facing fearlessly all creeds, all systems, and inviting comparison between its doctrines and theirs. Our Tabernacle and other public buildings are open to ministers of other denominations, and to lecturers and speakers in general.

"What Mormonism aims to do has substantially been told. That it will succeed in establishing Zion, in building the Holy City, in gathering out the righteous from all lands and preparing them to meet the Lord when he comes in his glory, no faithful Latter-Day Saint doubts. To this end it aims to institute what is known as the United Order, a communal system inaugurated by the Prophet Joseph Smith as early as February, 1831, but which, owing to the Church's frequent migrations and other causes, has never been fully established. The purpose of the order is to make the members of the Church equal and united in all things, spiritual and temporal, to banish pride, poverty, and iniquity, and introduce a condition of things that will prepare the pure in heart for the advent of the world's Redeemer."

President Snow names as the greatest achievement of Mormonism its spiritual triumphs, manifest in its effects upon the lives, characters, and dispositions of its converts, and in the religious awakening that has taken place in their souls.

IS THE INVASION OF ENGLAND POSSIBLE

THE editor of the November *Pall Mall Magazine* prints a *verbatim* translation of a paper written by "a well-known French officer," Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney, on the question of possibility of invading England.

Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney says it would be childish not to confess that certain parts of recent western maneuvers were intended to show our neighbors on the other side of the Channel that we are thinking about a possible conflict with them," and also, he adds, that we are taking steps accordingly. He is no part of war with England. We may be "anathematical and troublesome to the highest degree, but the vital interests of France and England do not clash, and our disagreeableness does not justify war. Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney turns his thumb back to the East. Still, England would fight France to-morrow if she thought proper; and if she succeeded in destroying the French navy, her "power would know no bounds. It is our fleet alone which saves Europe from the yoke of England."

ENGLISH QUALITY VERSUS FRENCH QUALITY

Even admitting the greater numbers of English ships, Colonel Delauney still thinks more than counterbalanced by the French officers and crews, the good quality of French armor plates, and the immense superiority of their guns, and he "cannot help feeling the great hope for the day when our navy may have a measure of its strength against that of Great Britain."

First, says Colonel Delauney, if the French conquered, England would be entirely at their mercy. Secondly, if it were a drawn contest, the ships on either side being disabled, or broken and repaired, England would be almost as badly off. The sea being thus free, a French army would go across the Channel quite unhindered. Thirdly, supposing the French to be beaten on sea, England complete mistress thereof, can we then ask Colonel Delauney, still dare to dream of invasion? He answers:

"The unanimous opinion of naval men is, 'Yes, the thing is possible, and has every chance of success.' An admiral whose statements are of great authority has given me his opinion in the following short terms: 'To land in England is the worst of a moonless night!'"

AND AFTER LANDING?

Evidently, there is great difference of opinion as to how an army, once landed, could be maintained. Colonel Delauney, however, thinks this difficulty far from insuperable, and points to the Boer habit of living upon their enemy.

killing him with his own ammunition. His deliberate conclusion is :

"The invasion of English territory by a French army is a simple and easy matter, and there can be no doubt as to the success of such an operation, even if admitting the rather improbable case of the English fleet being still the mistress of the seas. The army of invasion, once landed in our neighbors' country, could, if it were victorious, do without any outside help, and find in England the necessary resources for living and fighting."

THE TELEGRAPH IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR W. H. PREECE contributes a very lucid and interesting article to *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, in which he tells the history of the development of telegraphy in England since 1851. In 1870, the government purchased and absorbed all the telegraph companies for £7,000,000 (\$35,000,000). Of this transaction, Sir W. H. Preece says :

"It is amusing, after this length of time, to read the arguments that were adduced against the absorption of the telegraphs by the state. Every reason has been proved wrong, every prophecy has remained unfulfilled. I can say this with a good grace, for I was one of the prophets."

The tables of comparison tell their own tale and give a better idea of the enormous strides made than anything else. From these we learn that :

"At the close of the year 1870, the gross receipts of the Telegraph Department were £612,301 ; at the close of 1886, they were £1,787,264 ; and at the close of the last financial year (1900-1901), £3,459,353. The number of messages transmitted in 1869 was 6,000,000 ; in 1900-1901, there were 89,576,961."

In 1870, it was possible to transmit 80 words a minute ; in 1890, 450 words was easily accomplished. This increase is due, not only to improvement in the design of the apparatus, but to the steady examination of every defect and its removal in the instrument and in the line.

It was in 1851 that the first cable was laid between Dover and Calais. Now there are nearly 200,000 nautical miles of submarine cables, which have absorbed a capital of approximately £50,000,000 (\$250,000,000).

A PRESS SUBSIDY.

The telegraphic press rates are very low, averaging about 4 cents per hundred words.

"This entails a loss to the department roughly estimated at £400,000 a year, which is the amount the public is taxed for the support of the press. It is doubtful whether Parliament knew,

when it passed this low rate, that it virtually meant a subsidy to the press."

The average number of words supplied to each newspaper averages 12,000 a day in the recess of Parliament, and 20,000 in the session. The following numbers are interesting, showing the huge total of words sent out in a single night :

"April 8, 1886.—Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, 1,050,500 words. No single night's work since has equaled this.

"April 16, 1886.—Land Purchase Bill, 841,500 words.

"June 7, 1886.—Irish Government Bill (division), 863,700 words."

THE AIMS OF THE BRITISH INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

MR. KEIR HARDIE contributes to the *New Liberal Review* a series of answers to the questions which were put to him. The Independent Labor party, he says, will pursue the same



JAMES KEIR HARDIE.

(Leader of the Independent Labor party of Great Britain.)

policy which it has always done. How many candidates it will run at the next election he does not know. Its members are against war, and will be favorable to a good, thoroughgoing anti-war Liberal, unless he be brought out to oppose one of their own candidates. The line to be taken in those constituencies where they have no candidates is to be decided by a special conference held on the eve of a general election.

On the question of policy, the Independent Labor party and Socialists generally divide their demands into two heads—the desirable and the essential. They wish to concentrate opinion in favor of the essential reforms. These are (1) state or municipal organization of work for the unemployed; (2) a legal eight-hour working-day; (3) pensions for the old and infirm, and for widows and children; (4) an act enabling municipalities, without recourse to Parliament, to undertake any form of industry in which private companies may engage, including house-building, the owning and farming of land, the opening of workshops and public houses, and the management of insurance companies, tramways, etc.; (5) state ownership of railways; (6) a graduated tax upon all forms of unearned increment.

Mr. Hardie anticipates a serious depression of trade, which will be not caused, but accentuated, by the Boer war. He says "all Socialists are eligible for membership." Many of their candidates come from the middle class. They do not expect to reach their ultimate goal all at once, but they think a band of stalwarts in Parliament would keep the Socialist ideal steadily in view and exercise a great quickening influence upon public opinion, and hasten the coming of the social state. "Our struggle has hitherto been long and severe, but the worst is over." After the next general election, when quite a number of Independent Labor party men will be returned, there can be but two parties—labor and anti-labor.

Mr. Hardie's paper is followed by another on "Liberalism and Labor," written by Mr. J. C. Foulger, who thinks that a national labor party, in any effective sense, is impossible at present. The Liberal party has no future except as a democratic and labor party.

LIFE IN ROUMANIA.

THE *Contemporary Review* must be congratulated upon having secured a new contributor. To the reviews which have no illustrations, it is very important to have a certain number of writers who will supply papers which are to the rest of the review what the brilliant illumination in medieval missals is to the text. Such a writer Mr. Bunting has secured in Mlle. Helen Vacaresco, whose paper on "Life in Roumania" is a charming picture, full of poetry and color, which supplies a welcome element, standing as it does between Mr. Boulger's "Chances of Habibullah" and Mr. Hogan, M.P.'s "First Steps of the Australian Commonwealth." Mlle. Vacaresco is the friend and companion of Carmen Sylva; but, unlike the Queen of Roumania, she is a

Roumanian born, and therefore much better qualified to interpret the true genius of her country than the German princess who has adopted it as a second Fatherland. An ancestor of Mlle. Vacaresco, one of the ancient boyars of the country, was the hero of one of the grim and mysterious tragedies which were not uncommon in Wallachia in the days when the power of the Sultan still existed to blight the lands lying to the north of the Danube.

THE LINK WITH ANCIENT ROME.

But, like all true Roumanians, Mlle. Vacaresco goes further back, and she revels in the traditions which link the modern Roumanians with the ancient Roman colonists established by Trajan as a bulwark of the Roman Empire. To this day, she says, the sentiment of watching as a sentinel over civilization, and guarding modern Europe from Asiatic darkness, is uppermost in the hearts of the Roumanians. The Roumanian peasant, although ignorant of all classic law, still calls the oxen which he harnesses to the plow by the names of the heroes of ancient Rome. Cassius, Cæsar, and Brutus survive in Roumania, if only as the names of oxen.

TRADITIONS OF TRAJAN.

The Emperor Trajan is revered as a kind of tutelary deity. The Milky Way, to the Roumanians, is Trajan's Road. Mlle. Vacaresco recalls that last January, on one snowy wintry night, she heard a beggar moaning in a doorway, as he shivered in the snow, "Father Trajan, Father Trajan, the land you have brought us to is fair in summer, but in winter, . . . Father Trajan, you should have led us to milder climes." The bands of dancers who descend upon the cities from the hills every springtime shout words the meaning of which they are utterly unable to explain; but students declare that these inarticulate sounds are a kind of phonographic, unintelligent reproduction of the shouting that accompanied the Pyrrhic dance. To this day the ancient pagan customs prevail in the countryside. The ceremony of marriage by capture is faithfully kept up in the villages, and a death libation of oil and wine is poured upon the grave-mound.

OCCIDENTAL BUCHAREST.

But notwithstanding all this careful cultus of the traditional past, Bucharest and Roumanian society are becoming Occidentalized. So before it is too late Mlle. Vacaresco endeavors to preserve for our information a picture of Roumanian life in the time of the boyars, and of country life with its almost mythical shepherds and its monks who seem to be a curious cross between hermits

and brownies. Roumania and the Roumanians appear to have a great charm for those who visit the country. In winter, autumn, and early spring, however, the rain and snowstorms and mud prevent outdoor intercourse, and compel the inhabitants to spend months in almost complete seclusion. But when the sunny days return, the corn begins to ripen the wold:

"Roses are in bloom; nothing lovelier can be imagined than our landscapes, bathed in the clear light of the Oriental skies. The swift, glittering rivers, rapid as torrents, glide quickly between the trees; the maize is high, and of a bright green color. The peasants' gay costumes and silver belts, the women with their floating veils of gauze bespangled with gold, add to the luxuriant charm of the scene. The Roumanian peasant is of a dreamy, poetical nature, and I will hereafter endeavor to relate all I have learned to know of the weird, deep soul of the race."

The article concludes with a sketch of an excursion made into the mountains in the company of Carmen Sylva where the royal party found the Valley of Death open into the Vale of Paradise. The Vale of Paradise, however, was tenanted by recluses who were more like mischievous Niebelungen shapes than monks.

THE OUTLOOK IN AFGHANISTAN.

THERE are two articles in the *Fortnightly* on the late Ameer of Afghanistan. Sir Lepel Griffin reviews the immense progress and changes effected in Afghanistan by Abdur Rahman, and naturally approves of the Ameer's methods. Afghan independence ought to continue to be the center of British policy. In regard to the late Ameer's internal policy, he points out that the severe punishments which the Ameer subjected offenders to were no more barbarous than the punishments inflicted by English law a very short time ago, and considering the difference in civilization, the Ameer's methods cannot be called barbarous.

THE NEW AMEER.

Of the new Ameer, Sir Lepel Griffin says:

"Possible rivals are so few and insignificant, and the danger of foreign interference is so remote, that there is every probability that the succession of Habibullah Khan will be unopposed, or, if there be local risings, that they will be of no serious importance. Of the conditions of the problem, the most vital factor is the personal character of the young prince, who is now about twenty-nine years of age, and who has been carefully trained by his father to carry on creditably all departments of the civil and military adminis-

tration. He has been accustomed to hold daily public audiences; all the heads of departments have submitted to him their dispatches and reports, and since the year 1897 he has had control of the state treasury and exchequer, and has been the supreme court of appeal from all courts, ecclesiastical and secular. He acted as regent for



HABIBULLAH KHAN.

(The new Ameer of Afghanistan.)

his father during his prolonged absence in Turkestan, and distinguished himself by the intelligence and sobriety of his administration. No training could have been more exhaustive and complete. He is reported to be liked by the people and popular with the army. He knows English fairly well, and is said to entertain very friendly sentiments toward the British Government."

Sir Lepel Griffin passes in review all possible pretenders to the throne. None of them does he regard seriously, and he says that Ishak Khan is cowardly, debauched, and cruel.

THE OLD AMEER.

Colonel Hanna merely reviews the Ameer's life, and does not speculate as to the future. We quote, however, the following summing-up of the Ameer as a ruler:

"The progress of his people toward civilization was Abdur Rahman's one object and aim;

and if, in seeking to realize it, he struck down the rebellious and lawless without mercy, he never ceased to toil at building up a state in which the peasant, the merchant, and the craftsman could labor in peace and enjoy the fruits of their toil. Within that state he wanted no idlers, and, by example as well as by precept, he taught the lesson that all useful work is worthy of honor. When he introduced foreign artificers into his cities, he himself learned their trades or encouraged his relatives and friends to learn them, that they, in their turn, might become teachers, and the strangers, richly rewarded, might return to their own place. For at the root of his scheme of government lay the principle of the rigid exclusion of all permanent foreign elements from Afghanistan. No European, under any circumstances, would he allow to acquire land within her borders, or to have any interest in her industries or her mineral resources; and none could enter his territories save by his invitation, or with his consent."

"A Mighty Ruler of Men."

The *Monthly Review* devotes a few pages to the late Ameer as an introduction to a translation of a treatise upon Jihad. The writer says that Abdur Rahman was a mighty ruler of men, but just as cynical and inconsistent as most of his compeers. The treatise is a dissertation as to the duty of all true believers to be ready to die for their faith, and to regard their religion as their honor rather than the honor of their wives, the latter being a heresy which had gained some hold upon the Afghans. The concluding moral is that people have no right to make objections to or to criticise the actions of their Ameer, because God and his Prophet have delivered affairs to him, and he will have to answer for the good and bad results in the day of judgment, as he has been appointed to be the shepherd of God's creation.

A Sensible Warning to the Press.

Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Collen, late military member of the Vice-Regal Council of India, discusses in the *Empire Review* the British position on the northwest frontier of India. There is only one paragraph which need be noted:

"It would be well if the press of both countries would do everything in their power to avoid sensational writing about matters which are of little importance, but which may be distorted out of all proportion. In this way they would help to accomplish what they profess to desire—a pacific understanding between Russia and England. That Russian garrisons on the frontier should be on the alert, at the present

time, is merely to say that they are adopting most necessary precaution, and that Gen. Kouropatkine, the minister of war, should the trans-Caspian army, Kushk, and other frontier posts is no more than if the commander-in-chief in India and the military member of the council were to visit, as they have often done, the garrisons and outposts of the northwest frontier of India."

THE FASCINATION OF LABRADOR.

M. R. W. T. GRENFELL describes, for the benefit of the readers of *Blackwood*, the country of Labrador. It is a country which seems late enough; blocked by ice from the rest of the world for eight months in the year, with no cereals, no fruit, no kitchen produce; with only a few cows, with no sheep, and but few goats. There are, indeed, a profusion of wild berries, the most abundant being the small cranberry. But the question rises: Why do men continue to live in such apparently God-forsaken places when Canadian cities are so near and offer such advantages?

As a matter of fact, the entire seaboard is crowded over with an ever-increasing population, and could easily leave if they wished.

"It is always those who are best off who are most loyal to it, and quite a number who have and earned a more easy living in Canada and Montreal have returned to its isolation and its cold. In fact, for the settler, and especially the visitor, it has many special charms."

The fascination of being thrown on one's own resources is one. The writer cites a living illustration:

"For instance, here lives an old Englishman from Devonshire. There he was merely an agricultural laborer at eleven shillings a week, with no hope of bettering himself. Here he chose a splendid spot for his house, felled timber, and built it; commenced his fishing with a boat he built himself; meshed his own net, reclaimed a small garden; built a winter house in the woods, secure from the sea breeze in winter; cut himself a 'fur path'; made most of his own traps, snares, and deadfalls; saved so much money, or 'furs,' which mean money, married and had children. His sons followed in his footsteps, and built a small settlement, both for summer on the coast and for winter in the woods. No less than seventy-six grandchildren now live around him. His former kitchen, the room always used on the coast as parlor as well, has had to be doubled and now trebled to accommodate his continuous stream of visitors. A barrel of flour a week is said to disappear in his house. The table seldom wants fish in summer, trout in

seabirds in the spring, and willow grouse and venison in plenty all winter. Unlimited forests round him afford a blazing log-fire without stint of fuel."

Hunting of deer and bears and wolves, seal-fishing, salmon-fishing, cod-fishing, are other attractions. The writer asks:

"Are not our daily avocations considered in Europe recreations so choice that unlimited money is spent to procure them? And then they are only in the reach of the few."

Another charm is rare elsewhere:

"If anywhere in the world a community of goods on a workable basis exists, I believe it to be in Labrador. If one Eskimo kills a seal, he shares it with all hands and goes hungry himself to-morrow."

ANDERSEN AS MAN AND POET.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, the children's friend, is the subject of an article by the famous Danish critic, Georg Brandes, in the *Deutsche Rundschau* for October. Andersen the man is described by Brandes as a simple, lovable personality, childlike to the end of his life, with the faults of character of a sensitive child; always ready to read his stories to who-



H. C. ANDERSEN.

ever would listen, and hungry for applause.

"He was gentle and tender-hearted, readily touched by joy as well as sorrow; an easy victim for the practical joker; quick to make friends; a man of sentiment because of his kindness and compassion; a man of reason because of his extreme

cautiousness. . . . From the first, his one dominant characteristic was an insatiable, overpowering ambition which never left him for one moment of his long career, and from which sprang nearly all the joys and sorrows of his long life." To become famous, to be recognized and have honors heaped upon him, was his one thought while he was yet unknown, and after he had achieved an international reputation. As Andersen frankly stated himself, "My heart rejoices only in being universally admired. If even the most insignificant person denies me this admiration, I feel hurt." Hence arose his endeavors not to make any enemies and his joy at being distinguished by princely personages. This one-sided development of the amiable and gentle An-

dersen, says Brandes, was largely due to his position in Denmark during the greater part of his life. In society, he was looked down upon as a fool. His tall, somewhat ungainly figure was greeted with a smile; his vanity had become proverbial, and made him the subject of innumerable true or invented anecdotes. This opinion of him at home changed only after it became known how great his reputation was abroad; then suddenly he who had been the butt of universal satire was held inviolable.

ANDERSEN AS A LITERARY ARTIST.

Andersen's influence on the intellectual life of Denmark as well as of the Continent is insignificant compared to that of other great writers and poets of his time, as, for instance, Oehlenschläger, Grundtvig, Kierkegaard, and Heiberg; if, nevertheless, says Brandes, "he is the only one of these men whose name is of international repute, this is due, not to the depth and breadth of his intellect, but to the force and originality of his artistic gifts, by reason of which he influenced us all in our earliest youth. In the field in which he first made his reputation, the *maerchen*, he was simple as no other Danish writer, childlike, original, eminently human. This is the first reason why the *maerchen* are known in both hemispheres. The second and decisive reason is found in his artistic workmanship, which, at first unconscious, was later carefully elaborated, while always preserving its simplicity. This enabled him to achieve that rare product, an immortal work."

HOW ANDERSEN COMPOSED HIS TALES.

"Frequenting circles in Copenhagen where he found children, he made friends with them, and told them stories that he partly invented and partly paraphrased. The manner of telling them was undoubtedly his own, which by its liveliness and erratic invention, accompanied by the many grimaces and gestures of the narrator, so attracted and delighted the children that they often broke out into wild exclamations of joy. As the poets of antiquity chanted their poems before committing them to writing, so Andersen narrated his stories and thereby formed their pictorial, laughing, dancing, skipping style before he attempted to conjure up the emphasis, the smile, the frown, the melodies, and the gestures of his prose. He thus created a new form of pictorial and musical story-telling, which served later as model to Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson."

ANDERSEN'S MASTERPIECE.

"The typical work of art, among Andersen's tales, is 'The Ugly Duckling,' that short story of a few pages which he wrote at the age of

forty, and which contains in imperishable form all that may rightly be called 'The Story of His Life,' a story that gained nothing by being diluted in the large volume bearing that title. . . . 'The Ugly Duckling' is undeniably one of the pearls of the world's literature that will never be depreciated. For it contains the quintessence of its author's character: the ambition that dominated him; the melancholy that defined his temperament; the martyrdom which his poetic career assumed in his eyes; that gratification which in spite of his humility he felt on being appreciated and honored; and especially that gift of observation, that scintillating wit and lively, triumphant humor with which he revenged himself for the stupidity and malice that refused him recognition,—in short, all those gifts that combined to form his genius."

ANDERSEN'S POSITION AS POET.

"He is the child of the lower classes of the Danish people, that grew into a poet and genius; that is, the masses, as they were in the beginning of the nineteenth century, were personified in him, so that he became heir to all the sagas and tales, all the terrible and humorous inventions and stories which this people had produced and adapted in the course of a thousand years. He took up this material, changed it in accord with his personality and his time, and added to it similar inventions of his own. Finally, Andersen is not only the personified intellect and wit of the people; as no other Dane, he possessed, because of his singularly primitive temperament, the gift of entering into the child's mind and assuming in imagination the child's point of view. Thus, he became the great story-teller beloved by children. And as the work that he produced fell naturally into a symbolic mold, he became at the same time, and still remains, a poet for mature minds."

Andersen died in 1875, but editions of his works have multiplied since that time. There are at least a dozen English translations of the tales, not to mention school editions and brief selections. It is said that the German versions are the best. The principal biography of Andersen is by R. Nisbet Bain (London, 1895).

SIAMESE TWINS.

IN one of the recent numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue*, M. Suni writes an article upon freaks of nature such as the Siamese twins. He declares that these cases of what he calls "double children"—namely, twins coupled together by some natural physical link—are far from being as rare as people imagine.

THE CHINESE BROTHERS.

The subject has been carefully studied by a French doctor at Rio de Janeiro, who was fortunate enough to be able to observe in Vienna the Chinese brothers who formed one of Barnum & Bailey's great attractions some years ago. These brothers were very intelligent, and were very fond of each other. The bit of flesh and cartilage which united them allowed them to have a certain independence of movement, but they undoubtedly exercised upon each other a great influence. For example, when one of them had smallpox, the other developed it on the following day. More remarkable still, when one of them drank whiskey, they both became intoxicated, and the one who had not drunk the whiskey was worse than the one who had. On the other hand, if one of them went to sleep, the other did not necessarily go to sleep too, and in the same way their desire for food was not necessarily simultaneous. The doctor who had them under observation in Vienna was of opinion that it would have been possible to separate them by an operation.

ROSALINA-MARIA.

During his residence at Rio, this doctor had another interesting case of a similar kind—namely, two little Brazilian girls who were joined together in this mysterious way. Although the parents of Rosalina-Maria, as the girls were called, were extremely poor peasants, they had no idea of condemning their offspring to a life of public exhibition, but demanded that a surgical operation should be performed, if possible. In this case the junction between the two children was so small as to make life in common very painful for them. Fortunately, the operation, which was performed in May of last year, was relatively successful, as one of the children survived it.

"QUIS SEPARABIT?"

M. Suni suggests, though he does not follow it up, a very fruitful topic of discussion when he asks whether the parents should have the unrestricted right of saying whether their children accidentally joined in this manner should be separated or not. There is the remarkable case of the Siamese brothers, Chang and Eng, who earned a good deal of money, if they did not actually make their fortunes, by being publicly exhibited. If they had been separated in infancy, they would probably not have had so easy a life. As it was, they married two sisters and lived to the age of sixty-three, apparently in the utmost happiness. Of course, in cases where the twins who are connected have only one heart, which is sometimes the case, it is impossible to think of separation.

RADICA-DOODICA.

M. Suni tells a remarkable story of two little Hindu girls who were born on the outskirts of Calcutta in 1899. Their parents were made the victims of the ferocious superstitions which this unusual birth aroused in the minds of their neighbors. They had to fly into the woods for refuge, and there the father endeavored to separate his daughters by a somewhat primitive operation; for this he was prosecuted for illegally acting as a surgeon, and also for abuse of his paternal authority. The family were, however, protected from violence by an Indian official, and the children were baptized under the names of Radica-Doodica, two Hindu divinities who symbolize fraternal union. The children were kept for some time in a temple, where the priestesses wished to promote them into goddesses, but they made no difficulty about giving up the children for pecuniary consideration. Radica-Doodica were not much inconvenienced by being linked together. They could sit down easily, and could sleep if one lay upon her back and the other upon her side, while they were able to walk without much difficulty. Their parents always refused to allow them to be separated.

DIFFICULT CASES.

These cases of junction, of which the capital letter H may stand as a symbol, are relatively easy; it is when the junction is so close as to be represented by the letter X or Y that the greatest surgical difficulties occur, which usually defy the utmost skill. There have even been cases which may be described as two human beings as far as the waist, or, in other words, one individual with two heads and shoulders and, of course, four arms. A case of this kind occurred in Northumberland in the reign of James IV. of Scotland, under whose protection they were brought up, taught several languages, and showed great musical talents. They did not live, however, beyond the age of twenty.

STATISTICS.

In conclusion, M. Suni considers the comparative statistics of these double births. It appears that an authority named Porak has come to the conclusion that there is one double birth for every 100,000 ordinary births—that is to say, over the whole of Europe there would be about two double births every week. The professional showmen believe that there is more chance of procuring these valuable monstrosities in Hungary, Austria, Galicia, and South Germany than in any other countries. It seems also that most of these double births do not long survive, which, no doubt, explains their extreme rarity.

THE DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT.

THE last number of the *Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik der Organismen*, published in Leipzig, gives an account of studies in development made by Dr. Hans Spemann upon mutilated eggs.

The experiments were made upon the eggs of the Triton, a water-newt and a relative of the frog. The eggs, which are attached to the leaves of water plants, do not have a hard shell, but are surrounded by a tough gelatinous substance that may be removed without destroying the egg proper, so that it is a favorable object for experiment.

The experiments are famous by which the theory of spontaneous generation was overthrown, and it has become an established truth that every animal, large or small, develops from an egg, the size of which, so far as the living portion that develops is concerned, varies only within narrow limits for different animals, although there may be more or less food material present, forming the yolk of the egg, which has no vital powers. But no matter how large the adult animal may be, the egg-cell is that animal *in potentia*, and contains rudimental elements which have the power of stamping their characteristics upon assimilated food, and so forming all the various organs of the adult.

The vital portion which develops into the complete animal appears alike throughout under the highest magnification that can be obtained with the present-day microscopes, and neither does the structure of the vital part appear to vary in the ova of different animals although the external markings and form may vary, leaving us at a loss to know what there can be in the organization of the egg that should produce such widely different results from beginnings apparently so similar. Are there ultra-microscopic differences of structure that form the basis for the different organs found in any animal, or is all the material alike at first, any portion being capable of forming any organ?

The early phases of development are the same in the eggs of all vertebrate animals. At first an egg consists of a single mass of living matter called a cell; this divides into two equal parts connected with each other by threads of the same substance and easily separated. Each of these equal parts again divides so that four cells are formed, each of these then divides, and so on, each cell growing and dividing until a large number of cells are formed, which become differentiated and rearranged to form all the organs of the animal.

Normally only one individual develops from one egg, but during the process of division the

cells may easily be separated from each other by shaking or cutting, or by drawing fine threads, such as may be obtained by unraveling a butterfly's cocoon, along the furrows separating the cells.

REMARKABLE RESULTS OF MUTILATION.

Dr. Spemann experimented upon upward of a thousand eggs in the earlier stages of development, when the vital material was divided into two or four equal parts, and over a hundred that had developed to the form of a cellular sphere called a blastula. By separating the halves of the egg when it was in the two-celled stage of development two individuals were obtained from a single egg—one perfectly normal, which developed gills and was active; the other abnormal, but its condition probably due to injury received when the egg was removed from its envelope. Another egg having been divided in the same way, one cell formed all the organs of the individual normally, but stopped growing before it reached its full development, while the other lacked the elements necessary for the formation of the nervous system and other organs, showing a difference in the potentiality of the two cells, the first furrow apparently dividing the substance of the egg-cell into two parts unlike in potential elements, although no difference of structure could be detected with the microscope. In some instances this first furrow seems to determine the future right and left sides of the animal; in other instances the egg substance is divided into the parts which are to form the anterior and posterior portions of the animal.

Cutting the organism when it had developed to the formation of a many-celled sphere produced similar results. Sometimes a whole embryo would form from each half, sometimes only from one, while the other would lack nervous system, vertebral column, etc.

In several instances, when the cellular sphere had been divided, each half became a normal, free-swimming, active organism, with large branched gills and the normal number of toes; and although one individual might be smaller than the other, all parts were rightly proportioned. Or one-half would grow normally, while development of the other half was arrested and nervous system

and vertebral column were lacking, although the cells of which the organs were built up were normal and blood-vessels were formed. Cutting through the cellular sphere without completely dividing it resulted in the production of an individual with two heads. A slight cut produced no effect on the future animal.

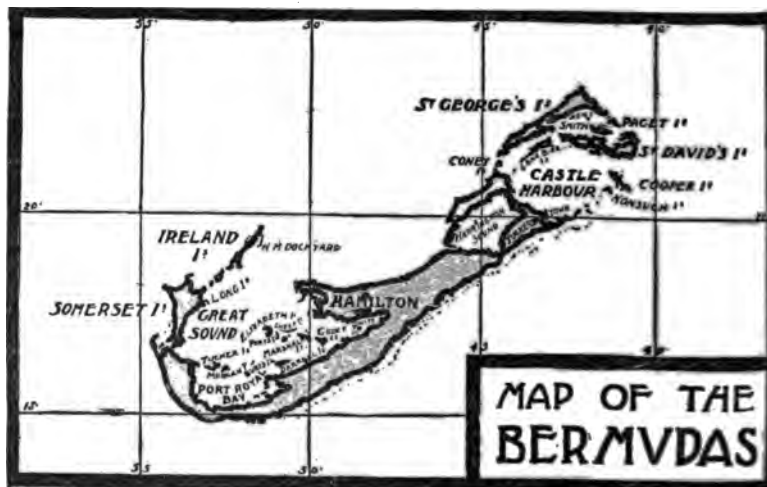
The writer assumes that the unorganized substance of the egg-cell has none of the structures of the future animal, but that it contains organic matter having the power of differentiating itself into such structures and into other cells.

During the early development of the organism it readjusts itself most readily to the changes in development required after mutilation, but later such readjustment is more difficult when, after repeated division of the protoplasm the potential elements of the various structures of the body have been somewhat differentiated from each other and concentrated in certain places.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

At Bermuda.

TO the *Pall Mall Magazine* for November, "A Resident," and not a pro-Boer, contributes an interesting article on the Boer prisoners in the half-dozen islands of the Bermudas. Four of these islands "are divided into two by barbed-wire entanglement fences, on one side being the Boer inclosure, and on the other the encampment of the guard. Each island is occupied by seven to nine hundred men, according to its size—one military bell-tent being allowed to seven men." A fifth island is used as a hospital, and on a sixth any prisoners who die will find a last resting-place. Some of these men have al-



SHOWING THE LITTLE ISLANDS IN THE GREAT SOUND, ON WHICH 3,000 BOER PRISONERS ARE CONFINED.

ready been there nearly two years. The writer says :

"The prisoners while away their time in many ways. They utilize anything they can lay hands on with great ingenuity, and by the aid of their penknives or an old rusty nail they make many toys and curios. A grocery packing-case that goes inside the Boer lines never comes out again—at any rate, in the shape of a packing-case."

These trifles they are allowed to sell in the town, thus making a slight break in their monotonous life. They are very ready to speak of their former life, and even to tell how they were taken prisoners, and where. "They sometimes speak warmly of the bravery of the English officers and men, but they do not lose an opportunity of criticising their methods of fighting."

BOER COMMANDERS DARE NOT MAKE TERMS.

"A Resident" says :

"There is a great diversity of opinion among them, but on one point the prisoners all agree : 'There is no chance of our side ever being ready to surrender, or to make terms,' they say. 'Things have gone too far,' said one man to me, 'and not long ago, when there was some talk of Botha considering terms of surrender, he was given to understand that his life would be taken by his own men if he carried out his proposal. The Boer commanders know well that for their own safety they dare not make terms of peace, even if they were willing to do so themselves.'"

About President Krüger there seemed still greater diversity of opinion, Steyn being the man selected to have succeeded him. "A Resident" particularly remarks on the embittering effect of the Jameson raid.

At St. Helena.

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Paget concludes his reminiscences in this month's *Longman's* of his experience as commandant of prisoners of war at Deadwood Camp, St. Helena, 1900-1901. In contradiction to Mrs. Green, he declares he received dozens of petitions from prisoners offering to take the oath of allegiance with a view to obtaining release and returning home. He says :

"Not a few of the prisoners of war would be quite ready to go back now and form a burgher police force to fight against their own people and try to compel them to put a stop to further useless and hopeless resistance. Numbers of these prisoners have told me that they never wished to fight, but were compelled to do so, and laid down their arms on the first opportunity ; there are many hard cases of this description.

"To be in daily contact with prisoners of war of this kind is, to my mind, most depressing ; it

is not as if they were soldiers of a country with which we are at war, but here we have the whole male population of vast districts, old and young—the halt, the maimed, and the blind—and, I regret to say, even some who, by the effects of the long confinement and from brooding over their misfortunes, are losing their reason. One is but human, after all ; and with a large section of them great sympathy must be felt. But not so with their leaders in the field, and their ex-President in Europe, who, through their obstinacy, have brought so much desolation and misery on their fellow-men. There are many old men in the camp who, with their long, flowing beards, remind one of the patriarchs of old, and may be described as nature's gentlemen. Charming in manner, civil and courteous to a degree, whatever their political views may be, when the time comes they will accept the inevitable, and, I have not the slightest doubt, will become loyal and good citizens. Many of these have lived under the British flag before."

The writer quotes with some indignation a prisoner's letter, who suggested, as the only terms of peace feasible, leaving the Boers their country and securing reasonable rights for newcomers settling in the Transvaal, adding, as a *conditio sine quâ non*, the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner !

THE LATEST IN FLYING MACHINES.

"OVER-SEA BALLOONING" is the title of a short but extremely interesting article in *Crampton's Magazine* for November. The author is Mr. Sterling Heilig, and his paper is devoted to Count de la Vaux's all but successful attempt to cross the Mediterranean. Mr. Heilig has had the advantage of discussing the subject with Lieutenant Tapissier, who accompanied the count. The count's attempt was undertaken for scientific purposes, and not merely for notoriety, the expense being defrayed by a number of Frenchmen interested in the subject. The De la Vaux balloon was spherical, and filled with hydrogen, and it contained an internal balloon into which air could be pumped at will, thus insuring the fullness of the balloon.

TWO NEW INVENTIONS.

But in addition it had two novel contrivances, the *stabilisateur* and the *deviator*, which Mr. Heilig describes in detail. The *stabilisateur* was merely a long, heavy rope, which trailed in the sea. When owing to change of temperature or loss of gas the balloon begins to sink, the rope sinks also, and thus diminishes the weight of the bal-

loon. On the other hand, if the balloon tends to rise, the rope's rising also increases the ballast, and by this means the balloon can be kept at a perfectly uniform level. The other instrument, the *deviator*, was invented for steering. It consisted of a series of parallel concave plates, fixed two and two by rigid steel plates, and connected with the balloon by two steerage cords. On one cord being shortened, the plates of the *deviator* turn obliquely, and the balloon moves to the right or left accordingly. By this means a change of direction to any point situated under the wind within 65 or 70 degrees could be effected.

TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. Heilig also describes M. Goddard's project for crossing the Atlantic in a balloon. This balloon will have a capacity of no less than 11,000 cubic meters, or nearly forty times greater than the smaller French military balloons. It will carry ten persons if required, and will remain in the air no less than forty days. This voyage will, of course, be infinitely more hazardous than the Mediterranean attempt. The Mediterranean is everywhere covered with shipping, and in case of need rescue is therefore almost certain. But the majority of the Atlantic traffic follows narrow ocean lines, and outside of those are great solitudes of sea where a floating balloon basket might remain for months without being seen. M. Goddard is, however, going to carry a small petroleum launch.

Lieutenant Tapissier lays stress on the military utility of balloons by citing the case of Santiago, where for some time our naval officers were unable to discover the Spanish fleet, which was hidden behind high hills.

LOMBROSO ON "THE DETERMINING OF GENIUS."

IN the October *Monist*, Prof. Cesare Lombroso reverts to his theory of genius. He has previously illustrated the nature of genius, but agrees with the criticism that he has not explained the existence of its varieties. He essays to supply this defect by saying:

"There is another factor of utmost importance to which belongs the principal part in this determination, and with which heredity, environment, and the peculiar nature of genius are coöperators; that is, according to my opinion, a strong impression received at puberty. He who analyzes biographies of great men will find that in most cases the determining cause of creative direction

lies in the combination of individual tendencies with a very strong sensorial impression made at a time not far from puberty."

The professor cites a large number of instances in support of this thesis, and then proceeds:

"The great essential in these instances is that they all belong to childhood or pubescence. Now, men are undergoing external influences and strong sensations at any time, but without such a reaction as they show at puberty. Puberty has a tremendous importance for one's mental development, on account of its greatest impressionability to external causes. Youth is then in a condition of latent explosibility, ready to burst out under the pressure of every influence, whether of scientific theories or of artistic enthusiasm, or of misfortune, or of strife."

Possibly with something of a shock, the reader comes on the next paragraph:

"A very important proof of this truth appears in Starbuck's 'Psychology of Religion.' The author personally investigated the cause of conversion of many hundred students in seminaries and upper schools of America, with the following results: The line representing the number of men's conversions in relation to their ages has three maximums—one at sixteen years, another at twelve, and a smaller one at nine."

The cases of genius receiving decisive impulse much earlier or much later than the period specified the professor conveniently disposes of by invoking the aid of two words—"precocity" and "latency."

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY ROBERT BURNS.

"MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE" publishes for the first time a poem of six verses by Robert Burns. The verses were recently found among some papers belonging to Mrs. Berrington, of Monmouthshire. The poem is addressed to a friend of Mrs. Berrington, one Mrs. Curre, who died in 1823. We quote the first and the last two verses:

Oh, look na, young Lassie, sae softly and sweetly!
Oh, smile na, young Lassie, sae sweetly on me!
There's naught waur to bear than the mild glance of yir
When grief swells the heart and the tear blins the e'e.

And oh, sic a heart, sae gude and sae tender!
Weel was it fitted for beauty sae leal:
'Twas as pure as the drop in the bell of the lily,
A wee glinting gem wi' naught to conceal.

But the blush and the smile and the dark ee's mild glance,
I prized them the maist, they were love's kind return,
Yet far less the loss of sic beauty lamented,
'Twas the love that she bore me that gaes me to mourn.

ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY EDITIONS.

THE special holiday editions for 1901 do not show any very riotous ornamentation in cover design ; nor, indeed, is there any very striking appearance in new character illustration. The publishers have seemed, on the average, to give their attention more to the making of volumes which, without any extraordinary departure in pictorial embellishment, will give the maximum comfort in handling and reading. A very grateful item in this effort toward usefulness is the habit of using paper of very light weight, in proportion to its bulk, which gives some of the special holiday books an agreeable contrast to the very heavy enameled paper books which half-tone printing has brought into fashion in the past few years.

SOME NEW ILLUSTRATED SETS OF FICTION.

Of the "handy" type of illustrated sets of fiction, J. M. Dent & Co.'s new presentation of Charlotte Brontë's works is an excellent specimen. Each volume weighing only a couple of ounces, and small enough to slip into a not very large pocket, yet with clear type and a fairly open page, this collection of Currer Bell's works is convenient and inviting to a degree. There are frontispiece illustrations in photogravure by W. L. Colls. (In America, the Macmillan Company.)

From the same house comes a new edition of the "Arabian Nights," profusely illustrated with one hundred pictures in photogravure by Stanley Wood. The translation from the Arabic is by E. W. Lane. The



THE FISHERMAN SHUTTING THE BOTTLE OF BRASS.
Illustration from "The Arabian Nights Entertainments"
(J. M. Dent & Co.).

six volumes, though of a moderate octavo size, are marvelously light, and the type page is exceedingly attractive.

Still another edition of Alexander Dumas' stories appears this year in an illustrated set published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. There is a sketch of Dumas



Frontispiece (reduced) from "Twenty Years After," by Alexander Dumas (T. Y. Crowell & Co.).

by Adolphe Cohn, and introductions to each story by J. Walker McSpadden, who has done the translation in accordance with the standard French text. The illustrations are by Frank T. Merrill, who has selected six or eight scenes from each story, together with the most famous personages figuring in them, as subjects. The publishers have selected the following stories as those most unmistakably the real issues of Dumas' pen, and as bearing most clearly the hall-mark of his genius. These novels are "The Count of Monte-Cristo," "The Three Musketeers," "Twenty Years After," "The Vicomte de Bragelonne," "The Forty-Five," "Marguerite de Valois," and "The Dame de Monsoreau." These stories are given in the ten handsome volumes before us.

The publishers of the new edition of Samuel Richardson's works, J. B. Lippincott Company, have found it necessary to give nine volumes to the history of "Clarissa Harlowe." The set is completed in twenty volumes. There are a great number of illustrations of scenes from the stories, reproduced from engravings by Thomas Stothard, and each novel has an introduction by Ethel M. McKenna.

Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.'s new "Personal" Edition of George Eliot, in twelve volumes, is, as the title for the edition would imply, published with a special view of bringing out the individual characteristics of the author and her environment. To this end there is a biographical sketch as an introduction to each volume, furnished by Mrs. Esther Wood. In the many illustrations this personal idea is not lost sight of; there are pictures of George Eliot, her mother and father, her home, and the real people who were the originals of some of the most famous characters in the novels, and of scenes from the stories themselves. The idea of the set is an excellent one, and adds quite sufficient interest to justify the new edition. The volumes are handsome and substantially bound in a good quality of buckram, with very attractive leather title-plates on the back. Mr. John Lane's new edition of Eliot depends for its distinction chiefly on the form of manufacture.



SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

Frontispiece (reduced) from "Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded" (J. B. Lippincott Company).



A PLEASANT

Conceited Comedie

CALLED,

Lowes labors lost.

As it was presented before her Highness
this last Christmas.

Newly corrected and augmented
by W. Shakespeare.



Printed at London by W.W.
for Robert Barclay,
1598.

Illustration (reduced) from "The Works of Shakespeare" (J. M. Dent & Co.).

large type, beautiful printing, and effective rubrications in red, is the scheme of illustration, "antiquarian and topographical," as the publishers characterize it.

Balzac comes to us in still another edition, "The Pocket Balzac," from Little, Brown & Co. The translation is that made well known already through this house,—Katharine Prescott Wormeley's. The books of this selection are easily handled, and the cover is of a substantial character, which works well in real reading. The set is complete in thirty volumes.



Frontispiece (reduced) from "The Comédie Humaine" of Honoré de Balzac (Little, Brown & Co.).

HOLIDAY BOOKS ON ART SUBJECTS.

One of the handsomest books of the season is the volume devoted to "Rugs" (A. C. McClurg & Co.), a handbook for ready reference, by Rosa Belle Holt. The author explains the history and technical processes of rug-weaving, and then takes up in turn the different varieties of the products of Egypt, Persia, Turkey, Greece, and other Oriental countries, finishing with some comments on Western rug-weaving and rugs. The book is beautifully manufactured and printed, with very wide margins, and is especially notable in the colored full-page plates showing the intricate and variegated designs of a number of famous rugs. These plates are wonderfully well done; and that the distinctive artistic softness of hue of the really beautiful antique Oriental rug should be reproduced with such success is a remarkable feat. It is a volume that every one who has any taste for this department of art handicraft will want to possess.

Mr. Brownell's well-known work, "French Art," has been brought out in a new and enlarged edition in the most sumptuous form by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Brownell's treatise covers both classical and contemporary painting and sculpture in France. To the present edition has been added a new chapter on Rodin and the Institute, which gives the author an opportunity to review the ten years' work in the new movement in sculpture. Mr. Brownell has not considered that any other form of French art has come to the front within the decade worthy of an addition to his volume. The notable feature of this new edition is the illustration, consisting of more than fifty full-page photographs of the most famous paintings of French production.

With the aid of a hospitable type page, Mr. Charles A. Cummings, who is one of the most distinguished American architects, has been able to compress his valuable treatise on "Architecture in Italy" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), with nearly five hundred illustrations, into two dignified and yet not bulky volumes. Mr. Cummings recognizes that the complete history of architecture in Italy would be the work of a lifetime, and he has only aimed to produce a narrative and descriptive history which, if necessarily incomplete from the standpoint of the architectural encyclopedia, will be of service to the student of architecture and also to the general reader who may take a particular interest in this field.

A second edition is published in this country by the Macmillan Company of Mr. Percy Bate's account of "The English Pre-Raphaelite Painters." The work aims to give in the letter-press and illustrations a brief review of the artists who have painted under the Pre-Raphaelite inspiration, and of their productions. An opening chapter gives an account of the formation of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, followed by a chapter on Ford Madox Brown, the founder of Pre-Raphaelism, and then special chapters on Holman Hunt, Millais, Rossetti, Burne-Jones, and the other notable members of the brotherhood. The half-tone reproductions of the typical paintings of the Pre-Raphaelite school are numerous,—sufficiently inclusive to give the general reader a comprehensive idea of the net result of the movement.

Prof. James M. Hoppin, who for more than a score of years held the chair of art in Yale University, publishes this autumn, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., his volume on "Great Epochs in Art History." The work embraces Italian religious painting, the works of the Greek sculptor Skopas, the development of French Gothic architecture, and the English Pre-Raphaelites. There are half-tone reproductions of a few of the very greatest works of art in each epoch.



"DOLLY."

Illustration from "The Dolly Dialogues," by Anthony Hope, drawn by Howard Chandler Christy (R. H. Russell).

VARIOUS ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Anthony Hope's fetching "Dolly Dialogues" are brought out this autumn by R. H. Russell in a holiday edition furnished with the striking illustrations of Mr. Howard Chandler Christy, whose conceptions and pen-stroke have proved so admirably adapted to the portrayal of the piquant Lady Mickleham.

In S. G. Tallentyre's "The Women of the Salons" (Longmans, Green & Co.) there are successive chapters giving sketches of each of the French women who made the Salon period brilliant, together with a description of the famous and pious Dr. Tronchin. The author's style is easy and anecdotal, and his task is aided by many beautifully printed portraits of the women of whom he writes. Indeed, the book as a whole is charmingly dressed, with fine paper and excellent letter-press, and unusually well-executed photogravure pictures.

The very ornamental volume of Mrs. Blashfield's plays, "Masques of Cupid" (Charles Scribner's Sons), is illustrated most profusely and sumptuously with drawings by Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, the result being a book most admirably fitted for holiday and ornamental purposes. There are four dramas contained in the octavo volume: "A Surprise Party," with a modern setting; "The Lesser Evil," a medieval drama; "The Honor of the Créquy," a French play of modern times, and "In Cleon's Garden," a drama with its scene laid in ancient Athens.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. publish this autumn a very handsome and thoroughly illustrated edition of Motley's "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," with an introduction by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, professor of history at Chicago University. There is a most comprehensive and well-arranged index, and the type is distinctly clear and handsome. The unusual feature of the set is, however, the great number of illustrations, consisting chiefly

of portraits of the historical characters concerned in Motley's masterpiece.

Mr. C. D. Gibson appears in the sixth annual volume of his drawings in the series published by R. H. Russell; the present year has produced "A Widow and Her Friends," in which the inimitable Gibson characteristics are used to exploit the adventures of a fascinating young widow.

A most imposing and elaborate volume is required to set forth the "Other Famous Homes of Great Britain and Their Stories," edited by Mr. A. H. Malan, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. A



PHILIP II.

(Reduced) from "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," by John Lothrop Motley (T. Y. Crowell & Co.).

dozen of the most famous homes of Great Britain furnish the subjects of the present book and its profuse illustrations.

An exceptionally dainty pocket set of the "Lark

Classics" is offered this Christmas by Doxey's. The eight volumes, containing, respectively, "The Story of My Heart," "The Love Sonnets of Proteus," "Ilaus Veneris," "The Rubaiyat," "Barrack-Room Ballads," "Departmental Ditties," "Shakespeare's Sonnets," and "Love Letters of a Violinist," are bound in limp leather covers of variegated hues. The type is large and clear, and the pretty little set is strikingly well adapted for Christmas presents and such ornamental purposes.

The works of Thomas Bulfinch have been republished by T. Y. Crowell & Co. in a charming trio of little volumes containing "The Age of Fable," "The Age of Chivalry," and "Legends of Charlemagne." Bulfinch's effort to give the average English reader, both young and old, the real feeling for medieval and mythological lore is now classic. This latest form of this highly useful and entertaining work is extremely convenient and proper.

Messrs. Crowell & Co. have commemorated the six-hundredth anniversary of the death of Chaucer by a new edition of his works in two volumes, in which we have the text approved by Professor Skeat. The introduction is by the distinguished Chaucer scholar, Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, and the present edition is equipped with a full and carefully edited glossary of obsolete and archaic words. There are a number of interesting illustrations, portraits, and reproductions of old manuscript pages.

Nearly uniform in size and make-up with the Chaucer volumes are the complete poetical works of Robert Burns, also from T. Y. Crowell & Co. Nathan Haskell

Dole contributes a considerable biographical sketch, and there are some handsome photogravure portraits of Burns and his characters.

Henry T. Coates & Co. have done a worthy thing in bringing out a new and revised edition of the three novels by Elizabeth Stoddard, "The Morgesons," "Temple House," and "Two Men," which captured the admiration of Lowell and Hawthorne a generation ago. We reproduce the interesting



ELIZABETH STODDARD.

Frontispiece (reduced) from "The Morgesons," by Elizabeth Stoddard (Henry T. Coates & Co.).

portrait of Mrs. Stoddard from the frontispiece of "The Morgesons," taken from an old daguerreotype.

SOME BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

IT is not often that the members of a scientific exploring expedition are able to have the results of their labors presented to the public in so attractive a form as is the case with the Harriman Alaska Expedition of 1899. The publication of the two beautiful volumes which narrate the travels of the scientists who went as the guests of Mr. E. H. Harriman to Alaska, and describe the wonderful natural features of the country which they visited, was made possible only by the same munificence which fitted out the expedition and conducted it to a successful close. Other more technical papers are promised for later publication; but in the present volumes only topics of general interest are treated, in a manner very far removed from the pedantry of *pseudo* science. The editorship of the work was intrusted to Dr. C. Hart Merriam, while the principal contributions were made by Messrs. John Burroughs, John Muir, George Bird Grinnell, William Healey Dall, Charles Keeler, Bernhard E. Fernow, William H. Brewer, and M. L. Washburn.

The natural scenery, the glaciers, and the natives of the region are described in these chapters, and there are special papers on the birds of Alaska, the salmon fisheries, fox farming, and other interesting matters which came within the observation of the party on its two months' cruise. Several of the members of the expedition contributed to these volumes in other ways than by the pen. The artists, Mr. R. Swain Gifford, Mr. Fred S. Dellenbaugh, and Mr. Louis A. Fuertes, were able to paint the portraits of various members of the animal kingdom as yet little known to American scientists, as well as to reproduce many striking features of natural scenery. Some of their work has been successfully reproduced in the plates which are liberally

interspersed through the volumes. Many photographs were taken by members of the party, and these are also utilized in the illustration of the work. In these volumes the scientific material gathered by the expedition is made available to the wider public in this country which is interested in all that pertains to Alaska, while scientific bodies, museums, and universities are brought into touch with a vast range of new and important facts. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Two other books on Alaska have just appeared. Mr. Eugene McElwaine's "The Truth About Alaska" gives much information about the gold-mining interests of the territory, including a full account of Cape Nome and the beach mining at that place. (Bradford, Pa.: The North Star Publishing Co.). "Touring Alaska and the Yellowstone," by Charles M. Taylor, Jr. (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.), has many suggestions for the traveler intending to follow the better-known lines of communication. Mr. Taylor took a great number of interesting photographs of Alaskan scenery, which are drawn upon to illustrate his book.

It cannot be said that the late Captain Wellby, of the British army, although he headed a successful expedition of a year's duration through the comparatively unknown land of Abyssinia, brought back many new scientific facts. His concern was chiefly with the people of that wild region, and he seems to have succeeded in winning their confidence and in getting to understand their idiosyncrasies as no other British officer ever had. Captain Wellby's little party was made up entirely of Somali, Soudanese, and Abyssinians. There were only forty-four of them, and they served their leader faithfully and shared with him the adventures and privations which necessarily accompany such a journey as he made

through portions of "Darkest Africa." The principal value of his book, we think, lies in the insight it gives into the manners and characteristics of the natives. The most interesting episode described by Captain Wellby is his meeting with King Menelik and his army of fifty thousand Abyssinians. This expedition through "Unknown Abyssinia" was made in 1899. The following year, Captain Wellby, having rejoined his regiment in South Africa, received wounds from which he died at Paardekop. (Harpers.)

A great deal of information about the Madeira Islands has been incorporated in two volumes entitled "The Land of the Wine," by Mr. A. J. Drexel Biddle (Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle). While these islands have commonly been closely associated with Portugal as a mother-country, Mr. Biddle departs from the general custom of previous writers in treating their history as distinct. Owing to the fact that the Madeiran races received a large admixture of foreign blood through intermarriage of the original settlers with colonists from many countries, the natives of the present day differ in language, appearance, and racial characteristics from the Portuguese proper. Mr. Biddle has made extensive researches in the history of the islands, and has discovered many curious facts. His work is illustrated from photographs, many of which were taken by the author himself.



CAPT. M. S. WELLBY.

The latest book of Egyptian travel is a volume by Mrs. Henry Bacon describing the voyage of a houseboat on the Nile in the late fall of 1899 and the early weeks of 1900 (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The round trip of the houseboat covered about 400 miles between the first and second cataracts of the Nile. Besides the experiences which other travelers in Egypt have related, Mrs. Bacon has a story of her own to tell about the peculiar difficulties incident to fitting out a craft of this unique description and navigating the upper Nile at the lowest stage of water known for hundreds of years. A dozen illustrations are supplied for the book from the water-color paintings of Mr. Bacon.

"Footing It in Franconia," by Bradford Torrey (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is the title of a series of nature studies made in the Franconia region of New Hampshire. Spring, summer, and autumn are represented in these studies. Every White Mountain enthusiast will recognize in them many a description of familiar scenes and places. The book has an interest also for those who care for the smaller things in the animal creation, and many of the pages might have been written from the field notes of a naturalist.

In a volume entitled "Sport Indeed" (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.), Mr. Thomas Martindale recounts numerous hunting adventures in Maine and the great Northwest. The illustration of his book is supplied by photographs taken by the author himself.

Mr. George Horton, in "Modern Athens" (Scribners), not only describes the center of Grecian civilization, but

gives not a little information as to possible excursions into the surrounding country. He offers suggestions, for example, regarding several wheeling tours that may be taken from Athens; "for instance, to Marousi, Kephissia, Eleusis, Marathon, Corinth." "To Corinth, sixty miles, about, is a most satisfactory and interesting run for a devotee of the wheel." The author warns wheelmen against the dogs of the country, but says that one will have no trouble if he dismount and drive them off with a stone. The drawings which accompany the text are the work of Mr. Corwin Knapp Linson.

A volume on "The Desert," by Prof. John C. Van Dyke (Scribners), supplements that author's "Nature for Its Own Sake" in giving further "studies in natural appearances." The book has to do with the vast region stretching across Arizona and Sonora, down the Pacific coast, a scene that has more than once been dismissed by travelers as a barren one, but which is full of suggestions to one approaching it, as Professor Van Dyke does, from an artistic point of view. Among the topics treated in Dr. Van Dyke's chapters are "The Make of the Desert," "Desert Sky and Clouds," "Illusions," "Cactus and Grease Wood," "Desert Animals," "Mesas and Foot-Hills," and "Mountain Barriers." Taken as a whole, the book affords an excellent description of a portion of our country too often treated with disdain by the impatient globe-trotter.

Dr. Henry Otis Dwight, for thirty years a missionary in Turkey, has written an important book entitled "Constantinople and Its Problems" (Revell). In this volume, Dr. Dwight not only pictures the city and its people as they may be seen by the observant traveler of to-day, but he discusses many problems in Turkish social and religious life, and analyzes modern conditions as they are revealed in the Turkish metropolis. One of the most interesting chapters of the book is devoted to Turkish schools and school-teachers. Dr. Dwight's comments on the Turkish educational system afford much ground for encouragement regarding the future of the people.

The latest volume of Professor Lanciani's archaeological studies is entitled "New Tales of Old Rome" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). It contains parts of lectures delivered at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1899-1900. As in the case of Lanciani's earlier publications, the new volume is richly illustrated. This series of works is indispensable to all who are following the trend of recent research in historic Rome.

Many readers of Mr. John Muir's admirable sketches of our national parks that have appeared from time to time in the *Atlantic Monthly* will be grateful for an illustrated volume in which these various essays have been brought together. Mr. Muir has written with especial fullness of the Yellowstone National Park and the Yosemite, but the other parks of the far West are described in the opening paper, and there is a separate



MR. A. J. DREXEL BIDDLE.

chapter on the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Wessex of Thomas Hardy" is the title of a new volume written by Bertram C. A. Windle and illustrated by Edmund H. New (John Lane). This interesting book is made up of a series of descriptions of the localities of Mr. Hardy's novels. The illustrator seems to have coöperated effectively with the author in the minute exploration of these various localities. Admirers of Hardy's writings who may chance to visit the scenes of the different tales will find much to interest them in both the text and illustration of this volume.

An entertaining companion for the visitor to the English lake district is a volume by Mr. Arthur G. Bradley, entitled "Highways and Byways in the Lake District" (Macmillan), with illustrations by Joseph Pennell. This book is full of historical lore, and



MR. JOHN MUIR.



MR. CLIFTON JOHNSON.

is, besides, provided with a map designed with special reference to the needs of the cyclist or pedestrian.

Through a series of entertaining books on European travel, Mr. Clifton Johnson's literary methods have become fairly well known to the American reading public. Mr. Johnson makes much of first impressions. Coming to a country for the first time, he jots down notes on the people and the institutions as he sees

them. His view is frankly from the outside; and whatever may be said of the faults of such a view, it certainly has the positive merit of originality. As Mr. Johnson describes his experiences abroad we become more and more interested in them because of their freshness and freedom from conventionality. It should be said, also, that the photographs with which Mr. Johnson's works are always liberally illustrated fit admirably into the general plan of his books. Mr. Johnson's latest book is an account of touring in Ireland, entitled "The Isle of the Shamrock." (Macmillan.)

NEW VOLUMES OF HISTORY.

THE new volume in the Rev. Cyrus T. Brady's series of battle narratives is devoted to "Colonial Fights and Fighters" (McClure, Phillips & Co.). It includes accounts of many of the important engagements fought on the American continent prior to the War of the Revolution. A noteworthy feature of this book is the author's estimate of General Braddock, whose misfortune it was to be known as the central figure in a disastrous defeat sustained by the English and American armies in the French and Indian War. Mr. Brady admits that Braddock had serious faults; that he was "arrogant, imperious, stubborn, self-willed, and hard;" but he holds that these faults are more than counterbalanced by his virtues, and that, as the first British officer to conduct a campaign against Indians in the American wilderness, he was perforce doomed to defeat unless possessed of the genius which would enable him to adapt himself to unknown and unfamiliar conditions. Mr. Brady gives an account of General Braddock's long and distinguished service in the British army, and, in view of the leniency extended to General Buller for his recent misfortunes in South Africa, it would seem that Braddock was hardly deserving of the obloquy to which both the English and the Americans long ago consigned his memory.

One of the Yale bicentennial publications is a volume of "Essays in Historical Criticism," by Prof. Edward G. Bourne (Scribners). Of these essays the longest and most important is entitled "The Legend of Marcus Whitman," and is devoted to an attempt to show the unreality of the foundation on which has rested for

many years the popular belief that Marcus Whitman, the missionary, more than any other one man, was responsible for saving the Oregon Territory to the United States. Professor Bourne presents in full the literary history of the story so far as it has been revealed. The same ground has recently been traversed by another historical scholar, Dr. William A. Mowry ("Marcus Whitman and the Early Days of Oregon"), who arrives at diametrically opposite conclusions from those of Professor Bourne. The testimony which is accepted as reliable by Dr. Mowry is examined and put aside as unworthy of credence by Professor Bourne. The whole case is one requiring a nicety of discrimination such as few historical students possess, not to speak of the multitude of Americans who have read what Professor Bourne calls the "Whitman Legend" in so many books and magazines for so many years that they have come to accept it as historical truth. To those who can divest themselves of bias in the matter, Professor Bourne's recapitulation of what has been said and written on both sides of the question will be of interest, even if it fails to convince.

In the new edition of Mr. Samuel Adams Drake's "New England Legends and Folk-Lore" (Little, Brown & Co.) there have been incorporated fifteen additional legends. Among these is the legend of "The Veiled Minister," the origin of Hawthorne's story, "The Minister's Black Veil." In another chapter is given the origin of Hawthorne's tale of "The Great Carbuncle." From first to last the book contains a great many familiar New England stories which will be recognized

by Yankees in every clime. Many important additions have also been made to the illustrations, especially in the way of photographic reproductions.

A new subject has been hit upon by Mary Sifton Pepper in the volume entitled "Maids and Matrons of New France" (Little, Brown & Co.). In Miss Pepper's opinion, the pioneer women of Canada do not suffer by comparison with their New England contemporaries, the Pilgrim mothers and the women who helped in founding the settlement of Massachusetts Bay. Miss Pepper describes in turn the pioneer women of Acadia, those of Quebec and Montreal, and the women who came to New France after the advent of the Carignan Regiment.

In "The French Revolution and Religious Reform" (Scribners), Prof. William M. Sloane, of Columbia University, gives an account of ecclesiastical legislation and its influence on affairs in France from 1789 to 1804. Professor Sloane has made a study of the original authorities on this period, and his text is annotated with references to these authorities. The work is particularly suggestive to all who are interested in the modern movement in France for the dispossession of the wealthy religious orders.

The fullest and most authoritative account of the Tower of London, written many years ago by Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon, is presented in a new holiday library edition of two volumes (Crowell), with many portraits, engravings, and other illustrations. Mr. Dixon, by careful search of the Tower records, was able to glean many facts relating to state prisoners that had not been told elsewhere. These volumes are full of sidelights on British national history.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, author of "Chinese Characteristics" and "Village Life in China," has written a full account of the Boxer insurrection of 1900, which he entitles "China in Convulsion" (Revell). Dr. Smith's ability as an interpreter of Chinese life had been recognized in this country long before the disastrous outbreak which forms the subject of these volumes. As a representative American missionary, long on the ground and entirely familiar with the situation, no one perhaps is better qualified to write a truthful and impartial narrative of events as he saw them. Dr. Smith is able from his own knowledge to contribute important facts relative to the long chain of circumstances which led up to the Boxer outbreak in the spring of 1900.

Another valuable book on China has come from the pen of Dr. W. A. P. Martin, president of the Chinese Imperial University. This is "The Lore of Cathay" (Revell), a substantial volume treating of the intellectual life of China, a subject which has heretofore been most imperfectly understood by Western nations. "The Lore of Cathay" complements "A Cycle of Cathay," in which Dr. Martin presents the active life of the Chinese. Dr. Martin writes from knowledge such as few Western men possess on such topics as "China's Contribution to Arts and Sciences," "Chinese Literature," and "Religion and Philosophy of the Chinese."



PROF. WM. M. SLOANE.

The volume entitled "South Africa a Century Ago" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is made up of letters, hitherto unpublished, written from the Cape of Good Hope in the years 1797-1801 by the Lady Anne Barnard. The letters were addressed to Lord Melville, who was chiefly responsible for the annexation of Cape Colony by the British. These letters, besides giving vivid descriptions of South Africa, offered many suggestions as to the government of the colony, especially with regard to the treatment of the natives and the conciliation of the Dutch.

Mr. Frederic W. Unger is a young newspaper man who had the unusual experience of representing an English newspaper, Mr. Pearson's *Daily Express*, with the Boer army. For some time before this, however, Mr. Unger had accompanied the English troops, and had made many friends among the officers and correspondents attached to Lord Roberts' forces. After he joined the Boers, Mr. Unger acknowledged a change in his personal sympathies in the conflict. He was impressed by the sincerity of the Boer leaders, and there seems to have been difficulty at times for him to resist the Boer appeals to his American patriotism. The volume in which Mr. Unger has recounted his experiences is entitled "With Bobs and Krüger" (Henry T. Ccates & Co.), and is illustrated from photographs taken by the author himself. One of the brightest chapters in the book is an account of Mr. Unger's meeting with Mr. Rudyard Kipling.



REV. CYRUS T. BRADY.

A good one-volume history of the American Revolution has been written by Mr. Everett Tomlinson (Doubleday, Page & Co.). Mr. Tomlinson has had experience as a lecturer on his theme, and has learned what topics most interest the general public. He has wisely avoided the tendency of many writers on the Revolution to confine themselves to the deeds of the leaders, but has sought, on the other hand, to present as graphically as possible the experiences of the people themselves in fighting the war. The illustration of the volume consists of reproductions of old-time engravings.

The general plan and purpose of the series of "Historic Towns" (Putnams) has been set forth more than once in this magazine, in connection with notices of the separate volumes as they appeared. The series is now brought to a close by the issue of the fourth volume, devoted to "Historic Towns of the Western States." This volume, like its predecessors, was projected and edited by the Rev. Lyman P. Powell, while the chapters on the several towns were contributed by especially qualified writers. The classification of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Denver, Spokane, and Portland among "historic" communities may slightly shock the sensibilities of the conservative Down-Easter. But if these towns can boast of little history in the traditional sense, they are at least intimately associated with the making of history, for are they not landmarks of American national expansion?

BIOGRAPHIES AND MEMOIRS.

WHILE it has been repeatedly remarked that the personality of Robert Louis Stevenson is best revealed in his works, and especially in his published letters, all admirers of Stevenson ought to be grateful to Mr. Graham Balfour for his elaborate two-volume life of Stevenson, which has just come from the press (Scribners). Mr. Balfour has adhered to the old and approved custom of making the subject, so far as possible, tell his own story through extracts from letters and other materials. His task in the main has been that of collecting and bringing together the biographical fragments. The public may well be thankful that this work has fallen into the hands of a genuine literary artist, as well as one whose relations to Stevenson were such as to insure a just and appreciative biography. While from one point of view there was possibly less need of such a work in Stevenson's case than is commonly true of men so distinguished as Stevenson, it is still a satisfaction to have a connected and well-wrought record of the all-too-brief life of that gifted Scot.

Another piece of literary biography is Mr. Andrew Lang's "Alfred Tennyson" (Dodd, Mead & Co.). So far as biographical detail is concerned, this little volume could, of course, add nothing to the elaborate two-volume biography by Lord Tennyson. Mr. Lang's effort has been rather to interpret Tennyson's poetry. It is by his poetry, rather than by his opinions, as Mr. Lang views the matter, that Tennyson must live in history. In support of this view he cites the case of Milton, whose poetry has certainly survived his ideas. Mr. Lang has for many years ranked among the first of the English critics, and it is for his critical estimate of Tennyson that the present volume will be chiefly valued.

The letters of John Richard Green have been published in a single volume edited by Leslie Stephen (Macmillan). The author of "A Short History of the English People" died in middle life, before his extremely useful work as interpreter of English history had been completed, and yet it is doubtful if anything that he could have written would have a more enduring fame than the one work which first gave him reputation, and which is now regarded almost as a classic in two continents. Little has been known—in America, at least—concerning the historian's personality. The numerous letters now published serve to give us vivid impressions of the personal quality which contributed so much to the literary excellence of "A Short History of the English People."

Perhaps the interesting volume by Arthur Granville Bradley, entitled "Owen Glyndwr and the Last Struggle for Welsh Independence," would hardly be classed as a biography, so little of personal detail being known relative to the hero of the book. The hero's deeds, however, have lived in history, and a peculiar glamour attaches to his name as the last and most celebrated of the soldier-patriots of Wales. Mr. Bradley has wisely included in his volume a brief sketch of Welsh history as an introduction to the presentation of the period in which Owen is the central figure. Owen's career, it may be said for the sake of locating him in English history, occupied the last half of the fourteenth and the first sixteen years of the fifteenth centuries.

"Fénelon, His Friends and His Enemies, 1651-1715" by E. K. Sanders (Longmans), is the latest attempt to present the striking facts in the life of the great French prelate. Although Fénelon's celebrated work, "Télémaque," is of a semi-political character, most of his writings were purely theological. It was, indeed, for suspected heresy that Fénelon suffered banishment from the French court in the time of religious intolerance. Fénelon will always be remembered as opposing conversions by force, and as dealing gently with all accused of heresy.

A new life of Peter Abélard has been written by Father Joseph McCabe (Putnams). This is the first complete presentation of Abélard's career that has been made in the English language since the work of Berington, dating from the eighteenth century. Father McCabe is well equipped, by reason of his monastic, scholastic, and ecclesiastical experiences, as an interpreter of Abélard's personality. The pathetic story of Abélard and Héloïse receives judicious treatment at the hands of Father McCabe. In judging of Abélard's moral delinquencies, Father McCabe is more charitable than most English writers have been.

From the press of R. H. Russell, New York, we have received a new edition of the new life of Dante which is translated and illustrated by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. This remarkable autobiography, or "autopsychology," as Rossetti has termed it, covers Dante's youth till about his twenty-seventh year. The work is familiar to all students of Dante, and even before the present translation was made it had been known to English readers in part through partial translations.

Thomas Jefferson has been the subject of so many biographies that to write a new one at this late day which should contain any fresh material of consequence would seem a hopeless undertaking. To write a formal biography, however, was not the task which Mr. William Eleroy Curtis set before himself in the preparation of "The True Thomas Jefferson" (Lippincott). Mr. Curtis, on the other hand, has departed about as far from the lines of the conventional biography as could be imagined, although he has utilized as much biographical material as any of his predecessors, and far more than most of them. His treatment is topical rather than chronological. Such chapter-headings as "Jefferson as a Farmer," "Jefferson as a Lawyer," "Jefferson in Office," "Jeffersonian Simplicity," "Jefferson's Friends and His Enemies," "Founder of the University of Virginia," "Jefferson as a Politician," "Jefferson's Religious Views," and "Jefferson's Service to Science" serve very well to indicate the scope and something of the method of Mr. Curtis' book. The large use which he makes of anecdotal material also gives a unique interest to the work.

Mr. Norman Hapgood's "George Washington" (Macmillan) is characterized by an unusual amount of "judicious quotation," and also by many pages of graphic narrative and description. It has not been customary heretofore, in brief biographies of eminent men, to put the reader so closely in touch with the sources of history. In this case, however, the method adopted by Mr. Hapgood has not only greatly enhanced the historical value of his work, but has at the same time

added to its intrinsic interest. We should like to see the example set by Mr. Hapgood followed by other biographers of our national worthies.

Within a few weeks there have appeared the biographies of two American women who years ago achieved national reputations, each in her own sphere. It happens, also, that the public careers of these distinguished women were almost contemporaneous. Miss Mary A. Dodge was known to the American public a quarter of a century ago as "Gail Hamilton," one of the most brilliant of the little group of newspaper correspondents who made known to the world the foibles of our public men in the period succeeding the Civil War. In the two volumes just published, entitled "Gail Hamilton's Life in Letters," edited by H. Augusta Dodge (Lee & Shepard), a large mass of Miss Dodge's private and family correspondence has been made public. The interest of the reading public will attach more especially, we think, to the second volume, in which the years of Miss Dodge's sojourn at the national capital are covered. In these familiar letters there are innumerable references to the statesmen and lawgivers of the period, and a special index of prominent names has been appended to the volume. In the latter years of her life (she died in 1896), Miss Dodge was busily engaged in preparing the biography of James G. Blaine, who was a distant relative.

Miss Clara Morris, although some years younger than Miss Dodge, won renown as an actress early in the seventies, just at the time when "Gail Hamilton" was becoming famous as a Washington correspondent. The career of Miss Morris as an actress is related in a volume entitled "Life on the Stage," being her personal experiences and recollections (McClure, Phillips & Co.). Unusual literary ability is revealed in these recollections. The story is skillfully told, and the book throws much light on the progress and development of the drama in this country, especially in the last third of the nineteenth century. As a child, Miss Morris had acted in the same company with John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln. This is one of the gloomy episodes in the volume, but there are pleasanter pages in which she gives delightful reminiscences of Edwin Booth, with whom she "starred" in later years.

Mr. Fred Mather's "Men I Have Fished With," an inimitable series of sketches originally contributed to *Forest and Stream* and afterward reprinted in book form, has been followed by a second series of sketches entitled "My Angling Friends" (New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company). These friends of Mr. Mather include a number of very well-known anglers—President Arthur, the Grand Duke Alexis, Congressman Cummings, Ned Buntline, and other distinguished devotees of the rod. Readers of Mr. Mather's humorous contributions to *Forest and Stream* will also be grateful for a few pages of biographical matter con-

cerning Mr. Mather himself which are prefixed to the present volume.

The life of the late Dr. John Hall, the famous pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, by his son, Dr. Thomas C. Hall, will be read with eager interest by admirers of the great preacher in two continents. Beginning with boyhood days in Ireland, the son treats of his father's career as student and preacher, as a commissioner of education at Dublin, and as one of the foremost representatives of Irish Protestantism. Then came the journey to the United States which resulted in the call to the New York church and his acceptance, followed by thirty years of distinguished service and leadership in the American Presbyterian Church. The story throughout is of unusual personal interest. (Revell.)

The latest issues in the "Riverside Biographical Series" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), are sketches of Alexander Hamilton, by Charles A. Conant, and Washington Irving, by Henry W. Boynton.

The second edition of "Who's Who in America" (Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co.) has been almost universally commended. It is a larger book than the first edition, containing 11,551 names, as against 8,603 in the first. Many improvements have been introduced, notably the inclusion of parentage in the life sketches. A special effort has also been made to secure complete lists of all the published books of authors. It is believed by the editor that the present edition of "Who's Who in America" contains the most complete list of living American authors and their works which is now extant.

The plan of the great "Dictionary of National Biography" (Macmillan), as conceived and carried out by the late George Murray Smith, excluded the sketches of all persons, however eminent, who were living at the time of the publication of the work. The publication was in progress, however, for fifteen years, and during that time many eminent men and women died after their due alphabetical place was reached. This fact has made proper and, in a sense, necessary the publication of a supplement containing sketches of many recently deceased celebrities. The editor, Mr. Sidney Lee,

has also seen fit to include in the three volumes now published as a supplement the sketches of some two hundred persons accidentally omitted from previous volumes. Among the important sketches are those of Matthew Arnold, Archbishop Benson, Sir Henry Bessemer, Richard D. Blackmore, Mrs. Catherine Booth, John Bright, Robert Browning, Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the Duke of Argyll, Dean Church, Lord Randolph Churchill,



MISS CLARA MORRIS.

Sir Andrew Clark, Lord Coleridge, Wilkie Collins, Bishop Creighton, Charles Lutwidge Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"), George Du Maurier, Edward Augustus Freeman, James Anthony Froude, William E. Gladstone, and Lord Herschel.



MISS MARY A. DODGE.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

THE output of books for children and young people has been so vast and varied, and upon the whole so excellent, for several years past that it is hardly to be expected that each succeeding year should continue to show improvement over its predecessors. A good many of this season's "juveniles" are highly praiseworthy; but, taken as a whole, those of last year or the year before were better. It is still true, of course, that all the best new tendencies in American life and education are reflected in the literature prepared for the young. Our progress in art gives us much excellent and charming illustration. Kate Greenaway, of whom Mr. Knauff writes for our readers in another part of this magazine, has passed away; but she has been succeeded by many sympathetic and well-trained artists who know how to make pictures of children and for children. The output of historical books for young people, whether in the guise of stories or otherwise, reflects the higher standards of historical study and knowledge that have come to prevail in this country. The nature books, moreover, continue to show the admirable new tendency of Americans to study animals, birds, plant life, and everything out-of-doors. Especially to be commended, also, is that improved literary sense and judgment reflected in the work of culling and editing the best and most appropriate things in the established literature of all countries and all ages for the use of the nursery, the schoolroom, and the family, giving us the old classics and modern masterpieces in fresh bindings with charming pictures.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD BOOKS.

Thus, Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. this year, in a series called "Children's Favorite Classics," issue Church's well-known "Stories from Homer" and "Stories from Virgil," abridgments of "Don Quixote" and "Gulliver's Travels," Edmondo de Amicis' famous "School Boy's Journal," and Jean Ingelow's "Mopsa the Fairy." Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. are to be especially commended for the admirable manner in which they have continued to issue their series of "Home and School Classics," the work of selection and editorial annotation being done in all cases by people especially qualified. Twenty-eight numbers have appeared up to the present time. Most of them, in paper binding, cost only ten or fifteen cents each; in cloth binding, of course, the price is more. The series is made up of literary masterpieces that should be read and reread as part of the home education of children.

Among reissues of books of established fame must be mentioned an attractive edition of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" which the Harpers have brought out with a series of illustrations by Mr. Peter Newell. The late Sir John Tenniel had many years ago in his early days illustrated the original edition of Lewis Carroll's famous book, and Sir John's pictures will always probably remain the standard; but Peter Newell could not be otherwise than droll and original. Another beautiful new edition of a standard work is John Lane's "Don Quixote," retold by Judge Parry, with beautiful illustrations in color by Walter Crane. From the house of R. H. Russell, whence issue so many volumes with



Illustration (reduced) from "The Heroes," by Charles Kingsley (R. H. Russell).

artistic illustration, comes Charles Kingsley's "The Heroes," with beautiful drawings by M. H. Squire and E. Mars. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are wisely offering the young people of the present season some of the books of Louisa M. Alcott in new editions, and they also publish plays for children's amateur theatricals based upon "Little Women" and "Little Men," dramatized by Elizabeth Lincoln Gould.

IN THE HISTORICAL VEIN.

There is a decided lull in the production of historical stories for young people, especially those based upon American Colonial and Revolutionary life, of which we had so large a crop two or three years ago. Florence Bass has a good collection of "Stories of Pioneer Life" (Heath), which deal with the period of exploration and settlement in the Ohio River Valley and that region. Charles Hemstreet tells "The Story of Manhattan" (Scribners) in a readable and instructive way, beginning with the arrival of Henry Hudson and bringing the history of New York City down to recent times. Mary Catharine Judd ventures a volume entitled "Wigwam Stories" (Ginn & Co.), which tell historically and descriptively about the life of various tribes of American Indians, her information being largely derived from the accurate studies of the Smithsonian Institution. "Old Indian Legends," retold by Zitkala-Sa, is the name of a volume having to do especially with the Dakota Indians and their traditional lore. (Ginn & Co.)

"A Boy in Early Virginia," by Edward Robin (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.), recounts the adventures of Capt. John Smith and his associates. "Morgan's Men," by John Preston True, does not refer to the famous Confederate raiders of the Civil War, but is a story of the American Revolution in the South, and is a sequel to "Scouting for Washington." It deals with the campaign of Cowpens, in which the British, under Tarleton, were defeated. (Little, Brown & Co.)

Mr. G. A. Henty, the industrious English writer of

historical stories for young people, has one this year on General Clive's campaign in India, entitled "At the Point of the Bayonet." Another of Mr. Henty's new historical stories is entitled "To Herat and Cabul," and recounts the experiences of a boy in England's first Afghan campaign. From these earlier adventures in the history of the British empire, Mr. Henty jumps to one of the latest, of which the title, "With Roberts to Pretoria," is sufficiently descriptive. (Scribners.) Mr. Henty's is not the only current juvenile tale of the Boer war. A surgeon of the royal navy, Gordon Stables, deals with that subject in a book entitled "On War's Red Tide." (Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.) "The Princess of the Purple Palace," by William Murray Graydon (McClure, Phillips & Co.), is a story of the siege of Peking of last year. The hero is seventeen years old and an American boy. He has exciting adventures in reaching a place of safety with the legation quarters, which he finds surrounded by the Boxer hordes, and he has a part in rescuing the heroine, who is called the Princess of the Purple Palace.



MR. G. A. HENTY.

Mr. Henty's American rival in the art of working up national history in the form of story-books for boys is Mr. Edward Stratemeyer, and among his latest volumes we note one entitled "With Washington in the West." This belongs to the period of Washington's adventures as a young surveyor, and to the French and Indian wars. Mr. Stratemeyer's recognition of more recent occurrences is embodied in his Philippine story, "Under MacArthur in Luzon," and in his "American Boy's Life of William McKinley," just issued. (Lee & Shepard.) "From Atlanta to the Sea," by Byron A. Dunn, is the latest issue of "The Young Kentuckian Series" (A. C. McClurg & Co.), and tells of the adventures of two young federal officers during Sherman's march.

"Little Arthur's History of Greece," by Arthur S. Walpole, appears in a very useful and attractive series which has already included the histories of England, France, and Rome. (Crowell.) Norse mythology is embodied in a volume entitled "Asgard Stories," by Mary H. Foster and Mabel N. Cummings. (Silver, Burdett & Co.) Eva March Tappan, whose last year's book was entitled "In the Days of King Alfred the Great," now supplies a companion volume, "In the Days of William the Conqueror." (Lee & Shepard.) Frances N. Greene has a volume of thirteen excellent short stories ("Legends of King Arthur and his Court") in which the more famous adventures of Arthur and his knights are simply and directly recounted. (Ginn & Co.) "The Story of the Cid," by Calvin Dill Wilson, tells us of the Moors in Spain on the basis of Southey's well-known translation of a famous Spanish book. (Lee & Shepard.) "Margot" is a charming story for girls, with an accurate and careful historical background, the little heroine being the daughter of a French Huguenot family in the time of Louis XIV., who comes to America and has many adventures in the wilderness. Mrs. Mil-

licent E. Mann's first juvenile book is a complete success. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

TALES OF FAIRIES AND MAGIC.

Every Christmas season brings a new collection of fairy tales edited by Andrew Lang. This year it is called "The Violet Fairy Book" (Longmans, Green & Co.), and contains a *mélange* of traditional tales derived from many countries and translated from many languages. Another collection of fairy stories is called "The Reign of King Cole," and is edited by J. M. Gibbon. (Macmillan.) It includes the more familiar tales, some of them being from Hans Christian Andersen, and others from the Grimm brothers, and still others from the "Arabian Nights." A modern fairy story entitled "The Magic Key," by Elizabeth S. Tucker, recounts the experiences of a small boy who finds a magic wand and other magic articles in a magic chest and proceeds to perform the old-fashioned magic tricks.

A much more up-to-date and ingenious book is entitled "The Master Key, an Electrical Fairy Tale" (Bowen-Merrill Company), which tells the amazing adventures of a boy whose father supplied him with materials for electrical experimentation, with the result that the lad discovered a method of electrical propulsion by means of which he could travel rapidly through the air. This American lad, with the ordinary name of Rob, has adventures in cannibal islands, among buccaneers, with Turks and Tartars and shipwrecked mariners, and overcomes all difficulties through his use of electrical inventions. Mark Twain used an idea of this kind in his "Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur;" but Mr. L. Frank Baum, author of "The Master Key," goes much further in endeavoring to anticipate the possibilities of new electrical discoveries.

It is very pleasant indeed to have from a Chicago publisher (Davis & Co.), under the title "A Real Queen's



Illustration (reduced) from "The Violet Fairy Book," by Andrew Lang (Longmans, Green & Co.).

Fairy Tales," a volume of the delightful juvenile stories of Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania, whose pen name is Carmen Sylva. This is a real addition to our available juvenile literature,—beautiful in tone and spirit, and full of appeal to the interest of children. An unusual proportion of the best juveniles are from Western houses this year; and two more from McClurg's are Anna Wahlenberg's "Swedish Fairy Tales," which are simple, good, and wholesome, and Jane Pentzer Myers' "Stories of Enchantment,"—full of harmless and pleasant fancies, and sure to win great acceptance in the nursery.

An extremely clever book for children is Carolyn Wells' "Folly in Fairyland" (Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company). Folly is a little girl about nine years

old whose real name is Florinda, which has somehow been shortened to Folly. She had received a big book of fairy tales for Christmas, and she went to sleep reading it, and her dreams accordingly took the form of adventures in fairyland. She made the acquaintance of the Babes in the Wood, had experiences with Jack the Giant Killer, was allowed to go through the house that Jack built, had a conversation with Cinderella at home, made friends with Simple Simon, and soon throughout the book. "Lucy in Fairyland," by Sophie May (Lee & Shepard), deals with some children already well known by reason of former books, who in the present volume visit the moon, and meet various fairies and sprites.

BOOKS RELATING TO ANIMALS.

Those who wish to find, this year, any systematic books for children on animal or plant life, or other phases of nature study, must draw their supply from the many excellent ones published last year and in previous seasons, which ought not to be allowed to go out of print. There are some good books in this year's output, however, that encourage a right state of mind toward animal friends and organic nature, while also affording due entertainment. Highly commendable, for instance, is Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth's "In the Days of Audubon," which is further entitled "A Tale of the Protector of Birds" (Appleton). This is a book that should be read by young people all over America.

"Lady Lee and Other Animal Stories" (McClurg) is a collection of ten tales by the late Herman Lee Ensign. The opening story is the account of the noble life and tragic death of a beautiful horse; the other nine tales deal with unusual and interesting phases in the lives of domestic animals, and will appeal to young and old. Mr. Ensign loved and studied animals in his lifetime, and his feeling for them will be perpetuated through these stories.

An unusually interesting book is one by W. A. Fraser called "The Outcasts," these being the mongrel offsprings in Montana of dogs that have gone wild and joined packs of wolves. (Scribners.) The book tells of their mode of life, and of the enemies and friends they meet. "Beasts of the Fields" and "Fowls of the Air" are the names of companion volumes by William J. Long. (Ginn & Co.). The names given to beasts and birds in these books are those of a certain Indian tribe; and children are permitted to know what these birds and beasts say and do and think in their native haunts. In the multiplication of books of this character much is due to the impetus given by Mr. Kipling in his Jungle books.

For younger children are to be commended "A Jolly Cat Tale," by Amy Brooks (Lee & Shepard), "The Story of a Donkey," translated from the French by Charles Welch (Heath), and "Pussy Meow," by S. Louise Patteson, (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.), this be-

ing especially designed to lead children to appreciation and kind treatment of the domestic cat.

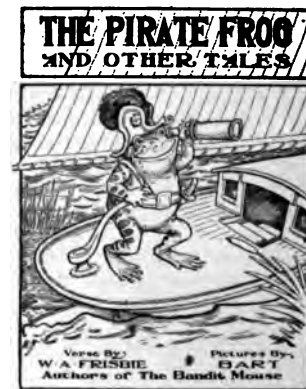
What we must call a very remarkable book is entitled "Zanzibar Tales," told by natives of the east coast of Africa and translated from Swahili by George W. Bateman. (McClurg.) Mr. Bateman says in his preface that these tales were told to him in Zanzibar "by negroes whose ancestors told them to them, who had received them from their ancestors, and so back." The first is about "The Monkey, the Shark, and the Washer-man's Donkey;" the second about "The Hare and the Lion," and the others are mostly tales of animals, although one or two are stories of magic. There must be great unexplored regions of Africa folklore.

Mr. Oliver Herford's "More Animals" is a hard book to classify. Its drawings are clever, and so are its rhymes, which are somewhat cynical and irreverent. The pictures, we should say, are for people of all ages.

BOOKS OF RHYME AND VERSE.

Mr. W. A. Frisbie, of the Minneapolis Journal, and Mr. Charles Bartholomew, of the same paper (he who draws the political cartoons that are signed "Bart"), understand children as well as they do politics. Mr. Frisbie's verses bear the nursery test to perfection, and Bart's illustrations are quite as good, if not better. This year their book is called "The Pirate Frog and Other Tales" (Rand, McNally & Co.). All American boys between the ages of four and seven ought to have it. The same gentlemen should release at once their "Gopher Calendar."

Florence K. Upton has another Golliwogg book ready, the name of it being "The Golliwogg's 'Auto-g-Cart'" (Longmans, Green & Co.). Golliwogg and the Dutch dolls have become the most real of nursery personages. Oliver Herford's "Overheard in the Garden" (Scribners) is a collection of verses and pictures that will amuse children, though real-



Cover design (reduced).

ly aimed at the subtler comprehension of their sophisticated elders. "Mother and Baby," by Mary D. Brine, is a collection of lullaby poems illustrated by reproductions of famous Madonna pictures. (R. H. Russell.)

"Kids of Many Colors" is the unhappily chosen title of a collection of poems by Grace Duffie Boylan, with pictures by Ike Morgan. (Chicago: Jamieson-Higgin Co.) These are about children of all countries, with lullabies from various sources. "History in Rhymes and Jingles," by Alex. Clarence Flick (Salfeld), is a great round-up of chronological, biographical, and other information in versified form, with illustrations to match. "The Owl and the Woodchuck" (Rand, McNally & Co.) is a song-story, combining words, music, and pictures all in a most amusing way, the authors being William Harold Neldlinger and Walter Bobbett. "Toydom A B C," by C. S. Rigby (Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company), has an amusing rhyme for each



Cover design (reduced) from "In the Days of Audubon," by Hezekiah Butterworth. (D. Appleton & Co.)

letter of the alphabet; "Memoirs of Simple Simon," by D. B. Keeler (R. H. Russell), is made up of clever nonsense rhymes; "Jingleman Jack," by James O'Dea (Akron, Ohio: Saalfield Publishing Company), sets forth in rhymes and pictures the callings and crafts of our own time; "How Tommy Was Cured of Crying, and Other Rhymes" (New York: The Abbey Press), is the name chosen for a collection of amusing poems for little children by Mrs. Gertrude R. Mitchell Waite; "Cupid in Grandma's Garden," by Mrs. David O. Page (The Abbey Press), is a charming little narrative poem; "The Chinese Boy and Girl," by Isaac Taylor Headland (Revell), tells us much about Celestial child life; "Cat Tales in Verse," by Elliot Walker (The Abbey Press), are sufficiently described in the title of the book, and "Yankee Doodle Gander," by Oscar Hunt von Gottschalk (Russell), has rhymes and pictures that are likely to please children. Finally, "Merry Jingles," by Sarah L. Moore (New York: Zimmerman's), has much in it to amuse juveniles, and is illustrated in part with half-tone photographic pictures of real children.



Cover design (reduced). (H. M. Caldwell Company.)

Few books of the year will be so well liked by little children as the volume of illustrated conundrums in clever jingling rhymes, entitled "Guess," by L. J. Bridgman. The answer to each conundrum is found by turning over a leaf. The illustrations are most artistic and amusing. (H. M. Caldwell & Co., Boston.)

STORIES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.

It is worth while to note that Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. are publishing a number of story-books called the "Nine to Twelve Series," prepared by the most competent writers, for children who are too old for mere nursery literature but not old enough for the books that are read by young folks in their teens. Eight good books in this series are on our table this year, and the names of the admirable and accomplished literary

workers who have prepared them are a sufficient guarantee that they may safely be put into the hands of the children for whom they are intended. The names of these eight books and their writers are as follows: "Little Dick's Son," by Kate Gannett Wells; "Marcia and the Major," by J. L. Harbour; "The Children of the Valley," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "How Dexter Paid His Way," by Kate Upson Clark; "The Flat-Iron and the Red Cloak," by Abby Morton Diaz; "In the Poverty Year," by Marian Douglas; "Little Sky High," by Hezekiah Butterworth, and "The Little Cave-Dwellers," by Ella Farman Pratt.

To be read to much smaller children is a story by Albert Bigelow Paine called "The Little Lady—Her Book" (Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company), in which are told the simple experiences of a little child as she goes from city to country and back again, and finally begins her school life.

"Stories of My Four Friends," by Jane Andrews (Ginn & Co.), might perhaps better be classified with nature books, inasmuch as they have principally to do with flowers and the relation of the change of seasons to out-of-door life. "The Travels of a Water Drop," by Mrs. James Edwin Morris (The Abbey Press), is, in somewhat similar fashion, devoted to matters in nature about us that appeal to the observing eye of childhood. Still another in this vein is Charlotte M. Vaile's "Two and One" (Crowell), the "two" being a pair of children, and the "one" a grown-up person who teaches the children about nature and outdoor things.

"In the Fireflies' Glow," by Alice Rogers Moore (Neely), contains one group of original tales, and another group of translations from the modern German, all adapted to young children. "The Wouldbegoods," by E. Nesbit (Harpers), is a narrative of the adventures of an English family of boys and girls who form a society whose name the book takes, and the object of

which is to aid them in their praiseworthy ethical aspirations. "The New Swiss Family Robinson," by Helen Pomerooy (The Abbey Press), is another story of an English family. This family has inherited some land in South Africa, and it searches through unexplored places to find the locality, with ample adventures.

"Four on a Farm," by Mary P. Wells Smith (Little, Brown & Co.), is a book in which are described the doings of two boys and two girls who spend the summer on a

BOY DONALD AND HIS CHUM PENN SHIRLEY



Cover design (reduced). (Lee & Shepard.)

farm called Hilltop, and who enjoy country life and scenes. "Boy Donald, and His Chum," by Penn Shirley (Lee & Shepard), is another tale about an established favorite of the nursery. The small lads will be glad to hear about Donald's friend and the white mice. "The Story of Teddy," by Helen Van-Anderson (New York: Alliance Publishing Company), is another tale of a winsome little boy who has a beautiful St. Bernard dog, and who learns to be thoughtful and kind.

"Galopoff," by Tudor Jenks (Henry Altemus Company), is the story of a talking pony, with which two little girls have delightful talks and experiences. Amy E. Blanchard's "Dimpled Dallas" (George W. Jacobs & Co.), recites the further fortunes of the little girl told about in "The Book of a Sweet Little Maid." Emily Guillon Fuller's "The Prize Watch" (Saalfield Publishing Company), is the story that a mother writes for her small daughter to tell of the doings of her own childhood. "Only Dollie," by Nina Rhodes (Lee & Shepard), is the story of a little girl whose life of neglect and drudgery is happily changed by the solving of the mystery of her birth.

STORIES FOR OLDER BOYS.

Certain boys' stories which are based upon historical or military action, and are meant principally to give authentic information, have already been mentioned under an earlier heading. "Lem," by Dr. Noah Brooks (Scribners), is the story of a New England boy of some fifty years ago who was a straightforward, energetic, typical little Yankee, with the traditions of hard work and plain living, by virtue of which he succeeds in life. "My Friend Jim," by Martha James (Lee & Shepard), tells of a great friendship which sprung up between the son of a mechanic and the son of a wealthy man who is staying at Sunnyside Farm for his health. It is a book full of life and fun, that instills the principles of manhood and honor.

"A Year in a Yawl," by Russell Doubleday (Doubleday, Page & Co.), is a book founded on actual experience. It recounts the remarkable trip of four boys in a 30-foot yawl of their own construction. Starting from Lake Michigan, they sailed by way of canals and rivers to the mouth of the Mississippi, then coasted around Florida and up the Atlantic to Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York; then up the Hudson and through the Erie Canal and the Lakes to their home, after a 7,000-mile journey.

"Three Young Ranchmen," by Capt. Ralph Bonehill (Saalfield Publishing Company), relates the adventures of three brothers left to shift for themselves on a lonely ranch situated in the mountainous region of Idaho. They have a hard time making a living, are visited by horse thieves, and circumvent a crafty prospector who tries to cheat them out of their land.

Kate Dickinson Sweetser, in a volume called "Ten Boys from Dickens," presents, partly in her own language and partly in the original, as ten separate stories, the lives of Tiny Tim, Oliver Twist, Tommy Traddles, "Deputy," David Copperfield, Paul Dombey, and one or two others. "A Boy of Old Japan," by R. van Bergen (Lee & Shepard), throws much light on Japanese home life and the changes that came about with the introduction of Western ideas,—all this in connection with the growth to manhood of the hero.

Arthur H. Winfield, in "A Young Inventor's Pluck" (Saalfield), narrates the adventures of a wideawake American lad of a mechanical turn of mind. "City Boys in the Country," by Clinton Osgood Burling (The Abbey Press), is a story which manages to convey a great deal of information about lake and stream fishing, trapping and hunting small animals, the habits of various wild birds, and much else of a kindred sort.

"Jack Racer," by Henry Sommerville (McClure, Phillips & Co.), is a story of a Western boy who becomes a lawyer, goes into politics, is the victim of a

plot, and, of course, clears himself in the end, gaining the respect of his town. "On Board a Whaler," by Thomas West Hammond (Putnam's), is the story of a cruise through Southern seas, and describes with thoroughness and accuracy the life on the old-time whaling ships that went out from our New England seaports.

"Pine Ridge Plantation," by William Drysdale (Crowell), is a Southern story whose hero is a young farm drudge who finally acquires a small cotton patch of his own, and then by skill and industry becomes a large and prosperous planter.

Messrs. Heath & Co. give us a new edition of Harriet Martineau's "Crofton Boys," this being a picture of English school life. Fred A. Ober, in "Tommy Foster's Adventures" (Altemus), tells of several weeks spent by his hero among the Indian tribes of the southwestern part of the United States. "The Golden Arrow," by Ruth Hall (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is a story of the New England of Roger Williams' time.

STORIES FOR OLDER GIRLS.

"Teddy: Her Daughter," by Annie Chapin Ray (Little, Brown & Co.), is a sequel to "Teddy: Her Book," and seems to be adapted to older readers. There is a wholesomeness and high tone about these books that suggest Miss Alcott's writings for girls. "Rita," by Laura E. Richards (Boston: Dana, Estes & Co.), is the story of a Cuban girl who is compelled to endure many privations during the recent Cuban-Spanish war. "Fernley House" (Dana, Estes & Co.), by the same author, is another story for girls that introduces the same characters found in "Rita."

"Caps and Capers," by Gabrielle E. Jackson (Henry Altemus Company), is a story of boarding-school life full of the kind of performances that boarding-school girls regard as exciting. "Betty Seldon: Patriot," by Adele E. Thompson (Lee & Shepard), is the story of a bright Connecticut girl whose father was a captain in the Continental army; and the historical events to which allusion is made lead up to the surrender at Yorktown.

"Her Sixteenth Year," by Helen Dawes Brown (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is the agreeable sequel to the story of "Little Miss Phoebe Gay." "Randy's Winter," by Amy Brooks (Lee & Shepard), in like manner, is the successor of "Randy's Summer," a story which if we mistake not, appeared last year. These are stories of a community awakened into a new life by the effort of a young woman who first entered it as a summer visitor. "Rook's Nest," by Izola L. Forrester (George W. Jacobs & Co.), is the story of some orphaned young people who are left with a little piece of property in Illinois, to which they remove, and which they call the "Rook's Nest." How they work out their lives there is what the story tells. "Brenda's Summer at Rockley," by Helen Leah Reed (Little, Brown & Co.), is another book in a well-known series. It assembles certain girls who make pilgrimages to historic spots in Massachusetts. "Maggie McLanehan," by Gulielma Zollinger (McClurg), is the story of a young Irish girl who makes her own living and that of a little child through courageous effort, though thrown upon her own resources at an early age. "Jessica's Triumph," by Grace Le Baron (Lee & Shepard), is the successor to a former book in which the same characters are introduced. This tale tells how Jessica became a successful artist.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE HOLIDAY MAGAZINES.

THE December, or Christmas, issues of the American illustrated magazines show for 1901 a tendency to depart somewhat from the more conventional forms of celebrating this season with contributions of distinctively Christmas stories and Christmas poems, and the stereotyped reproductions of famous Madonna themes in art. To take the place of these time-honored insignia of the holiday season, the magazines have before them the new resources of color illustration, which is becoming a regular feature of several of the higher-priced monthlies.

THE CENTURY, SCRIBNER'S, AND HARPER'S.

The chief use of color work in the illustration of magazines of extensive circulation is seen in the pages of the *Century*, *Scribner's*, and *Harper's*. One rarely finds a number of these magazines nowadays which does not have some more or less novel adaptation of color illustration, and in the advance Christmas sheets before us this feature is especially elaborate and prominent. The most marked innovation is introduced by the December number of *Harper's Magazine* in the brilliantly colored romantic pictures by Albert Sterner illustrating Mr. Maurice Hewlett's story, "The Heart's Key." These full-page pictures are printed on a heavy paper of a texture analogous to Japan paper and inserted in the magazine, producing a highly novel and piquant effect. *Harper's Magazine* also gives a number of brightly colored illustrations from Mr. Smedley's pen, in Bret Harte's new story, "A Ward of Colonel Starbottle's;" and the third feature embellished with bright colors is Mr. E. S. Martin's "Other People's Children," while a delicate tint aids to heighten the effect in the appreciation of pictures by Rosa Bonheur.

The *Century* for December begins with the printing of Milton's "L'Allegro," with the most striking colored full-page illustrations from drawings by Maxfield Parrish,—four of them,—forming, in their dense masses of strong color and the bold composition of this artist, quite the most noticeable effort of this sort in the magazines of the month. Madame Blanc's account of "Christmas in France" is embellished with pictures by Boutet de Monvel, printed in a weird yet delicate tint; and the elaborate Christmas poem, "The Steeple-Builders," by Anita Fitch, has also the help of color in its full-page designs. Elizabeth C. Waltz's Christmas story, "The Mystery Play," is aided by the clever line drawings of Charlotte Harding to bring out the quaintness of the rural characters; and these drawings, too, are aided with splashes of color wherever these may serve an artistic purpose. With Clinton Scollard's illustrated poem, "The Christmas Angel," printed on a delicate straw background; the tinted illustrations by Frederic Remington for Mr. Hough's chapter in "The Settlement of the West," the colored pictures for Miss Edith Thomas' "How the Christmas Tree Was Brought to Nome," with still more color work in Mr. James Grant Wilson's article, "Thackeray in the United States," and Charles Dexter Allen's discussion of book plates, and in the illustration for Mr. Frank R. Stockton's story, "Blackgum Agin'

Thunder," the *Century* has probably made a more extensive use of colored illustrations than has been seen in any previous issue of a magazine.

Four contributions to the December *Scribner's* are brightened with colored pictures, the most notable, Mr. Andrew Castaigne's drawings for the poem "Thyreus." Mr. Ernest C. Peixotto, in his drawings accompanying the travel sketch, "A Forgotten Pilgrimage," aids his sketches of a picturesque corner in the southwest of France with tint work; Miss Jessie Willcox Smith uses brilliant hues to brighten the pictures for Mr. William Henry Bishop's fairy tale, "The Last of the Fairy Wands," and the charming drawings from photographs accompanying Mr. John R. Spears' nature study, "When the Snow Falls in the Adirondacks," are glistening cold in a blue-green background. The opening article in the Christmas *Scribner's* is an essay on "American Portraiture of Children," with half-tone reproductions of the best-known of the portraits of Cecilia Beaux, John S. Sargent, Sergeant Kendall, William M. Chase, John W. Alexander, George De Forest Brush, and others.

M'CLURE'S.

Even the magazines sold at ten cents are beginning to avail themselves of the brightness of color work, and the Christmas *McClure's* uses a striking straw tint to soften the photographs of the masterpieces of Michel Angelo, illustrating Mr. John La Farge's story of the greatest of known artists, with which the magazine opens. Mr. Stewart E. White begins his story of adventure in the forests about the Great Lakes, under the title "The Forest Runner." A fairy story by Herminie Templeton, "Darby Gill and the Good People," adds a holiday flavor to the number, and there are other short stories by Ray Stannard Baker, George M. Martin, and H. A. Crowell. Mr. William Allen White's character sketch of Thomas C. Platt we quote from in another department.

THE COSMOPOLITAN'S CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION.

Mr. John Brisben Walker opens the Christmas number of his *Cosmopolitan* with a suggestion that the people of the United States should "give their Christmas Day a tone of active Christianity" by sending a petition to "our English brothers" to join with us in asking the appointment of the President of the United States and the Queen of Holland as arbitrators to whose judgment should be committed the settlement of all questions affected by the South African dispute, and that meanwhile hostilities shall cease. Mr. Walker's appeal is followed by an article by Allen Sangree on "The Boer War to Date," which concludes with the opinion that the final chapter of the South African struggle will tell "either of a united South Africa or of a struggle desperate as of a victim and executioner, hatred unquenchable, 'no quarter,' and death." Mr. Gustav Kobbé writes of the artist Helleu under the title "An Etcher of Beautiful Women," C. D. Hess gives an account of "Early Opera in America," and Bret Harte has a story of "The Adventures of John Longbowe, Yeoman."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

In the December *Atlantic Monthly*, after his discussion of "Expansion Through Reciprocity," Mr. John B. Osborne concludes that "reciprocity is, therefore, the only safeguard against a war of retaliatory tariffs, destructive to commerce and prejudicial to international comity." Mr. Thomas Walker Page shows how the phrase "Judge Lynch" originated, and how the name of a simple Quaker gentleman, a brave pioneer, a righteous judge, a good soldier and statesman, now stands for organized savagery. Mr. Remsen Whitehouse considers the question "Will Italy Renew the Triple Alliance?" and thinks there is ample ground for the Italian doubt whether Italy may not find a more advantageous political and commercial combination. There is a Christmas poem by Julia C. R. Dorr, an essay on "The Literature and the Civil War," and other contributions of fiction and *belles-lettres*.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

The most considerable article in the December *World's Work* is the account of "The Rebuilding of New York," the making of a new city of steel founded upon a rock, the digging of the greatest subway in the world, and the huge bridges, tunnels, reservoirs, parks, piers, boulevards, sky-scrappers, and vast apartment-houses that make New York, according to the *World's Work*, the most convenient city in the world. W. F. McClure describes the process of "Making Long Trolley Lines," and considers the possibility of through trolley cars from New York to St. Louis. Mr. Frederic Emory writes on the commercial expansion of the country as a social force and the building of a new American civilization on the foundation of the new industrialism. Mr. H. H. Lewis tells "A Day's Work of a Locomotive Engineer," and there are other articles on "The Romance of the Fur Trade" and "The Boer War to Date," and a brief character sketch of Mr. George W. Perkins, the forceful young American who has recently become a partner in the great banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. We have quoted in another department from the *World's Work's* sketch of President Roosevelt at work.

OTHER DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

Everybody's Magazine for December gives a most beautiful example of the resources of photographic illustrations for a magazine, especially in the articles on "The Vast Business of Flower-Growing," "Hezekiah's Third Wife," and "The Haunts of the Beaver." In the last-named article, by Mr. Dugmore, there is the most fascinating photographic illustration we have ever seen of the life and work of a very shy and rare species of animal.

Frank Leslie's is full of color work in pictures for Mr. Bostock's account of wild animals in captivity, "The American Diary of a Japanese Girl," and various Christmas stories and poems.

The handsome issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal* for December tells of "The People Who Help Santa Claus" and "What a Girl Does at College," shown in remarkably fine photographs; and there are Christmas stories by Elizabeth McCracken, John Fox, Jr., and Elliott Flower. Mr. Rudyard Kipling is the bright particular story-teller of the number, in his neolithic fairy tale, "How the First Letter Was Written." Whatever one may think of "Kim," one cannot fail to delight in this pretty bit of child play.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE November number of the *North American Review* opens with an article on "Conquered Territory and the Constitution" by ex-Minister Hannu Taylor. Regarding the government of the Philippines, Mr. Taylor directs the attention of Congress to recent European experience in Africa. Many European governments have established African protectorates, which differ from colonies in that the protected community neither becomes an integral part of the protecting state nor surrenders, except to a certain extent, the right to exercise internal sovereignty. If the United States should proceed on such lines in dealing with the Philippines, Mr. Taylor is of the opinion that we should be saved from many of the burdens that would result from any attempt to establish a more strictly organized system. Our occupation, he thinks, should be limited to the coast cities, where the navy could be most effective and where the problem of government could be reduced to the maintenance of a few municipal systems.

LEO'S LONG PONTIFICATE.

In an article on "The Next Conclave," Signor De Cesare, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, brings out some interesting facts regarding Leo XIII. It seems that 136 cardinals have already died during Leo's pontificate, a number not equaled during any preceding pontificate. Four of these 136 cardinals were created by Gregory XVI., 60 by Pius X., and all the others by Leo XIII. himself. It is said that no other Pope has ever witnessed the death of so many cardinals of his own creation. He was crowned Pope more than twenty-three years ago, and is now ninety-one years of age. He is the only Pope who has ever exceeded the age of ninety, and one of the very few who have rivaled St. Peter himself in length of rule. Among the 33 Popes the Church has had, Leo's length of reign has been exceeded by those of only two,—Pius VI. and Pius IX.; but within a year, if he lives, he will have exceeded the pontificate of Pius VI. Signor De Cesare thinks it possible that he will survive the three remaining cardinals of Pius IX., one of whom is sixty-eight years of age, another is seventy-three, and the third is seventy-nine.

WHAT TO DO WITH ANARCHISTS.

Writing on the subject of "Detective Surveillance of Anarchists," Mr. Robert A. Pinkerton advocates the establishment on one of the Philippine Islands of an anarchist colony, "a place where every person who wants anarchy can have it." This colony should be thoroughly equipped with appliances for tilling the soil and with all necessary conveniences, and it should be left altogether to the resident anarchists to govern themselves, or, as Mr. Pinkerton says, refrain from governing themselves, as they see fit. Care should be taken, however, that the anarchists remain on the island. This might be assured by establishing a system of patrol boats around it.

SHOULD THE UNITED STATES INTERVENE IN TURKEY?

M. Urbain Gohier, the French journalist, contributes an article in which he advises the United States Government to assert itself forcibly at Constantinople, and to pay no further attention to the sensibilities of the European powers, nor to the jealousies of those powers on the subject of intervention in Turkey. The European

is having declined to intervene and punish the author for the Armenian massacres, M. Gohier asks why it should not be a worthy endeavor for the United States to do what Europe has declined to do. In his opinion, there would be no ambiguity in such an intervention, for the disinterestedness of the United States would be manifest. "And the name of war need not be pronounced. The American navy is powerful, a Turkish navy scarcely exists. Where is, then, the possibility of war? There must be two to make a

To show the blood-stained Sultan some battle- and to warn him that every human head that under the knives of his assassins will be paid for the destruction of one of his palaces,—this would not be the work of a conqueror, but the action of a noble man."

THE ETHICAL VALUE OF FOOTBALL.

President Charles F. Thwing writes of football in its relations and functions. He formulates five points of what he terms "the ethical Calvinism of football."

These are: (1) Football represents the inexorable embracing things that must be done at specific places, and in specific ways; (2) football illustrates the value of the positive in the building of character; (3) it represents the value of a compelling interest; football embodies the process of self-discovery; finally, it develops self-restraint.

President Thwing admits that, as played in American colleges, the game is subject to very serious evils; but these evils, in his view, relate rather to the conduct of the game and to incidental conditions than to its essential elements.

SHOULD THE CHINESE BE EXCLUDED?

In opposition to the fact that the Chinese exclusion act expires by limitation in May next, and that Congress will be asked to renew it, Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, raises the question whether there has been in the past ten years any change in the nature of the attending Chinese immigration or in the sentiment of the people. He affirms that on the Pacific coast there has been no change, but that, on the contrary, the lapse of time has made still more evident the assimilative character of the Chinese and their inability as citizens. He declares that the exclusion of Chinese has had no appreciable effect on the trade between the two countries. The resident Chinese here is not for their own consumption dried fish, pickled vegetables, and rice. These commodities, according to custom-house records, have not fallen off since 1881. The same is true of other imports. When the Chinese come to this country they know little else than manual labor, but, according to Mayor Phelan, they soon acquire a skill which enables them to compete with the skilled American working man. In his view, therefore, the Chinese become the great potential danger to skilled

OTHER ARTICLES.

Julius Roche writes on "The National Debt of the United States;" Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie on "American Opportunities and Education;" Mr. Anthony M. Brady on "The Services of Electricity;" and Mr. O. P. Austin, of the United States Bureau of Statistics, on the threatened European war against American manufactures. V. G. Wells contributes his sixth paper on "Fictions," and Mr. W. D. Howells his second on

"An Italian View of Humor." In another department we have quoted from Senator McLaurin's paper on "The Commercial Democracy of the South."

THE FORUM.

IN the opening article of the November *Forum*, on President Roosevelt, Mr. A. Maurice Low calls attention to the facts that, although the youngest President, Mr. Roosevelt has a more comprehensive and more intimate knowledge of the country than had any of his predecessors; that he is one of the very few Presidents possessing a proficient knowledge of foreign languages, and that he is the only President who served an apprenticeship in one of the great departments.

DELAWARE'S EMPTY SENATE SEATS.

Mr. Willard Saulsbury contributes an article on the Delaware situation entitled "Preserving a State's Honor." Speaking of the two vacant chairs of that State in the United States Senate, Mr. Saulsbury declares that the people of Delaware "point with pride, as silent but irrefutable witnesses to the purity, incorruptibility, and steadfast honor of our people, willing to withdraw from the high places of distinction rather than barter their State's good name. These chairs may remain a long time vacant; this fight will go on until we are victorious or overpowered. We have been accustomed to claim great credit for our State because she has honored those who by their valor, worth, integrity, courage, and ability reflected back that honor upon her, and have written their names high among their contemporaries upon the roll of patriots and statesmen; and no one has cared, after time has mellowed the feeling personal clashes have produced, whether they were Federalist or Republican, Whig or Democrat. But now we are in a dogged, determined, hand-to-hand contest for a semblance of clean political life, and there need be no fear that there will be a surrender by the respectable elements of society in Delaware."

CUBA'S SUGAR.

In his article on "Sugar and the New Colonies," Mr. C. A. Crampton shows that the sugar industry in Cuba is slowly reviving, the acreage having been increased 25 per cent., and the yield for next season is estimated to reach between 600,000 and 700,000 tons. In Mr. Crampton's opinion, the entire abrogation of the duty on Cuban sugar would mean practically a free gift of more than the crop itself is worth. He thinks that American growers are quite justified in opposing such action. On the other hand, such a concession as is allowed the British West Indies by the terms of the proposed reciprocity treaties—12½ per cent.—would be a matter of the plainest equity, and the very least that should be considered by the friends of Cuba. A differential of 25 per cent., involving a reduction of four-tenths of a cent per pound upon sugar of average polarization, could not be regarded as anything more than a very modest demand; while a reduction of 33½ per cent., or a half-cent per pound, would allow Cuba but one-third of the advantage granted to Hawaii and Porto Rico, and would cost less than \$1,000,000 in duties.

ETHICS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN ATHLETICS.

Mr. Price Collier institutes a comparison between the codes of honor in ancient and modern athletics, taking as a basis Virgil's famous account of the games in the

fifth book of the *Æneid*. Mr. Collier concludes that the standards of to-day are far higher than those of ancient times. Sport now ministers to the moral and mental, as well as physical, development of our young men. Mr. Collier inclines to the opinion that the ancient Grecian athlete has been overlaid.

THE SMALL COLLEGE AND THE LARGE.

Readers of the sketch of Dr. Pearsons, "the friend of the American small college," in the November number of this REVIEW, will be interested in President C. F. Thwing's discussion of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of small and large colleges in the November *Forum*. President Thwing thinks that no positive affirmation of the superiority of either the large or the small college can be safely made. "To ask which is superior is like asking whether one prefers purple or golden sunsets. The answer arises from the personal equation." President Thwing, however, is not blind to the facts of the situation, and while he hesitates to make an affirmation on the subject, he does not hesitate to ask "whether the small college is not better fitted to make thinkers, and the large to make scholars; the small better fitted to teach men, and the large better fitted to teach subjects; the small better fitted to train the individual, and the large better fitted to discipline the democracy; and the small better fitted to improve and enrich personal character, and the large to disseminate truth."

TAXES ON STREET-RAILWAY FRANCHISES.

Recent utterances of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, on the granting of franchises to street-railway companies, have called attention to the benefits to the community derived from the spread of improved transportation facilities. The argument against taxation of street-railway franchises is presented by Mr. Walter S. Allen in this number of the *Forum*. Mr. Allen shows that in return for the right to occupy the streets the railway gives compensation in the form of increased opportunities for the improvement of the condition of the working man and the relief of congested populations in our urban centers.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Martin Dodge writes on "The Government and Good Roads;" Mr. Karl Blind on "Crispi and Italian Unity;" the Hon. Charles Denby on "Agriculture in China;" and Mr. W. C. Jameson Reid on "The Political and Commercial Future of Asia."

THE ARENA.

THE November *Arena* is especially strong in political and social philosophy. The number opens with a discussion of anarchy—"the gospel of destruction." Dr. Felix L. Oswald treats the subject in its evolutionary aspects, and hints at a moderate course in dealing with the disease. He thinks that the sincerity of the exponents of anarchism should be recognized, and that they should be reasoned with and made to see the error of their ways. The chief fallacy of anarchism, in his view, is contained in the idea that "the privileges of primitive barbarism" can ever be transferred to so complex a social state as that in which we now live.

Mrs. Evelyn Harvey Roberts, in prescribing a cure for anarchy, attacks the "whole system of individual-

ism, based, as it is, on private property and by class or private law," as in itself anarchy simple. The root of the whole trouble is in istic conceptions of self-interest, fostered by nomic teachings. The antidote is to be found government, self-knowledge, and self-expression.

The Rev. James Hoffman Batten contributes on "The Failure of Freedom" in which a pessimistic picture of our modern political life is painted by corporate interests. A much more view is taken by Prof. Frank Parsons in his "Causes of the Political Movement of Our Time." Professor Parsons believes that the movement toward democracy, union, and civilization "will continue the underlying causes of the movement—'an invention, thought development and diffusion of liberty and justice, sympathy, and sense of right more potent to-day than ever before."

"The Futilities of Reformers" is the subject of a suggestive paper by Mr. Joseph Dana Michelson which closes with this reflection:

"We will have corrupt government as long as we do not understand that the true function of government is not the reformation of the individual, but the protection of rights. Every man feels instinctively that he has a right to drink as he likes, to spend his money as he likes; he resents the impertinence of government interference—and in the main he is right. Government will be not better men, but worse, and public administration more corrupt, by every renewed attempt to suppress or regulate the inevitable vices and men, nearly all of which spring from misgovernment and the denial of man's inalienable rights."

THE CRIMINAL NEGRO.

In this number, Miss Frances A. Kellor continues her series of articles on "The Criminal Negro." Her investigation shows that, with reference to soil, food, and economic and social conditions, the negro is more disadvantageously placed than any other class in America; that Southern penitentiaries are conducted with a view to revenue rather than to lessening crime; that the physical and conditions of the race should not discourage individual effort, and that the environment in the South is favorable to the commission of crime by negroes.

DEATHS IN RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The editors comment on the facts brought out in the last report of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the waste of human life on the railroad in the United States during the year covered by the report. They say:

"The fact that 7,865 persons were killed in a year, and over 50,000 were injured by the railways of this country, ought to call forth an indignant and persistent protest from millions of Americans—a protest so determined and pronounced that the Government would be compelled to the rescue of the public, and especially of the men on the railroads, and compel the management to provide ways and means for the material diminution of this frightful slaughter."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. Buckley Bartlett writes on "Ethics and the Land Question," Mr. Stanton K. Davis on "The Life of the Preacher," and Ella Seaman Stewart on "The Ancient New Women."

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

PERHAPS the most timely article in the *International Monthly* for November is a discussion of "The Philosophy of the Strikers," by Mr. A. Foster. This writer's sympathies seem to be decidedly with the labor unions. At any rate, observations have led him to conclude that the tendency of labor unions is to diminish rather than to increase the number of strikes. He says: "Paradoxical as it may seem, there is nothing in the history of unionism to warrant the assumption that the institution of a large strike fund promotes a disposition to engage in strikes. Responsibility breeds conservatism and it is notable that the financially strong unions are most cautious about appealing to the arbitrage of the industrial battlefield, while the more newly organized and less stable unions are apt to precipitate themselves into conflicts for which they are comparatively unprepared."

EUROPEAN "TRUSTS."

In this number, Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, presents some material gathered by him in preparation for the use of the United States Industrial Commission on the subject of industrial combinations. Professor Jenks has found that in Germany, England, Belgium, and France, as in the United States, the tendency toward combination is exceedingly strong; the movement has advanced much further in Germany, England, and Austria than in France; and that in Spain, and the Balkan states only the beginning of such a movement seem to have been made. The facts seem to confirm the general impression that the principle of industrial combination exists in all countries in which industry has passed beyond the primitive stages. Professor Jenks even goes so far as to say that up to a certain point one can almost measure the degree of industrial progress by the extent to which different industries have become organized into industrial combinations of some form or other.

THE FUTURE OF THE GOLD SUPPLY.

Dr. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, contributes an interesting paper on "The Future of the Gold Supply." He takes into account the rapid improvement in the methods of vein mining, especially through the introduction of power drills, more effective explosives, better hoisting systems, and more efficient methods of treating ores. Professor Shaler estimates that on the average, the cost of labor, it probably does not at present cost as much to win and treat a given amount of gold from underground mines as it did in 1850. Still the cheapening may be looked for by the application of electricity produced by water powers. Then, too, the natural improvements, particularly the cyanide process, operated to increase greatly the field that can profitably be exploited. Professor Shaler ventures the opinion that at anything like the present prices of gold, the yield from the underground mines is likely within twenty years to exceed five hundred millions per year, and to be maintained at this, or an even greater rate, for many decades. A far greater increase in the supply is to be looked for, however, from the alluvial deposits. The effect of the augmentation in the production of gold, such as there seems good reason to expect, will undoubtedly be an increase in prices. The resulting increase in the cost of mining gold would,

of course, tend to lessen the profits of such operations; and, at some point in the movement, a balance would be obtained which would check a further increment in the supply. Professor Shaler thinks, however, that much disturbance of values would be brought about before this automatic brake would operate. "All debts, though their face value would be unchanged, would be as effectively scaled down as though a despot had for his profit debased the coinage of the civilized world." Thus, the very results which were predicted by the gold-standard men in 1896 as sure to follow the adoption of free silver may for similar reasons be expected to follow a rapid increase in the volume of the world's gold currency.

M. Marillier writes on "Ernest Renan and the Soul of the Celt," Prof. Hugo Münsterberg concludes his survey of American democracy, Signor Cortesi contributes "A Political Survey of Francesco Crispi," and Prof. Dana Carleton Munro begins a series of articles on "Christian and Infidel in the Holy Land."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for November contains two articles upon the late Ameer of Afghanistan, one by Sir Lepel Griffin, the other by Colonel Hanna, which are noticed elsewhere.

MILITARY CRIME.

Maj. Arthur Griffiths writes on "Military Crime and Its Treatment." He mentions that such crime was most prevalent during the earlier part of the Boer war, and that that was owing to the lenient way in which it was treated. This lenient punishment was soon changed, and after a time offenders were sent home to convict and other prisons. The percentage of court-martial sentences for serious crimes diminishes steadily every year.

SHOOTING.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, M. P., writes on shooting, dealing with many sides of the sport. We quote the following paragraph:

"It may be fairly said that the better the shot, the less the cruelty; the worse the shot, the greater the cruelty; and, humanly speaking, no one ought to shoot until he can shoot well. The good shot—unless wickedly tempted by his proficiency to fire very long shots—kills far more often than he wounds; the bird flies into the center of the charge. The bad shot, on the other hand, wounds as often as, perhaps more often than, he kills, for he catches the bird with the outside pellets, he hits it behind and below, and not in a vital spot. Moreover, he is more likely to misjudge distances; or, on the off-chance of killing, to indulge in that gratuitous form of cruelty—the long shot. This comparison holds true, I verily believe, except when birds are coming at a terrific rate down wind; then, while the bad shot does not touch a feather, the good shot wounds a larger proportion than usual."

MAETERLINCK AND JUSTICE.

Maurice Maeterlinck, the Flemish mystic, writes an article of a dozen pages upon what he calls "The Mystery of Justice," the essence of which is that there is no providence, that there is no justice in the universe outside ourselves. It is not in things, but in us, that the justice of things resides. We ascribe to the universe,

to an unintelligible eternal principle, a part that we play ourselves. When we say that justice, Heaven, nature, or events are rising in revolt against us to punish or to avenge, it is in reality man who is using events to punish man. It is human nature that rises in revolt and human justice that avenges.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Mrs. Chapman writes on Madame de Sévigné. The editor, Mr. W. L. Courtney, examines Mr. Pinero's "Iris." Mrs. Hugh Bell reviews "Sir Richard Calmady" very eulogistically.

Mr. W. H. Mallock publishes the second installment of his "Religion and Science at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century." This month he deals with Father Maher's "Psychology," but his treatment, though very interesting, is not suitable for quotation.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

MR. ERNEST NEWMAN writes, in the November *Contemporary*, on "English Music and Musical Criticism." He thinks that English music-hall critics are a very poor lot, and he concludes his paper with a reflection that in the next ten years there may be a vigorous contemporary school of English music, hampered and impeded by a music-hall criticism fifty or sixty years behind the times.

There is a long article by Richard Heath on "Protestantism in France." Mr. Heath says that the broad fact is that the Protestant spirit has the confidence of the French people, while they are indifferent to Protestantism as an organized religion.

Mr. Fred. T. Jane protests against the prevalent sentiment that torpedo-boat destroyers must be made perfectly safe. He asserts that the danger has been exaggerated, and that "damn danger" is the right motto for a destroyer flotilla.

Mr. Patrick Geddes, in his bright and suggestive dissertation upon the Glasgow Exhibition, notes as a significant fact that France and Russia were the powers which contributed most to the success of the exhibition, while Germany and the United States did nothing at all. Mr. Geddes discourses *more suo* upon the political and social lessons which the exhibition is calculated to teach.

Capt. Elliott Cairnes writes on "The Future of Drill," "A Russian Publicist" on "The Austro-Russian Agreement," and Mr. J. H. Harley on "The New Social Democracy."

Dr. Albert Shaw contributes an article on President Roosevelt, dwelling especially on the new President's former public services and his attitude in relation to various problems in national politics.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for November is a capital number, with hardly a dull article in it, and with so many good ones that it is impossible to notice them as they deserve.

THE NEW HARBOR WORKS AT DOVER.

The deputy chairman of the Dover Harbor Board gives a very interesting account of the new harbor works, by which it is hoped to make Dover the great port of call for all the German and American liners, as well as many British lines. When the new works are

completed, the sea passage across the Channel will be reduced to less than an hour, so that only five and a half hours will separate the capitals of England and France. The Channel steamers will ere long be able to come up close to the railway platform, so that passengers can pass from pier to steamer as easily as they do at Calais. A first-class buffet for lunch and dinners on the arrival and departure of every ship will be provided. The harbor, when complete, will cost three and a half millions sterling (\$17,500,000), and the works are to be finished within six years.

CAN THE SEA BE FISHED OUT?

Mr. R. B. Marston answers this question in the affirmative. Every second in every month, in every day of the year, more fish are produced in the sea than the humanity combined could devour in the same time. Dr. Hjort has proved that there are great quantities of edible fish in the ocean depths where it was believed that no fish could live. A year ago it was thought possible that the young of cod, haddock, coal-fish, whiting could live out in the open sea, but Dr. Hjort has demolished this theory and proved that there are many million times more young fish in the sea than had any idea of. In his article he mentions two facts—one, that within the last year or two a countless army of octopuses has advanced along the northern coast of France, and has absolutely destroyed—for a time, at least—the crab and lobster fish. The other fact he mentions is that the annual haul of the North Sea in fish is estimated at eight million sterling (\$40,000,000), of which more than one-half is reaped by Englishmen.

THE FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS LAW.

Mr. Wilfranc Hubbard describes the law which has been brought about the great exodus of religious orders from France from the anti-clerical point of view. Here the majority of the religious orders are sworn enemies of the state, whose one idea was to destroy the republic. He regards the action of M. Waldeck-Rousseau as a justifiable measure of self-defense. He thinks that the Jesuits practically admit in their parting manifesto that they are flying, not so much from the tyranny of the government as from future subordination to the bishops of the Catholic Church. The fact that so many religious orders have applied for authorization to remain in France proves that it would not have been possible for many of those which are now scattered all over Europe to have acquiesced in the inevitable.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN having publicly announced that the proposal to reduce the representation of Ireland is to be adjourned until the session before the next general election, it is hardly necessary to say that the article which Prof. A. V. Dicey contributes to the *National Review* for November under the title of "Due Representation of England." He suggests that instead of giving England the 35 members to which it is entitled in a directly proportional system of representation, the English members should be left unchanged and those of Ireland reduced from 108 to 68; of Scotland from 72 to 68; and of Wales, from 30 to 23. This would reduce the number of the members of the House of Commons by 46.

FURTHER LESSONS FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Sir Charles Warren continues his essay under this title. He declares that the army is shackled with red tape, and that the present system, by which no responsibility is fixed beforehand, and the treasury is allowed to refuse the money demanded by the war office, makes for failure, defeat, and disaster. He then goes on to discuss the use of artillery fire in modern war and the question of frontal attacks, gives a plan of Spion Kop, and discusses the lessons of that fatal fight, ending up by declaring that Lord Wolseley's dictum in the "Soldier's Pocket-Book"—that an officer in command who abandons his post as long as one-third of his garrison remains effective should be shot—should be given out as an order.

A NATIONAL INSURANCE AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS SCHEME.

Mr. J. C. Haig suggests that instead of the state undertaking to provide old-age pensions for everybody, endeavors should be made to induce everybody to pay 1s. 6d. (37½ cents) a week from the time that they are twenty years of age, in return for which they could secure a life insurance policy of £120 (\$600), payable at death, or £280 (\$1,400) at the age of fifty-one; or, if they wished to take it in cash, an old-age pension of 6s. (\$1.50) a week for the rest of their lives. If the insurer began at thirty, he would pay 1s. 7d. (39 cents) a week and draw his pension at the age of sixty; or, if he paid 1s. 8½d. (42 cents) a week when he was forty, he would draw a pension of 7s. 9d. (\$1.93) a week at the age of sixty-five.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes a brief, amusing article entitled "Did Shakespeare Write Bacon?" Mr. A. Maurice Low descants upon the virtues of President Roosevelt. The author of "An Absent-minded War" sets forth the advantages of the canteen and mess society, by which a canteen would always be run on co-operative principles. Mr. G. C. S. Street solemnly admonishes those recreant Jews who wish to pass themselves off as Gentiles; and Mr. Cripps explains how he would reform the House of Commons.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for November opens with a translation of a little book by the late Ameer of Afghanistan on Jihad, which is followed by a very good article by Mr. Haldane on "Education in Great Britain and Germany." These papers are noticed elsewhere.

IRELAND AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

An anonymous writer who signs himself "Stat Nominis Umbra" passes in review the Irish policy of the present British Government, and condemns it almost lock, stock, and barrel. The writer declares in substance that the government has aggravated all the evils which it ought to have removed, and he is almost as dissatisfied with the policy of the government in relation to university education and local government. His net conclusion is that the condition of Ireland is in some respects worse than it was even in the time of Parnell, and distinctly worse than it was in 1895. The mainstays of England's authority have been probably fatally weakened, and all that is best in Irish opinion has fallen away from the government.

THE GOOD SIDE OF TAMMANY HALL.

Mr. Sydney Brooks, in a review of Gustavus Myers' history of Tammany Hall, explains how it is that Tammany Hall has been able to hold its own in New York. He says that the secret of its internal efficiency is to be found in discipline and in its individual accountability. But its outside popularity is due to the fact that it is a club, a church, a center of charity and beneficence. Tammany is good to the poor. It takes hold of the newly arrived immigrant, watches over him, sometimes pays his rent or his doctor's bills, gives him a start in trade, and makes him feel that he has a chance in life. If he is "hard up," Tammany will advance him money. If he is in difficulties with the police, Tammany will pull him through. If he is out of work, Tammany will find a job for him. Small wonder that to thousands and thousands Tammany is a sort of infinitely multiplied Santa Claus.

THE PROSPECTS OF SOCIALISM IN ITALY.

Signor L. Villari has a long but not very luminous paper upon "Wealth, Poverty, and Socialism in Italy." He admits that the Socialists have a very good *prima facie* case to show that there is urgent need for reform in the general corruption and illicit government pressure which finds favor with the governing party. But he doubts whether the peasants really understand Socialistic theories, or sympathize with them, excepting so far as they use them against the landlords. The Socialists have made great progress in the large towns, but he thinks that they stray from the right path in demanding greater powers from the government and in the development of class hatred. The Socialist party in Italy is become a purely parliamentary and political faction. It is being run by opportunism and demoralized more or less by an unholy alliance with the Clericals. Socialism, in spite of its great numerical increase, is already showing signs of weakness.

THE MODERN THOROUGHbred.

There is a long and copiously illustrated article by Mr. T. A. Cook on "The Past and Future of the Modern Thoroughbred." The pictures are interesting, especially the last two, which bring into sharp relief the contrast between the way in which a race is painted by painters and the way in which it is photographed by an instantaneous camera. Among the many photographs with which the article is illustrated are those of Persimmon, Ladas, Bend Or, and Lord Roberts' famous white Arab. Mr. Cook is rather despondent as to the present condition of the British thoroughbred stock, which he attributes, apparently, to the extent to which betting has spoiled the turf, and partly to the need for recruiting the exhausted stock by thoroughbreds reared in Australia and New Zealand. As the result of the present system, or no system, Mr. Cook thinks that while England may have the best racers in the world, it is doubtful whether she has still the best hacks, the best cavalry horses, the best coach horses, and the best hunters.

WANTED—DEPUTY MOTHERS.

Mr. Edward H. Cooper, in an article entitled "The Nurseries of the Twentieth Century," suggests that the evolution of modern society renders it necessary to create another provision—that of the deputy mother, the guardian with plenary powers, the mother's help enlarged and glorified into a lady with authority over

governesses, nurses, and dressmakers, with power to refuse the requests of aunts and to send the princess' carriage empty away. This proposal applies only to the cases of intellectually or socially busy women who can afford to pay the salary required by a refined lady, with experience, resolute will, patience, and tact.

MAXIME GORKI.

Mr. R. Nisbet Bain gives an interesting account of the Russian author who chose the name of Maxime Gorki, which is the Russian for Maximus Bitter. It is only eight years ago since Gorki offered his first story, "Makar Chudra," to a newspaper in Tiflis, but in the eight years that have since elapsed he has made his name a household word in Russia, and more criticisms have been devoted to him than to any other Russian writer, except Tolstoy. He is only thirty-three years of age, was born in Nishni Novgorod, lost his father and mother before he was nine years old, and set out to make his way in the world at a very early age. He wandered all over Russia, undergoing such privations and sufferings that on one occasion he tried to commit suicide. At last, after herding with rogues and vagabonds and tramps both in Europe and in Asia, he discovered his vocation, and gained recognition throughout Russia as a short-story writer, who is the prose-poet of the pariah and the vagabond. He is a kind of Russian Rudyard Kipling of the outcast. Mr. Bain attributes the bitter note and Nietzscheanism of his writings to his dire experiences in his early youth. He says: "Maxime Gorki emerged from ten years of horrible misery with the irritation of rage and resentment biting deeply into his soul, and the conviction that in this world, at any rate, might is always right and weakness always contemptible." Mr. Bain follows up his article with a translation of Gorki's first story.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

A VERY instructive discussion of past and possible exploration of the South Pole is started in the *Quarterly* for October. The contrast between the North and South poles is thus concisely stated:

"At the South Pole, then, there is a continent completely cut off from the more northerly land masses by an ocean in which the soundings indicate that the shallowest water exceeds two geographical miles in depth. At the North Pole there is a deep sea almost completely cut off from the great oceans by a ring of continental land, the Arctic Sea being separated from the Pacific by a submarine barrier on which the depths are less than 100 fathoms, and from the Atlantic by a similar submarine barrier on which the depths are less than 400 fathoms."

Toward the close of the article, the Russian admiral Makaroff is cited as saying that both expeditions are half a century behind the times, and as urging the use of great ice-breakers like the *Ermark* in polar research. The reviewer suggests that the Czar might send the *Ermark* to the Antarctic seas next season.

WILL NOVELS LAST?

A paper on Charlotte Mary Yonge touching on her prospects of literary immortality asks "whether the novel is destined to be a permanent form of literature."

"As we know it, it has hardly been in existence long enough for us to say how this will be. At present, the indications are rather unfavorable. The novelists of the

eighteenth century are, we suspect, a good deal more talked about than read. Scott still holds his own with young people of the educated classes, and publishers seem to find it worth while to bring out new editions of him; yet somehow, if one finds any one reading one of the Waverley novels, it is usually in one of the older editions. The romance may stay; but the manners of one generation so soon become obsolete to its successors that the novel of manners quickly becomes difficult reading. Those will probably last longest which are based on the broadest and healthiest views of human nature, rather than on studies of its more morbid conditions or strained points of casuistry."

THE GREATEST OF WELSH POETS.

"A Welsh poet of 'Chaucer's day' is Dafydd ap Gwilym, whom George Borrow pronounced to be 'one of the some half-dozen really great poets,' and whom the reviewer describes as the first and greatest of the Welsh bards of the Renaissance. With all his amorous verse, says the writer, 'Nature, after all, was his real mistress. It was her moods and caprices that above all things he loved to study, and her voice it was that ever held him in instant and inevitable spell. Herein, indeed, lies Dafydd's distinction, standing as he does well-nigh without kinsman among all the poets of the Middle Ages in the freshness, the freedom, the wild and frolicsome delight of his intercourse with nature.'"

IS SCOTLAND DOOMED?

An article on the origin of modern Scotland ends with this blending of fact and forecast:

"In the opening year of the twentieth century Scotland appears, from the census returns and the success of an exhibition which has an assured 'surplus' as large as her entire revenue at the time of the Union, more energetic, prosperous, and hospitable to strangers within her gates than ever before in her history. But the threatened exhaustion of the Scottish coal fields hangs like a dark shadow over the future; and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the latest and most generous of Scottish millionaires, has prophesied that the 'old country' is destined to become the playground of the Anglo-Saxon race."

A BLACK LOOK-OUT FOR HUNGARY.

The national conflict in Austria-Hungary leads the reviewer to advise the nations of Austria, and above all the Germans, to remember that they are Austrians first, and their Fatherland a living necessity. Hungarians are pictured as "storming along" on the road to absolute independence. That is their goal; but, says the reviewer, it will lead to "the utter annihilation of Hungary."

"The day of Hungary's independence will be the day of revolution for the nations subjugated by her: from that day will date the beginning of her downfall."

A most instructive map shows the distribution of peoples and languages in Austria and in Hungary.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

AN article in the *Edinburgh* for October on "The Macedonian Problem and Its Factors" deals with the complex question of the future of that country. The only power that gains by the internal disunion of Macedonia and the jealousy of Russia and Austria is Turkey. The Greek propaganda in Macedonia is carried on mainly by means of education.

Their schools flourish everywhere. The Greeks have therefore an intellectual superiority, and they hold in their hands the greater part of the commerce and industry of the country. The Bulgarian agitators prefer terrorism as an instrument. The rivalry between Greeks and Bulgarians is, however, only one element in Macedonia's disunion.

"The struggle between Greek and Bulgarian in the middle zone of Macedonia finds its counterpart in a similar struggle between Bulgarian and Servian in the north, and between Servian and Albanian in the northwest, while still farther to the west the latter maintains an equally lively feud with the Montenegrins. How this war of races will end it would be hazardous to prophesy. They all aspire to supremacy, and they all, each according to their means and lights, work keenly for the acquisition of proselytes."

CONSUMPTION AND ITS CURE.

"The Fight Against Consumption" is chiefly devoted to insistence upon the fact that dirt, bad air, and insanitary buildings are the chief cause of consumption, which is therefore easily preventable. We quote the following paragraph:

"Much of the prevailing ill-health of towns depends

on the presence of an immense number of particles of dust, both organic and inorganic, in the air breathed. At Montsouris Observatory the number of microbes in a cubic meter was found to be 75; in the Rue de Rivoli, 750; in rooms, about eight times, and in hospitals, twelve times, as many as in the open air. The curves of mortality in different places correspond to a great extent with those for the number of microbes. One gram of dust from rooms contained 2,100,000 germs. Experiments in London showed very large increases whenever the dust of a room or hospital was stirred, and the number falling on one square foot per minute in the Natural History Museum was raised on Whitmondway from 196 to 1,662. In a railway carriage containing four persons, with a window partly open, there fell the enormous number of 3,120 per minute. In a full third-class carriage, with windows closed, as they generally are in winter, this figure would be greatly exceeded."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Courthope's "Life in Poetry and Law in Taste" is the subject of another article. There is an article upon "Russian Music," one on "The Scandinavian Novel," and another on "The Glasgow School of Painting."

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the first number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October, M. de Noyer passes in review the powers of the President of the United States. He contrasts the rapidity with which Mr. Roosevelt succeeded, in accordance with the Constitution, to the Presidential chair with the long delays of the Presidential election in ordinary conditions.

M. de Noyer goes on to describe one of the occupants of the White House in the actual exercise of his functions, and he brings out some interesting differences from the ordinary procedure in France. The most striking difference is that there is no prime minister in the United States, that office being practically discharged by the President of the republic.

M. de Noyer notes that as a rule those Presidents who have obtained a second term of office have been those of the strongest personality, who used their powers most energetically, and he comes to the conclusion that the American people, fascinated though they may be with their liberty, nevertheless love to feel the hand which governs them.

THE COLONISTS OF ALGERIA.

M. Rouire, after a description of what he considers to be the great mistakes of French official colonization in Algeria, propounds a scheme of his own. France, he says, must first of all definitely abandon the official system. Parliament has already begun the work of abandonment by cutting down the grants from \$4,400,000 in 1878 to \$1,800,000 in 1897. M. Rouire would boldly suppress this budget altogether, and he advises a system of sales of land which brings colonists who stay in preference to the type of concession which brings colonists who only come to buy and then go home to France secure of having made a good investment. The system was actually enforced from 1860 to 1871, when it was abolished by Admiral de Gueydon, who wished to plant

colonists in a hurry on the territories which had just been seized from the natives. Subsequent attempts to reintroduce the system of government sales have met with much opposition.

ENGLISH CARICATURISTS.

M. Filon's interesting article on English caricaturists is continued with a paper on the political caricatures dealing with the French Revolution, Napoleon, George III., Fox, and Pitt. M. Filon evidently prefers the broad pencils of Sayers, Rowlandson, and Gilray to the cartoons of "Ape" in *Vantty Fair* some eighty years later. "Ape," he complains, makes Disraeli look like a provincial street hawker, and his John Bright is a Yorkshire farmer; but Sayers and his contemporary caricaturists put the whole character of the man in every design.

In the second October number there is an appreciative review of Mr. Booker T. Washington's autobiography from the pen of Th. Bentzon (Madame Blanc).

REVUE DE PARIS.

IN the *Revue de Paris* there is an article dealing with the curious and complex personality of the late Prince Henri of Orleans, who, though one of England's bitterest enemies, was born, and in a great measure brought up, on the banks of the Thames. The prince's premature death has certainly deprived France of a man who might have become, much as did his great-grandfather, Louis Philippe, in due course King of the French. He was brilliant, brave, and unscrupulous, popular with the Republicans as well as with his cousin's party, and connected by blood with many reigning royal families, including those of England, of Denmark, of Portugal, of Italy, and of Spain. Prince Henri, who was a great traveler, died at Saigon. It was his dream to see France become a really great colonial nation; and probably his intense dislike to the

British empire and to the British was due to the fact that wherever he went he found the English flag securely planted.

VICTOR HUGO ON TASTE.

The place of honor in the *Revue* is given to a long disquisition on what may be called the art of taste, written by Victor Hugo during the last years of his life. From a literary—but only from a literary—point of view are these pages interesting. Hugo winds up a curious essay with the observation, surely often disproved, that genius and taste are closely allied.

AN OLD RUSSIAN RELIGION.

M. Strannik contributes an account of the historic Russian sect known as the Doukhobors, who flourished in the eighteenth century, and who held almost exactly the same tenets as seem to hold Count Tolstoy. Their catechism was short and clear. "In what cross do you believe?" "In voluntary poverty." "In what consists your church?" "In union in faith; in love without hypocrisy; in the teaching of true merit; and in respect for the holy mysteries." "Have you any chapels?" "Our bodies are the temples of God; our souls are made in the image of God." "Have you a sacrifice?" "Our prayers are a sacrifice ever ascending to God." The Doukhobors consider themselves descended, apparently lineally, from Ananias, Azarias, and Misael, who refused to recognize Nebuchadnezzar. At first the sect seems to have been allowed to flourish under the protection of the government; in fact, in 1818, Alexander I. paid a formal visit to their little colony, which consisted of nine villages, and which was, according to contemporary accounts, admirably managed, the Doukhobors being honest, charitable, and of exceptionally good morality. Members of the sect, like Tolstoy, had a peculiar horror of war, and always refused to fight; accordingly, in 1829, Nicholas I. made up his mind to put an end to them, and he exiled a great number, while others emigrated to Turkey. A certain number, however, settled down in the Caucasus, where they were left in peace. During the last thirteen years they have again been persecuted and driven into exile, principally, again, because the men absolutely refused to join the army. The English and American Quakers, acting in concert with Count Tolstoy, have arranged with a certain number of Doukhobors to leave the country and settle in Cyprus. Others have migrated to Canada.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

Baron Anthouard, who was the first secretary of the French legation at Peking, has a right to be listened to with respect; he has lived three years in China, and believes that China, in spite of her senility, is slowly rousing herself with a great effort to get rid of the foreigners. He says it is quite a mistake to regard China as a barbarous country; on the contrary, large sections of her population are highly civilized. He would like to see France play a careful and judicious rôle, acting as independently as possible from the other powers.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* is gradually obtaining a foremost place among the French reviews, owing to its determination to cater to the general rather than to the exclusively literary and political public.

Of almost painful interest to the French public at

large, and for the matter of that to readers of other nations, is Dr. Tabary's striking paper entitled "Tuberculosis: The New Social Danger." Consumption, formerly considered a peculiarly British danger, now carries off, among the nations, a larger proportion of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, the deaths due to tuberculosis amounting in France, to 150,000 every year. Whereas certain diseases, notably the plague and leprosy, have to all intents and purposes disappeared, consumption is increasing rapidly. A brief but instructive account of many so-called cures which have been tried during the last hundred years forms not the least valuable portion of the article.

Dr. Tabary devotes some space to the open-air cure; he seems to have been completely converted to this method of combating consumption by having seen the results, and even the cures, brought about by a more or less long sojourn in one of the many open-air sanatoria which are now to be found all over the Continent. He points out that in Germany alone the prevalence of sanatoria, including the state hospitals of the kind founded for the benefit of the very poor, has immensely reduced the yearly mortality from consumption, and in this connection he gives some figures dealing with the sanatorium of Dannenfelds, where out of 100 patients—all workmen—treated between the months of September, 1893, and March, 1899, 21 were entirely cured, 16 were sufficiently cured to be able to go back to work, 12 have become half-timers, 15 left before the end of the treatment, 25 became neither better nor worse, 4 died, 3 are still under treatment, and 4, after having been discharged as cured, were compelled to renew the treatment. France is a long way behind Germany.

GIANTS AND DWARFS.

M. Caye, apparently inspired by the eccentric individual who left the town of Rouen a sum of over \$500,000, in order that there might be given each year a prize of 100,000 francs (\$20,000) to "a pair of married giants, in order to assist the regeneration of the human race," contributes an amusing article concerning giants and dwarfs. He lays down certain general principles—notably, that from the point of view of height the smallest peoples are the Eskimos, the Lapps, the Negritos, and the Akkas of mid-Africa. North America, England, Prussia, Sweden, Poland, Manchuria, and China count among their peoples the tallest members of the human race; very tall men and women are also to be found among the Patagonians. On more than one occasion there have been rumors that skeletons far surpassing the usual height of modern man have been discovered amid prehistoric remains, but these stories are not substantiated.

M. Caye, however, admits that the world has seen many real giants, quite a number of these having attained the extraordinary height of twelve feet. Such a giant was Maximilian Miller, who flourished in the seventeenth century; then there is a legend concerning a native of Rouen who certainly would have been eligible for the town prize, for he measured over ten feet; and in the Munich Museum is the skeleton of a man who must have measured eleven feet. More recently—in fact, some twenty years ago—Paris was visited by a Chinaman named Chang who was just seven feet tall; while thirteen years ago an even taller Austrian also excited much interest among the Parisians. The tallest modern giantess was considerably over eight feet, but she died young. Somewhat shorter is a pretty Swiss

girl, Catherine Brockner, who is rather over seven feet.

Curiously enough, the parents of giants are generally of a normal size, and it is quite usual for a giant to have a number of brothers and sisters who are of normal height. What is stranger still is that the children of a giant and giantess are generally both small and delicate, and oftener than not there is no issue of such a marriage. Frederick the Great formed a regiment of giants, no man being less than seven feet in height, and then compelled a certain number of them to wed giantesses, but the results were not as satisfactory as he had hoped.

Nowadays a dwarf is comparatively rarely seen; but in the Middle Ages children were artificially stunted, for every court had its corps of dwarfs. In 1556, a Roman cardinal offered his friends a banquet, and on each guest—thirty-four in number—waited a dwarf. Not till Louis XIV.'s reign did "the King's dwarf" disappear from the French court never to return. In Russia, dwarfs were at one time held in high honor, and the sister of Peter I. gave a great *fête* in honor of the empire's "little people." Sixty accepted her invitation, and they arrived at her palace in fifteen miniature carriages, each drawn by six tiny ponies.

Of modern dwarfs, the most noted, General Tom Thumb and his wife, are said to have earned over five hundred thousand dollars by showing themselves to a curious public. Paulina Murstas, who only measured five inches when she was born, and who at the age of seven was only a foot high, is mentioned; and a certain Russian dwarf, who, though only three feet tall, has an important post in the Russian civil service, and is married to a lady dwarf. A Moscow doctor, some ten years ago, was able to make a close study of a dwarf family. The father and mother were of normal size, but of their nine children eight were dwarfs; they all stopped growing at the age of four.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The place of honor in the second October number is given to a touching and vivid account by that veteran, the late Jules Simon, of the eventful Fourth of September, which saw the outbreak of the Commune. The historical student will find in it much that is worth noting.

M. Jadot contributes a long account of the relations between England and Germany, pointing out that the German Emperor has now become the British empire's very good friend, though he is incessantly taking advantage of England's complications to score for Germany's benefit.

In another article, M. Suni turns into ridicule the present microbe craze, declaring that those who live in fear of microbes must give up eating and drinking, coughing and sneezing; they must shave their heads,

give up sweeping and dusting, and only meet their neighbors in an atmosphere of antiseptics! Every doctor interested in the question has a different theory concerning the microbes of different diseases. M. Suni admits that microbes exist, but he considers that the twentieth century will see "the microbe theory" making way for some newer idea or discovery.

LA REVUE.

AN anonymous writer contributes to *La Revue* for October a scathing indictment against the present social and economic condition of France. Frenchmen, he says, must learn that literature and art are not all-important, nor even sufficiently important to absorb most of the best intellect of any country. No nation can maintain its greatness without maintaining its wealth. France has got into deep economic ruts of conservatism. The writer divides the causes for this into moral and material. The moral causes are lack of scientific spirit and lack of initiative, with its consequences—a taste for cut-and-dried government appointments rather than for fresh enterprises. The material causes are the competition of new countries, the poorness of France's coal supplies, her heavy weight of debt, and the tendency of her population to physical degeneration and consequent lack of energy. Under the First Empire, France underwent a "reversed selection," the fit being weeded out and killed in Napoleon's wars, so that only the more or less unfit were left to carry on the race, with consequences that might have been foreseen.

JAPANESE WOMEN, BY A JAPANESE.

M. Hitonmi contributes a pen portrait of the Japanese woman. Her chief vice seems to be that instead of holding herself erect she perpetually stoops forward. If she did not do so she would be thought "stuck up." A little frivolous as a girl, she is a most faithful wife and devoted mother. In the larger sphere of life which is now opening to her, she excels as a teacher. One modern Japanese woman was a talented novelist, and many are becoming artists. Women professors of the art of arranging flowers and preparing tea are daily getting more and more pupils. Japanese women also make excellent heads of offices or companies. In telephone and post offices, chiefly women are employed; and they are first-rate bookkeepers.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Simond discusses the rapid development of the newspaper press in the Argentine. Dr. Romme has a wonderful article on modern surgery. Two beautiful illustrated papers treat of children in French modern paintings.



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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Bos- ton.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	NAR.	North American Review, N.Y.
AJS.	American Journal of Soci- ology, Chicago.	Ev.	Everybody's Magazine, N. Y.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AJT.	American Journal of The- ology, Chicago.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Roma.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Frl.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, Lon- don.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Fran- cisco.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Gunt.	Gunt's Magazine, N. Y.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Annals.	Annals of the American Acad- emy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bul- letin, N. Y.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N.Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	HumN.	Humilitic Review, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Int.	International, Chicago.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
AD.	Art and Decoration, N. Y.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, North- field, Minn.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	IntM.	International Monthly, Bur- lington, Vt.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N.Y.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Art.	Artist, London.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Ser- vice Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Char- lotte, N. C.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Econ- omics, Boston.
Bud.	Badminton, London.	JunM.	Junior Munsey, N. Y.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chi- cago.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Firenze.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Spring- field, Mass.	Refs.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	Krin.	Kringsjaa, Christiania.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BibS.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Mel- bourne.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lau- sanne.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edin- burgh.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettys- burg, Pa.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlemen- taire, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, Lon- don.	RSoc.	Revue Socialistic, Paris.
CasM.	Cassell's Magazine, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edin- burgh.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N.Y.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Wash- ington.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, Lon- don.	Mod.	Modern Culture, Cleveland, O.	SocS.	Social Service, N. Y.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	MonR.	Monthly Review, N. Y.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, Lon- don.
Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NatGM.	National Geographic Maga- zine, Washington, D. C.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Maga- zine, N. Y.
Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
Ed.	Education, Boston.	NatR.	National Review, London.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
				YW.	Young Woman, London.





SOMEHOW I think you will read this letter, because it concerns your boys and girls, or the boys and girls in whom you are interested.

Do you like to see them well fed, well bred, and well read?

Oh, yes, we all do. And in particular we look carefully to the first two conditions, but how about the third—the “well-read” point? Is not the moral and mental state of as much importance for all of us, young or old, as the meals or the manners? To wise feeding, high breeding, we *must* add right reading. We are too apt to flatter ourselves that we have done our full duty when we have sent the youngsters off to a well-

**Good Schooling
Calls for Good
Reading.**

recommended school. But we cannot shift all our responsibilities upon the teachers. If you are a reasonable, well-balanced, common-sense soul, I'm sure you will agree that too few of us sufficiently realize the need of the growing brain for wholesome reading that is a pleasure and not a task.

And do you know that this reading is to be found in its highest perfection between the covers of *St. NICHOLAS*? Now, wait a minute. I am not writing to parents or others who already subscribe to that magazine. If you *are* a subscriber, stop reading this letter, please, for it isn't meant

for you, and you wouldn't read other people's letters, would you?

But to you who are not yet subscribers, again I wish to remark—and my language is plain—that for young folks the most wholesome, entertaining, and instructive reading to be found anywhere is found in the pages of *St. NICHOLAS*.

The editor, Mary Mapes Dodge, and her staff of energetic assistants have made and still make it their life-work to gather the very best fruit of the best available talent in the world-wide field of literature and art. And they have lived and worked right up to this ideal too—but more of that later. First let me quote the opinions of a few well-known writers whose very names stand for wisdom and integrity.

The poet Whittier said: “*St. NICHOLAS* is the best child's periodical in the world.”

The Hon. John Hay, our distinguished Secretary of State, said: “I do not know any publication where a bright-minded child can get so much profit, without the possibility of harm, as in its fascinating pages.”

Thomas Bailey Aldrich said: “I never pick up a copy of *St. NICHOLAS* without a feeling of pity for my boyhood, which had no such wholesome and delightful magazine.”

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George W. Cable said: "Nothing that has ever come into my household of children has been in equal degree the stimulus to their artistic and literary tastes."

Indeed, scores of noted persons and papers, grave and gay, from Lord Tennyson to the London "Times" and the London "Punch," and from Oliver Wendell Holmes to the unanimous voice of the American press, have given ST. NICHOLAS

honest and unqualified praise. And as the best corroboration of all this I may mention a shock-headed, freckle-faced boy I know, who looked up from reading a prospectus of the magazine, and said: "I say, Auntie, you know all these highfalutin things the big bugs say about St. NICHOLAS? Well, by Jiminy! they're all true."

And perhaps you do not know that ST. NICHOLAS has stood the test of nearly thirty years, and has held its place against all competitors. Indeed, it has calmly absorbed other young people's magazines, and now occupies the field alone, a fine example of the survival of the fittest.

From the start the magazine has included memorable work from the very best authors of the day. Veteran readers, now perhaps forty years old, will remember when Louisa M. Alcott wrote serial stories for ST. NICHOLAS. Others, in their thirties, were perhaps introduced to the magazine while J. T. Trowbridge's stories, or those of Mayne Reid and of Frank R. Stockton, held prominent place there. Still others, later on, read "Donald and Dorothy" when it was running serially, or "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which also was written especially for this magazine.

Later newcomers met Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer Abroad," Thomas Nelson Page's "Two Little Confederates," or Rudyard Kipling's now world-famous "Jungle Stories."

Well, the list simply includes the best-known names of two hemispheres, and runs, chronologically, from Tennyson, Thomas Hughes, and Mayne Reid, to Lewis Carroll, Stevenson, and Kipling,

in England; and, in America, from Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, John G. Whittier, "H. H.," to Bret Harte, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Frank R. Stockton, Frances Hodgson Burnett, W. D. Howells, and Theodore Roosevelt.

To be sure, Mr. Roosevelt was not President of the United States when, with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, he wrote "Hero Tales from American History" for ST. NICHOLAS; but he was Theodore Roosevelt. And, moreover, he was Governor of the great State of New York when, only two years ago, he wrote his straightforward, inspiring ST. NICHOLAS paper, "What We May Expect of the American Boy."

And, by the way, I have sufficient gift of prophesy to assert that some future President of the United States—yes, and several members of his (or her!) Cabinet—are just now enthusiastic readers of ST. NICHOLAS—to say nothing of several defeated candidates!

And you needn't think, dear fathers, mothers, and others, that to reach the high standard of excellence which the editors set for themselves is an easy task. "Fur frummit!" as the immortal Somebody said. But ST. NICHOLAS, by determined effort, has succeeded in providing reading that pleases and pleasure that instructs.

The geographical range of its stories of travel and adventure is limited only by the limits of the known world; the scientific range of its instructive articles is limited—and sharply, too—by the comprehension of the healthy, normal, inquisitive young mind; the humor of its funny stories, jingles and pictures, and the beauty and interest of its art work are unlimited.

Furthermore, I must not forget to tell you about its departments. One of the most popular of all these has been that of "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," which, conducted by the editor herself, for more than two years gave to the readers ST. NICHOLAS valuable and interesting information and inspiring glimpses of

President Roosevelt to the American Boy.

The Range of the Magazine.

Departments.

giving information and life.

But ST. NICHOLAS now gives much more space than formerly to departments, and as the magazine is the very incarnation of youth and fresh air, the introduction of the new department "Nature and Science" was an especially happy one. Mr. Edward F. Bigelow has it in charge, and as it is his custom to take parties of young people out into the woods to study nature from the life, of course he is the right man in the right place.

As to the other department, the "St. Nicholas League," it is an organization of readers who compete monthly for prizes in drawing, photography, and literary composition. Look at the work of the League boys and girls in any number of ST. NICHOLAS, and you will be amazed. Artists themselves appreciate the remarkable promise of the boys' and girls' drawings. Howard Pyle offered a free scholarship to the boy who sent the picture that won a recent League prize.

And now, for the coming volume, the editors announce a new departure, nothing more nor less than to print "serial stories," each complete in number, as they might say in ould Ireland. The busy school-children of to-day get tired of the exasperating "to be continued" from month to month, and so ST. NICHOLAS is going to print in every or nearly every number a long story which, if published serially, would have to run through several issues. And this without raising the price of the magazine or lessening the variety of contents in the volume.

I have said hardly a word about the pictures, but if you will persuade some good-natured newsstand to lend or sell you a copy of the magazine,

you will see the worth of the pictures at a glance. They are illustrations that illustrate; and please observe the names of the well-known artists.

Now, dear fathers and mothers, why have I written you this long and delightful letter?

Why, just to place before you fairly and squarely the advantages of giving the ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE to your children, or to the children in whom you are interested. It costs but \$3 a year; that is less than a cent a day, and less than the price of your morning paper.

Don't you think you owe a cent's worth of happiness each day to the children?

If you feel that you can't afford such extravagance, then you are not the one I am writing to, and I trust you may soon see brighter days; for, in plain truth, I pity any American boy or girl who has to grow up without the vital help and comradeship of this magazine.

And you "others,"—uncles and aunts and grandmothers,—who worry and think and wonder what to give the children for Christmas, just try a year's subscription to ST. NICHOLAS. You will be at least twelve times rewarded if you watch their faces as they get it each month through the year.


Yours—and theirs—sincerely,

CAROLYN WELLS.


P.S. Being a woman, I claim my postscript right to add this hint: I do believe that if you don't quite like to borrow your neighbor's copy of ST. NICHOLAS, and will send a post-card to the Century Company, 33 East 17th Street, New York, with a request for a sample copy, they would send it to you gratis and at once.

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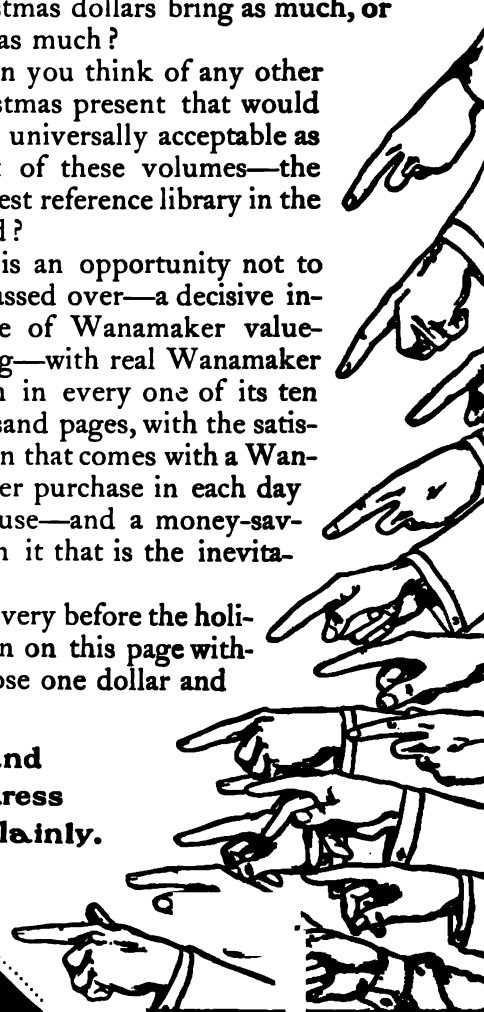
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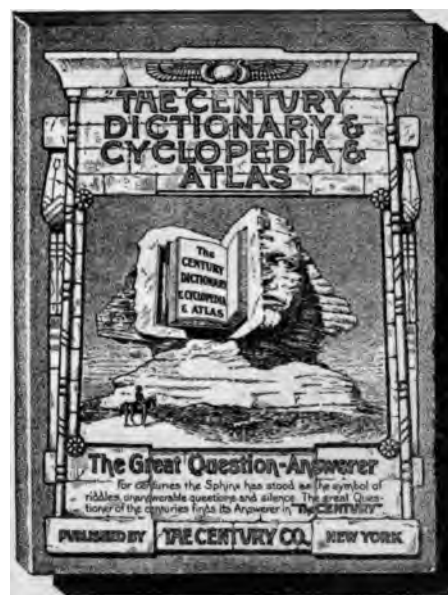
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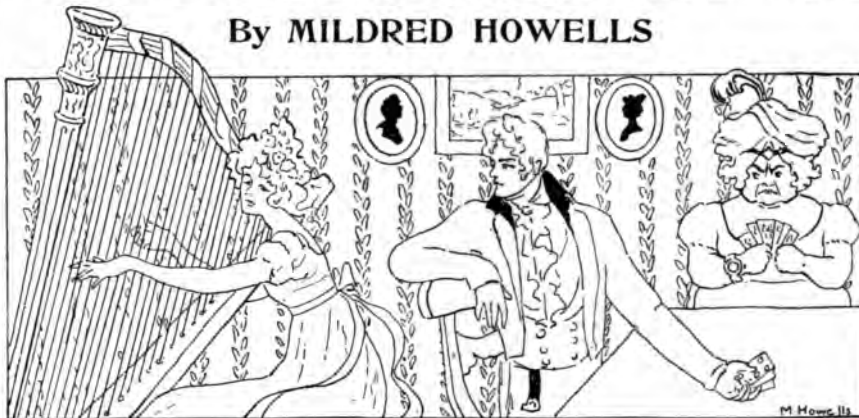
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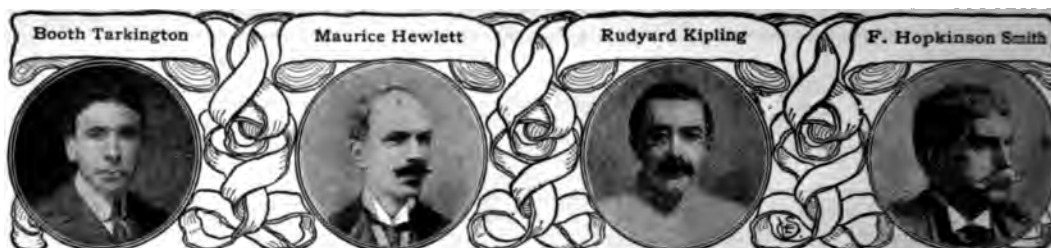
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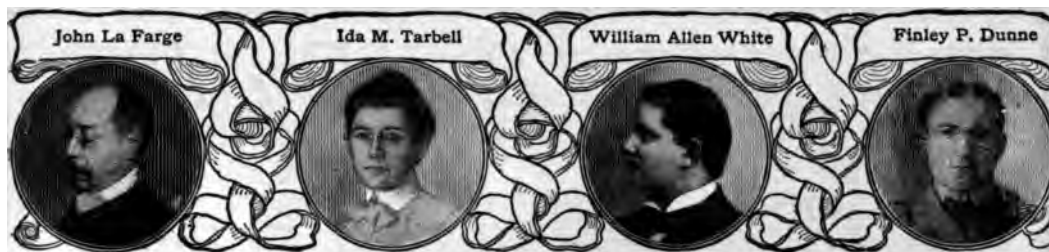
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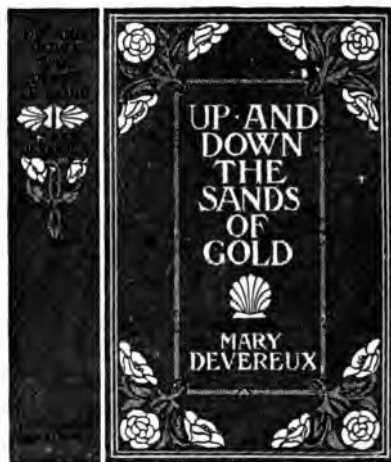
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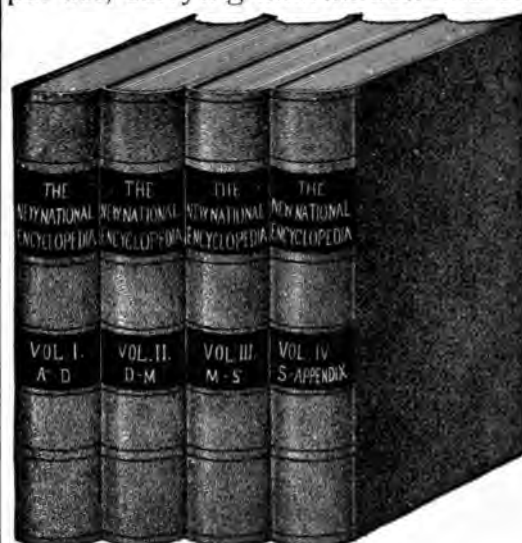
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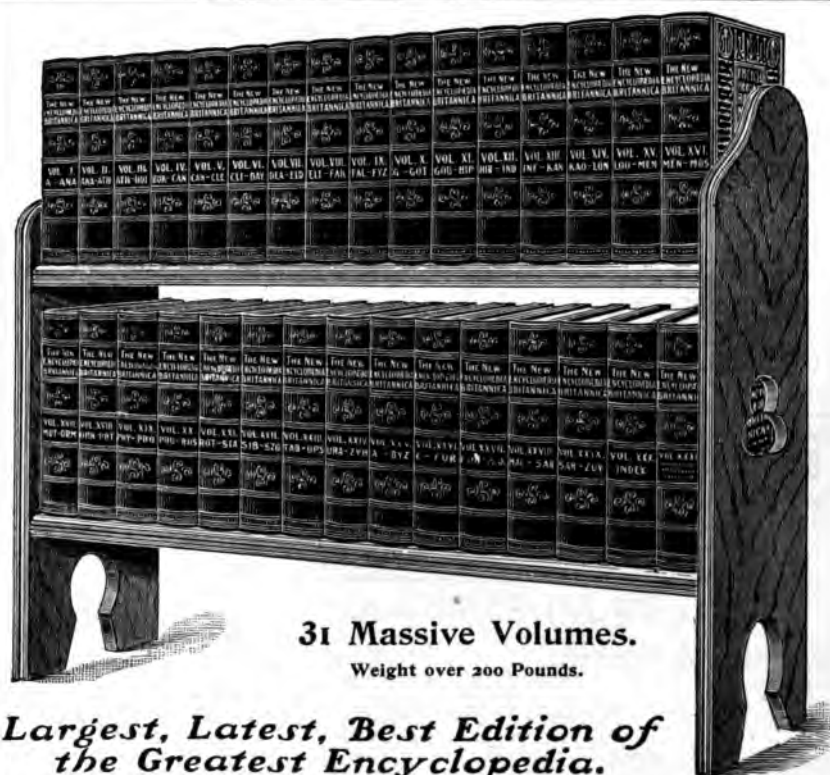
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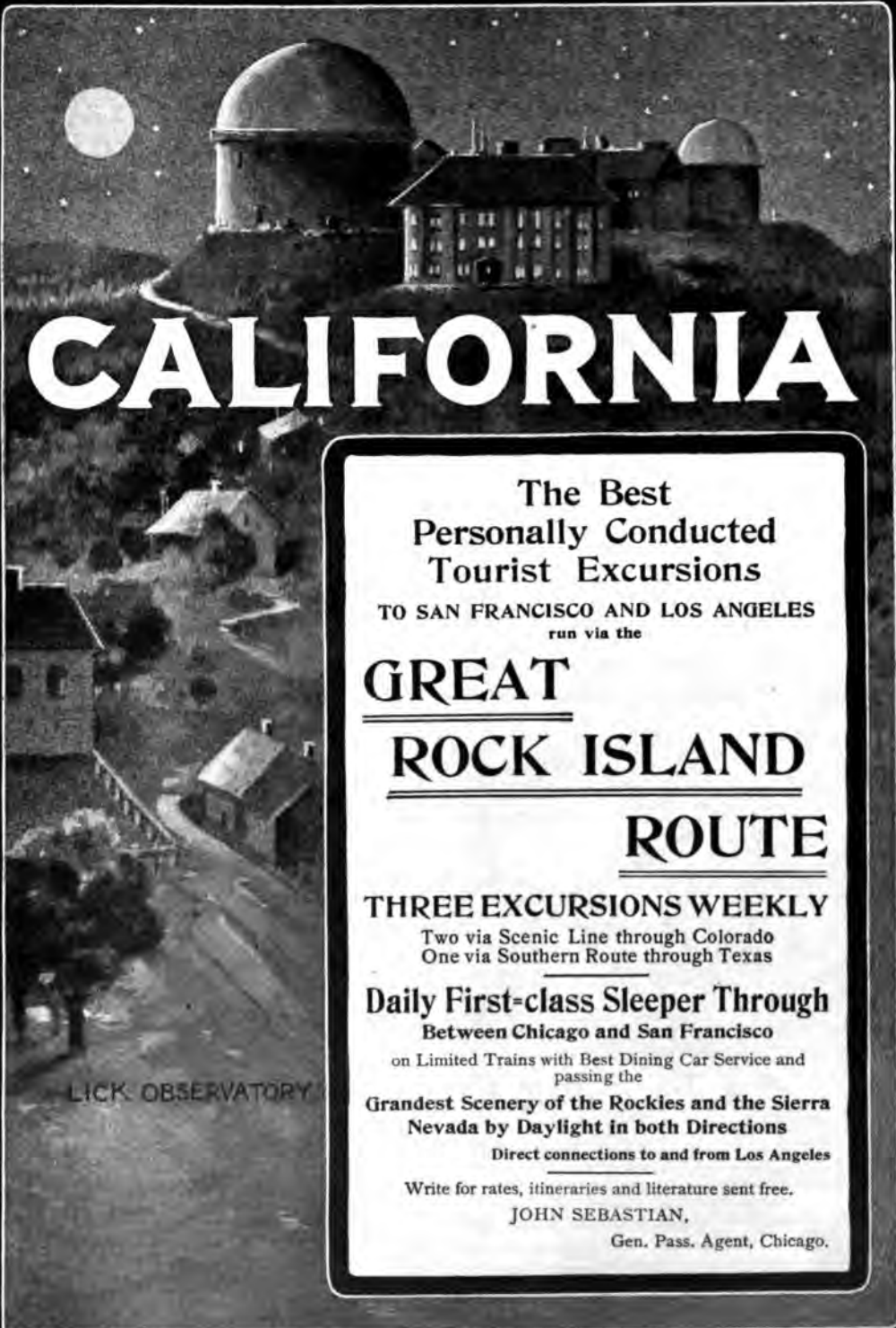
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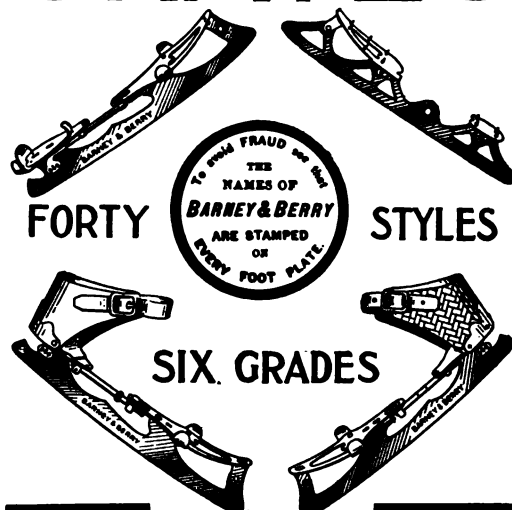
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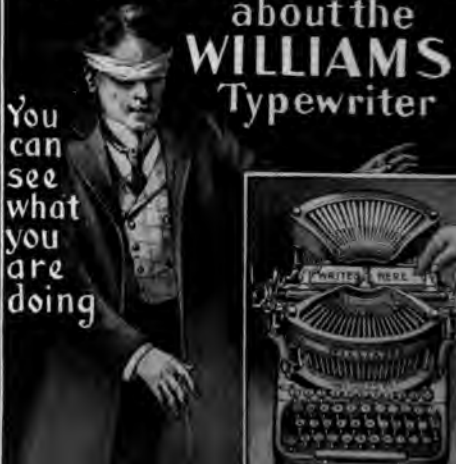
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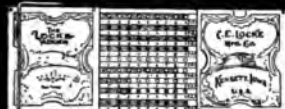
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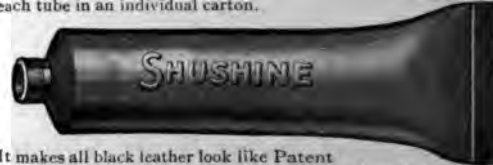
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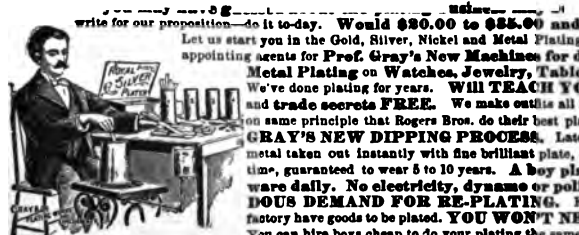
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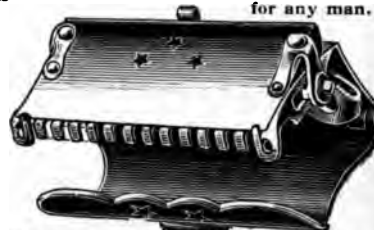
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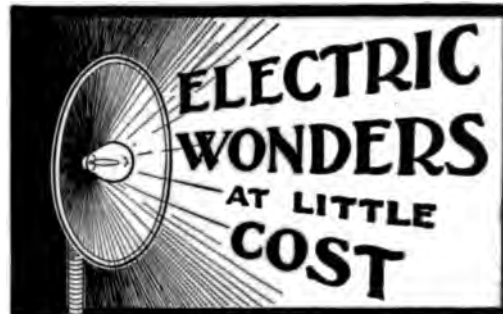
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Ours are charming.
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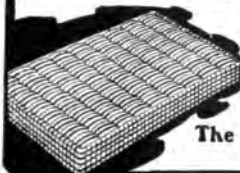
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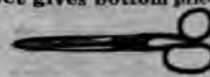
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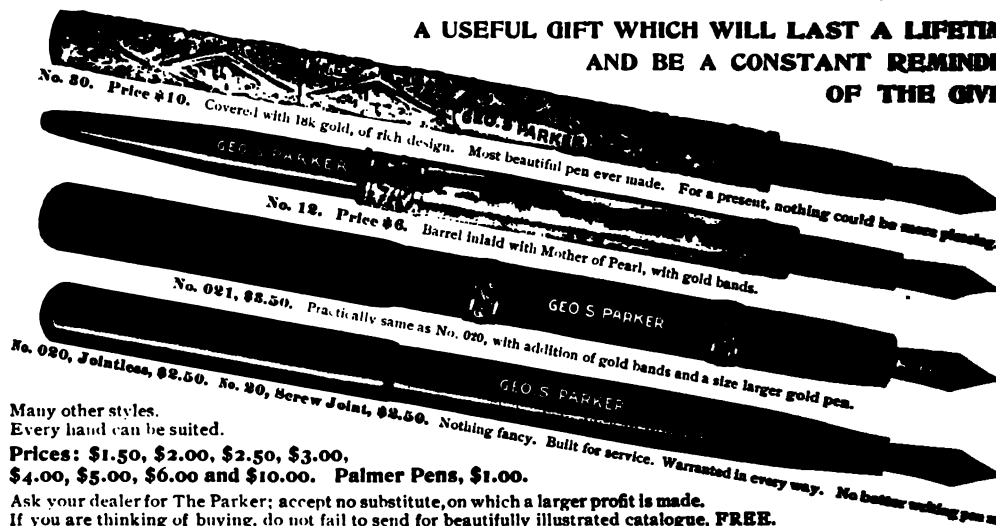
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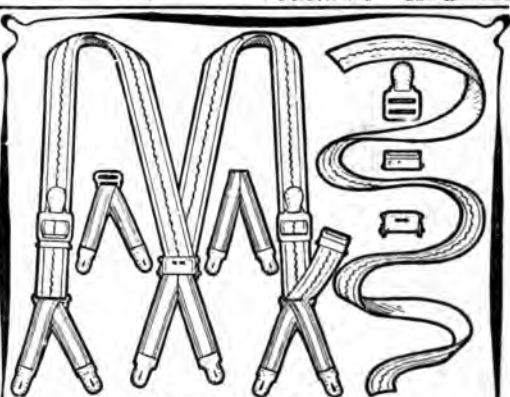
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